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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT report examines statewide trends in the well-being of New York's children. The statistical portrait is based on six general indicators of children's well-being: (1) economic well-being; (2) education; (3) health; (4) adolescent behavior; (5) child welfare; and (6) children's families. Indicator 1 focuses on poverty, neighborhood socioeconomic status, rent, and household income. Indicator 2 focuses on English proficiency, Pupil Evaluation Program (PEP) test scores, dropout rates, retention, and diploma issuance. Indicator 3 focuses on low birth weight babies, infant mortality, students with disabilities, injuries, causes of child death, and alcohol and drug use. Indicator 4 focuses on adolescent pregnancy, adolescent births, violent crimes, and adolescents not in school and not working. Indictor 5 focuses on out-of-home care, child abuse, and child neglect. Indicator 6 includes presence of parents, births to unmarried women, disrupted marriages, single-parent families, and child care. The report shows that one in four children lives in distressed neighborhoods; children at the bottom of the income distribution were poorer in 1989 than they were in 1979; dropout rates are substantially lower than they were a decade ago; the adolescent pregnancy rate has increased over the last decade; and arrest rates for violent crimes are twice as high as the national rates. Contains 42 references. (SD)

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Association of New York State Youth Bureaus

Founded in 1971, the Association of New York State Youth Bureaus has over 200 members representing County and Municipal Youth Bureaus and Youth Boards and over 3,800 not-for-profit service organizations and municipal programs throughout New York State. The Association's mission is to *promote the physical, emotional and social well-being of youth and families in New York State through a unified, statewide network of youth service programs and professionals.* The Association seeks to fulfill its mission in three ways: 1) Education/Training - the Association conducts educational seminars and distributes information on youth trends and needs to members, policymakers and the general public. The goal is positive youth development and strong nurturing families in all communities; 2) Networking/Coordination - the Association provides a forum for youth professionals from various disciplines (including juvenile justice, social services, health, recreation and education) to meet and plan together, promoting coordination of youth services at the local, state and national levels; 3) Public Information/Advocacy - the Association keeps its members and others informed about issues affecting the children, youth and families that they serve through the activities of its Legislative Committee. Members are encouraged to join in the dialogue and advocate for a greater commitment to improving life outcomes for children and their families.

New York State Department of Social Services

The New York State Department of Social Services and local social services departments, in partnership with nongovernmental organizations, carry out, on behalf of the people of New York, the state's constitutional commitment to the needy. When various support structures of society — including families — fail, social services intervene and provide cash and medical assistance, long-term support to those with chronic needs, and guidance toward any resource that may help bring about a return, whenever possible, to self-sufficiency, health, and family viability.

Within New York's state-supervised, locally administered system of social services, the State Department of Social Services has a specific mission: *to guide and support the provision of direct services by local districts and other agencies through policy and program development, system support, technical assistance, information, monitoring, and quality improvement.*

New York State Division for Youth

The mission of the New York State Division for Youth, a branch of the Executive Office, is *"to prevent delinquency through positive youth development."* Other agencies and organizations have various roles in supporting youth; the Division for Youth is the only one whose exclusive mission is to prevent delinquency. Working in partnership with other agencies and organizations, the Division provides: financial and program support for community development and delinquency prevention efforts, care and custody of court-adjudicated youth, habilitation and treatment to prepare youth for positive roles in society, and program development and innovation to provide more effective services to youth.

The Division for Youth establishes standards for juvenile detention. Financial support for delinquency prevention is channeled through community youth bureaus. The Division's direct care services have been developed to provide a continuum from at-home services to secure juvenile institutions, depending on the needs of each youth. Innovative services have been developed to lessen the introduction of youth into the juvenile justice sector and to render more cost effective service delivery.

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New York State KIDS COUNT 1995 Data Book

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- Division of Criminal Justice Services
- Division for Youth
- Education Department
- Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services
- Office of Mental Health
- Office of Mental Retardation & Developmental Disabilities

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FOREWORD

Foreword

By making quality information about children, youth, and families available in an accurate and timely fashion, and by promoting the use of this information by state and local policy makers, planners, and other involved groups and individuals, *New York State KIDS COUNT* seeks to increase awareness of the status of New York's children. As part of its mandate, *New York State KIDS COUNT* also seeks to encourage the development of a broad-based youth agenda in New York, consisting of sustained policies, strategies, and programs to improve the future of our state's children and youth.

In New York State, KIDS COUNT is a collaborative effort of the Association of New York State Youth Bureaus, the New York State Department of Social Services, and the New York State Division for Youth. *New York State KIDS COUNT* is part of the national Kids Count initiative, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation to foster a greater commitment to improving life outcomes for children and their families.

Positive change in youth policy in New York should be based on an accurate view of the current status of New York's children and youth. The information in this *1995 New York State KIDS COUNT Data Book* is designed for a wide audience, including state and local policy makers, planners, providers, advocates, civic and religious leaders, the business community, the media, parents, and youth. The integration of KIDS COUNT indicators into state and local decision-making processes, including policy development, program planning, training, and evaluation, will help the youth of New York reach their full potential as productive, caring adult citizens.

The discussion generated by *New York State KIDS COUNT* will help in the identification and promotion of opportunities that are necessary for positive youth development and strong, nurturing families in all communities throughout New York State.

The development of programs and strategies which more effectively promote the well-being of New York youth must be based upon a commitment to address the underlying conditions which are responsible for the problems facing so many of New York's 5.1 million youth. The primary focus for the investment of youth resources in the future needs to be on creating positive opportunity for all youth, not just on remediation of the problems of youth who are already in trouble.

To be successful, a broad-based youth agenda should focus on the following priorities:

- prevention;
- early intervention and diversion, wherever possible;
- youth development, directed at all youth;
- support for parents to more successfully guide and nurture their own children;
- greater flexibility in combining funding sources at the local level to reduce fragmentation;
- improved accountability through effective use of outcome evaluations and subsequent adjustments to existing programs;
- an increased local focus for planning and implementation of youth programs, especially County Comprehensive Planning;
- increased and enhanced professional and volunteer training; and
- more extensive access to positive alternative activities for youth in all communities during non-school hours.

The *KIDS COUNT Data Book* should provide policy makers at all levels with the information necessary to guide these efforts.

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Introduction

The *New York State KIDS COUNT 1995 Data Book* contains two main sections. First, data are presented by topic areas, with the information for all counties listed for each indicator. This section of the report also provides descriptive text outlining each indicator; trends for the state, New York City, and the rest of the state; county highlights; and, where available, comparisons with national data. This section of the report also provides technical information about the data: definitions, sources, and qualifiers. The second section of the book contains county profiles, with the most recent indicators presented for each county. This second section is useful for obtaining a succinct overview of a particular county.

It is suggested that the first section of this book be examined carefully before turning to the county profiles. Doing so will provide a context for interpreting the information presented in the county profiles. It is our hope that by presenting the data in these two formats, and by providing textual descriptions and technical notes, users of the *Data Book* will be able to easily find the information that they need.

Indicators

Several criteria were used in selecting the indicators for this data book:

- The indicators must be outcome-based, focusing on the well-being of children and youth, not on program status.
- The set of indicators should reflect all areas of children's lives, as well as all ages from birth to young adulthood.
- The indicators should be available annually for counties.
- The indicators should be reliable, and not vary from year-to-year due to random fluctuations.

New York State KIDS COUNT contains a unique indicator, not generally available in New York or other states: county-level estimates of the number and percentage of children and youth below the poverty line *(Leon & Dunton, 1993)*. Annual poverty rates are among the most-needed data for decision-making in the health and human services fields. Because of volatility in the economy, data from the last census may quickly become outdated, compromising decision-making accordingly.

New for 1995

The contents of the *1995 Data Book* differ in four ways from the *1994 Data Book*. First, maps illustrating neighborhood socioeconomic status are presented with each county profile. Second, several new indicators have been added to the report:

- children living in distressed or severely distressed neighborhoods
- students with disabilities
- children in indicated cases of child abuse or maltreatment
- median cost of gross rent (rent and utilities).

Third, data from the 1990 census have been removed from the county profiles. These data can still be found in the topical tables in the first portion of this report. We hope that users of the *New York State KIDS COUNT 1995 Data Book* find these new indicators valuable additions.

Finally, the bar charts were calculated using a different procedure. For this year, the bar chart compares children in each county to the average child. In last year's report, the bar chart compared each county to the average county.

Highlights

The data contained in the *New York State KIDS COUNT 1995 Data Book* show progress in some areas and a need for improvement in others.

- In 1990, one-in-four (27%) New York State children lived in distressed or severely distressed neighborhoods. Over half of the children in New York City lived in these neighborhoods, compared with 10 percent in the rest of the state.

- As the median income of households with children declined during the 1980s, income inequality increased. In 1979, the most affluent households with children had incomes that were 9 times higher than the least affluent households. This ratio had increased to 12 to 1 by 1989. Thus, children at the bottom of the income distribution were both absolutely and relatively poorer in 1989 than they were in 1979.

- In the 1992-93 school year, fewer than 4 percent of New York State's public school students dropped out of school. Dropout rates in New York State are substantially lower than they were a decade ago.

- In 1992, New York State's adolescent pregnancy rate was 95 pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 15 through 19. While this rate has increased steadily over the last decade, it remains below the U.S. rate.

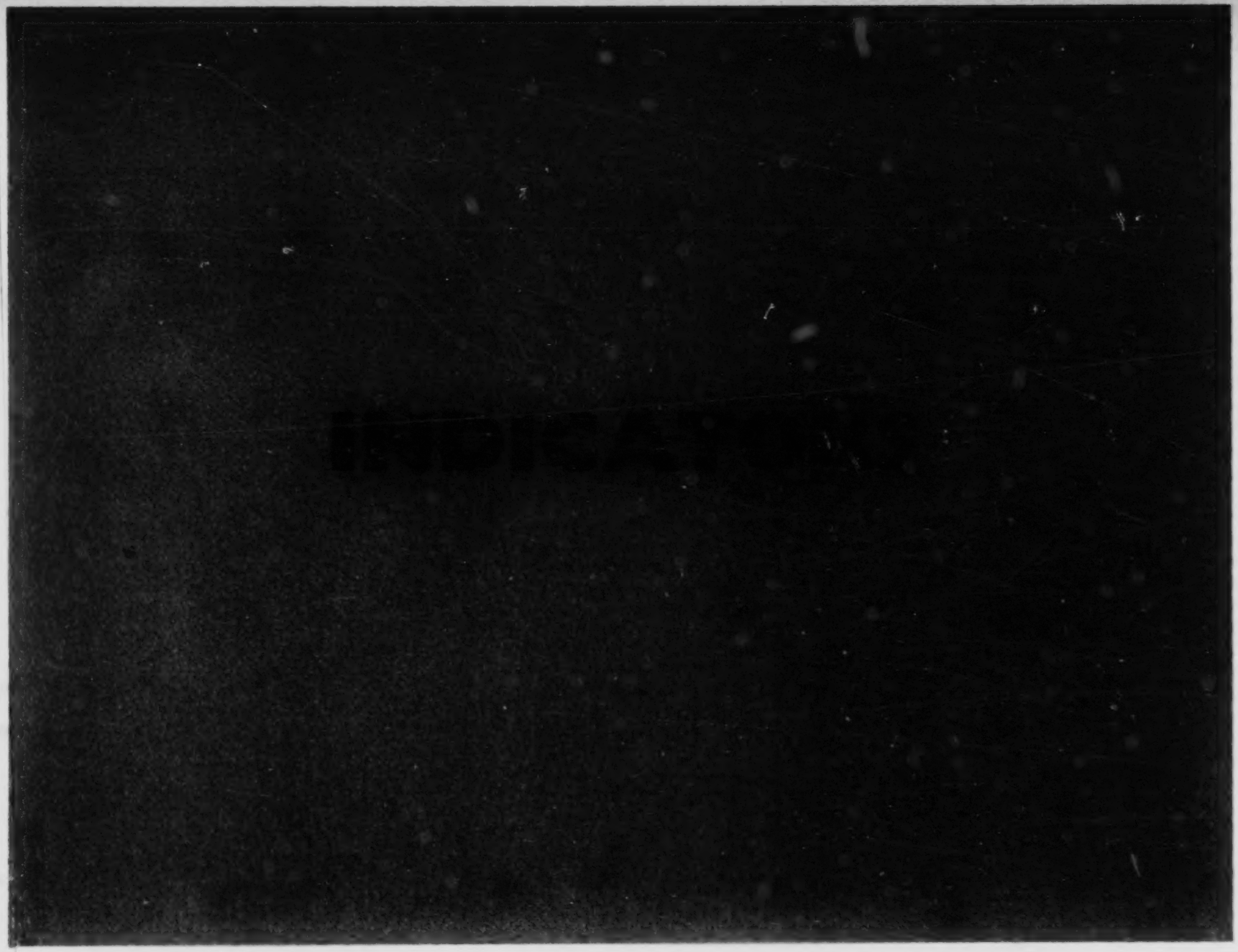
- In 1993, there were 11 arrests for violent crimes in New York State for every 1,000 youth aged 13 through 15. There were 17 arrests for every 1,000 youth aged 16 through 18. These arrest rates were approximately twice as high as the national rates for the same age groups.

The Future of KIDS COUNT

New York State KIDS COUNT's first step is to document the health and well-being of the state's youth. It is hoped that the publication will stimulate dialogue at the local and statewide levels on strategies which could lead to a reduction in the number of New York State youth who experience serious problems. The aim is to encourage comprehensive and sustained youth policies, strategies and programs which rely on innovation and cooperation at the community level. Such a comprehensive approach should emphasize prevention, strategic interventions, flexible funding mechanisms, outcome evaluations, and collaborative partnerships.

To promote the use of the *New York State KIDS COUNT Data Book* by localities, a series of regional KIDS COUNT forums will be held across the state. These forums will be hosted by County Youth Bureaus. Interested persons should contact their local youth bureau for further information.

NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

The economic status of children and youth is closely related to how well they are doing in many other life areas; e.g., health, education, and in making a successful transition to adulthood. Growing up in economic deprivation places children at risk of many negative consequences, both immediately and in their future development and achievement. Thus, an assessment of the economic circumstances of young people and their families provides an appropriate beginning for a comprehensive assessment of their well-being. Economic status is assessed here by examining both the number and percentage of children living in poverty and the distribution of income among families with children.

Children in Poverty

The sufficiency of a family's income is dependent upon, among other things, how many people are in the family.[1] The federal government has developed criteria for determining when a family's income is so low that they are considered poor. There is a different poverty threshold for each family size. In 1992, the poverty threshold for a family of three was $11,186 and for a family of four was $14,335 *(U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993a).*

Table 1 presents estimates, developed especially for this report, of the number and percentage of children (aged birth through 17) below the poverty line in 1992 *(Leon & Dunton, 1993).* Table 1 also presents data for 1989, from the 1990 census.

- In 1992, there were 1,033,970 New York State children living in families whose incomes were below the poverty line. This represented 24 percent of all children in the state, a marked increase from 1989 when child poverty reached a low for the decade of 19 percent.

- New York State's child poverty rate is 4 percentage points higher than the rate for the U.S. as a whole *(U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993a).*

- The percentage of children living in poverty is linked to the economic climate. Poverty increases during recessionary periods and declines during recoveries and economic booms. New York State's child poverty rate increased during the first half of the 1980s, peaking in 1985. Poverty rates declined between 1985 and 1989, then began to rise again through 1992.

- Child poverty is twice as common in New York City as it is in the rest of the state. In 1992, 36 percent of New York City's children were living below the poverty line, compared with 16 percent in the rest of the state. Bronx had the highest child poverty rate in the state; half of the children in the Bronx were poor. Children living in Putnam (5%) and Nassau (5%) counties were ten times less likely to be poor than children in the Bronx.

- Between 1989 and 1992, child poverty increased faster in areas with high poverty rates than in areas with low poverty rates. Child poverty rates increased by 8 percentage points in the Bronx, but by only 1 or 2 percentage points in Putnam and Nassau counties.

- Some children are more likely to be poor than others. Data from the 1990 census show that, in New York State, Latino children (42%) were more likely to be poor than African-American children (34%), Native American children (27%), Asian children (14%), or white children (11%) (*U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992a*). Children living with a single parent (47%) were more likely to be poor than children living with two parents (8%). Foreign-born children (28%) were more likely to be poor than children born in the U.S. (19%).

- Children are more likely to be poor than other age groups. In 1989, 19 percent of New York State's children were poor, compared with 12 percent of people over age 65 and 11 percent of those aged 18 through 64 (*U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992a*).

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

The neighborhoods in which children are raised have an effect on their growth and development, on their aspirations and expectations, and on their opportunities. While the information presented in this report on counties is useful for many purposes, it is also important to examine characteristics of children's neighborhoods. Children's neighbors are role models; the examples provided by neighbors' lives help influence the choices youngsters make about completing their education, about jobs, marriage, and having children.

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[1] *The adequacy of income is also dependent upon the cost-of-living in the community. While the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the commonly accepted standard for establishing annual changes in the cost of living at the national level, to date, there is no commonly accepted way of establishing differences in the cost of living for communities, or counties, in New York State.*

TABLE 1

Children And Youth In Poverty
Birth Through 17

County	1989 Number	1989 Rate[1]	1992 Number	1992 Rate[1]
New York State	**799,531**	**19%**	**1,033,970**	**24%**
New York City	**496,999**	**30**	**626,410**	**36**
Bronx	137,711	43	175,890	51
Brooklyn	199,895	34	252,190	40
Manhattan	87,401	36	100,810	39
Queens	60,951	15	82,830	19
Staten Island	11,041	12	14,690	15
Rest of State	**302,532**	**12**	**407,560**	**16**
Albany	7,881	12	10,190	16
Allegany	2,483	19	3,600	27
Broome	5,986	12	9,980	20
Cattaraugus	4,366	19	5,730	24
Cayuga	3,045	14	4,490	21
Chautauqua	6,769	19	9,380	26
Chemung	4,048	17	6,080	25
Chenango	2,303	16	3,120	22
Clinton	3,101	14	4,110	19
Columbia	1,840	12	2,700	18
Cortland	1,581	13	2,690	22
Delaware	2,053	17	2,740	23
Dutchess	4,225	7	7,140	11
Erie	40,650	18	50,230	22
Essex	1,336	15	2,040	23
Franklin	2,313	19	2,580	21
Fulton	2,437	18	3,470	25
Genesee	1,601	10	2,540	16
Greene	1,264	12	2,070	20
Hamilton	99	8	170	15
Herkimer	2,784	16	3,660	21
Jefferson	4,637	15	6,060	20
Lewis	1,352	16	1,620	20
Livingston	1,337	8	2,440	16
Madison	1,836	10	2,780	16
Monroe	27,961	16	35,580	20
Montgomery	2,263	17	3,120	24
Nassau	12,290	4%	15,750	5%
Niagara	9,269	17	10,500	19
Oneida	10,579	17	14,850	24
Onondaga	15,621	14	21,440	18
Ontario	2,239	9	3,550	15
Orange	10,869	13	12,690	15
Orleans	1,600	14	2,040	18
Oswego	4,700	14	6,000	17
Otsego	2,174	14	2,640	19
Putnam	693	3	1,010	5
Rensselaer	4,569	12	6,860	18
Rockland	6,715	10	8,110	12
St. Lawrence	5,774	20	7,250	25
Saratoga	3,248	7	5,140	11
Schenectady	3,917	11	5,430	16
Schoharie	1,262	16	1,520	19
Schuyler	822	16	1,220	24
Seneca	1,349	15	1,530	18
Steuben	5,053	18	5,940	22
Suffolk	20,465	6	29,890	9
Sullivan	3,047	17	4,500	26
Tioga	1,871	13	2,240	15
Tompkins	2,516	14	2,800	15
Ulster	3,909	10	6,270	16
Warren	1,813	12	2,450	17
Washington	1,855	12	3,230	21
Wayne	2,528	10	4,430	18
Westchester	17,919	9	24,690	13
Wyoming	1,207	10	1,780	16
Yates	1,108	19	1,500	25

[1] *Rate reflects the number of children below 100% of the poverty line per 100 children for whom poverty status was determined.*

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1991). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC. Estimates prepared by KIDS COUNT Project: See Leon & Dunton.

While neighborhood characteristics are important, data for small geographic areas (like neighborhoods) are not as readily available as they are for counties. Some data items are not collected at all for sub-county areas. Others are collected periodically, but not updated frequently. Some small area data do not reliably reflect the status of an indicator, being subject to wide year-to-year fluctuations. Thus, most of the information presented in this report is for counties.

County-level data actually represent an average of neighborhood conditions. Thus, within counties there will be areas that are better and worse than the county average. For example, counties with average or above average socioeconomic status could nevertheless contain areas of distress.

This report presents maps of neighborhood socioeconomic status for each county. Socioeconomic status is highly correlated with many other indicators of children's status. The data used to produce these maps come from the 1990 census. They have a high degree of reliability, but cannot be updated until the next census. The indicators used to assess neighborhood socioeconomic status were:

- total personal poverty rate;
- the dropout rate (16- through 19-year-olds who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates);
- the percentage of males (16+) who were not attached, or who had only a weak attachment, to the labor force (worked zero to 26 weeks during 1989);
- the percentage of families with children under the age of 18 who were maintained by a single female; and
- the percentage of households with any public assistance income during 1989

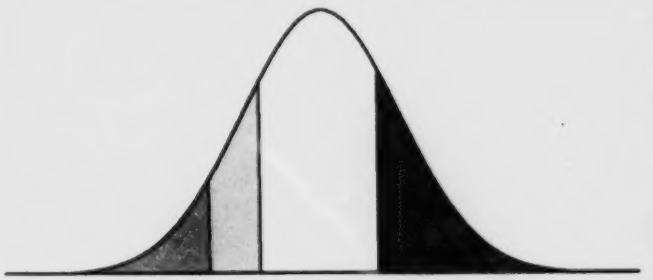
The maps produced for this report display information for census tracts. There are 4,858 census tracts in New York State.[2] Using tracts as the unit of geography has several advantages over other small geographic units, such as zip codes.

Tracts are fairly small, approximating the notion of a neighborhood. Each tract contains approximately the same number of people, about 4,000 individuals.[3] However, there can be fewer than 1,000 persons in a tract or as many as 10,000. Finally, tract boundaries are relatively constant over time, facilitating trend analysis.

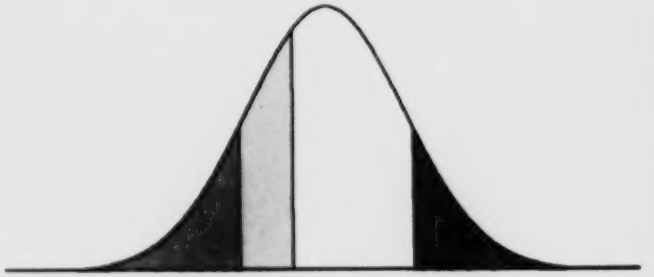
[2] *In non-metropolitan areas, counties are divided into small units of geography called Block Numbering Areas (BNAs), roughly equivalent to tracts. BNAs are much larger than tracts in terms of geographic area. There are approximately 350 BNAs in New York State. BNAs are depicted on the maps of non-metropolitan areas.*

[3] *Because each tract contains about the same number of individuals, and because some places are more densely populated than others, tracts vary enormously in terms of land area. On a map, a larger appearing tract will not have an appreciably larger population than a smaller appearing tract.*

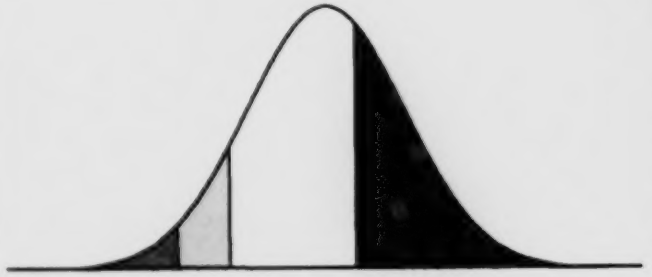
FIGURE 1
Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

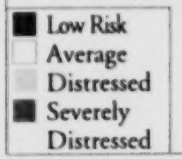


New York State



New York City





Rest of State

New York State KIDS COUNT categorized all of the census tracts in the state into four levels of socioeconomic status: severely distressed, distressed, average, and low risk. The determination of a tract's socioeconomic status was based on two statistical criteria: (a) performance on the five indicators associated with neighborhood distress, and (b) performance on an index comprised of those same five indicators. Using the index helped to clarify which category a tract belonged in when its scores on the individual variables placed it on the boundary between two categories. The index used in assessing socioeconomic status was constructed by creating standard scores of the five variables (z-scores) and adding them together (unit weighting).

Severely Distressed: To be severely distressed, the tract must have been at least one standard deviation above the national means on four of the five indicators.[4,5] In addition, the tract must have scored within the worst decile (bottom 10%) on the index. Scoring at least a standard deviation worse than the mean on four out of the five variables almost guaranteed that the tract would score in the bottom decile of the index.

Distressed: To be distressed, the tract had to score worse than the national means on four of the five indicators and be in the bottom quartile (25%) of the index. The index helped to differentiate between "distressed" and "average" for those tracts that scored somewhat worse than average on the five variables, but did not show evidence of "distress."

Average: Average tracts were all those areas that were neither distressed nor low risk.

Low Risk: To be low risk, the tract had to score above the national means on four of the five indicators and be in the top quartile (25%) of the index.

The accompanying graphics show the distribution of tracts for the state as a whole, for New York City, and for the rest of the state.

- Of the 4,858 tracts in New York State, 8 percent were severely distressed, 13 percent were distressed, 54 percent were average, and 24 percent were low risk.
- There was a higher percentage of severely distressed (14%) and distressed (20%) tracts in New York City than in the rest of the state (3% and 8%, respectively).
- Distressed or severely distressed neighborhoods were more likely to be found in city centers than in suburban or rural areas.
- In 1990, one-in-four (27%) of New York State's children lived in distressed or severely distressed neighborhoods. Over half (52%) of the children in New York City lived in these neighborhoods, compared with 10 percent of the children in the rest of the state.
- In New York City, children were concentrated in distressed, and particularly severely distressed neighborhoods. While 17 percent of the total City population was located in severely distressed tracts, 24 percent of the City's children lived in severely distressed tracts.
- Children living with single parents were more likely to live in distressed or severely distressed neighborhoods than children living in married-couple families. In 1990, 56 percent of the children living with single mothers and 39 percent of the children living with single fathers lived in these neighborhoods, compared with 14 percent of the children living in married-couple families.
- African-American and Latino children were more likely to live in distressed or severely distressed neighborhoods than children of other races/ethnicities. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of all African-American children and Latino children (64%) lived in these neighborhoods, as did 42 percent of Native American children, compared with 19 percent of Asian children and 7 percent of white children.

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[4] *National means were used, rather than state means, to be consistent with KIDS COUNT results for other states. The national means were 14.5% for poverty, 11.8% for dropouts, 34.0% for males not attached to the labor force, 23.1% for single-mother families, and 8.5% for families on public assistance.*

[5] *Cutoffs for one standard deviation above the mean were 27.5% for poverty, 23.3% for dropouts, 46.5% for males unattached to the labor force, 39.6% for single-mother families, and 17.0% for families on public assistance.*

Median Gross Rent

One of the factors that should be considered when assessing the economic well-being of children and their families is the cost of living in each county. The amount of income families have is more or less sufficient to meet families' needs, depending on the local prices of typical budget items, such as food, shelter, and transportation.

Unfortunately, there is no generally agreed upon method for assessing differences in the cost of living among counties. The Consumer Price Index (CPI), developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, is the most widely used indicator for estimating differences in the cost of living across time or between areas. It is based upon changing market prices for typical consumer goods. However, the CPI is estimated only for the U.S. as a whole, for regions of the U.S., and for some major metropolitan areas. It is not calculated for counties.

One of the largest and most variable components of the cost of living is the cost of housing. According to the 1991 Consumer Expenditure Survey, housing and utilities accounted for 28 percent of the average consumer unit's expenditures in the Northeast, for 23 percent in the Midwest and the South, and for 27 percent in the West *(U.S. Department of Labor, n.d.)*.

Since housing and utilities are such an important component of the cost of living, assessing differences in the amount paid for these items across counties in New York State would help to frame discussions of differences in the economic well-being of families with children. Data on average housing and utility costs are available for counties from the 1990 census. Although data are available for both rental and mortgage costs, this report includes just the rental data. Rents may more accurately reflect current variation in the cost of living, since mortgages are established over a span of several decades. The U.S. Census Bureau calls the combination of monthly cash rent and utilities "gross rent." Median gross rents for New York State counties are presented in Table 2.

- In 1990, the median gross rent in New York State was $486 per month. Gross rent in New York City was slightly higher, at $496 per month. Data were not available for the rest of the state as a whole.
- The highest median monthly gross rents in the state were found on Long Island: Suffolk ($802) and Nassau ($749).
- The northern New York City suburban counties also had high median monthly gross rents: Putnam ($765), Rockland ($708), Dutchess ($600), Westchester ($600), and Orange ($595) counties.
- The lowest monthly gross rents in the state were found in the Southern Tier and in the Adirondacks: Cattaraugus ($314), Allegany ($318), and Chautauqua ($326) counties; Herkimer ($316), Franklin ($324), and St. Lawrence ($331) counties.

TABLE 2

Median Gross Rent [1]
1990

County	Rent
New York State	**$486**
New York City	**496**
Bronx	443
Brooklyn	477
Manhattan	513
Queens	560
Staten Island	578
Rest of State	n/a
Albany	481
Allegany	318
Broome	388
Cattaraugus	314
Cayuga	391
Chautauqua	326
Chemung	361
Chenango	344
Clinton	385
Columbia	437
Cortland	396
Delaware	361
Dutchess	600
Erie	384
Essex	368
Franklin	324
Fulton	348
Genesee	402
Greene	421
Hamilton	351
Herkimer	316
Jefferson	400
Lewis	358
Livingston	412
Madison	398
Monroe	478
Montgomery	341
Nassau	$749
Niagara	362
Oneida	373
Onondaga	440
Ontario	437
Orange	595
Orleans	388
Oswego	392
Otsego	380
Putnam	765
Rensselaer	421
Rockland	708
St. Lawrence	331
Saratoga	501
Schenectady	452
Schoharie	392
Schuyler	344
Seneca	396
Steuben	341
Suffolk	802
Sullivan	459
Tioga	382
Tompkins	489
Ulster	529
Warren	452
Washington	407
Wayne	410
Westchester	600
Wyoming	354
Yates	333

[1] *Median gross rent is the combination of monthly cash rent and the cost of utilities.*

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1991). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

Household Income

Household income is the most widely used indicator of economic resources for families with children. Household income is the sum of gross incomes (before taxes) from all sources for all individuals living in the household. Types of income include, but are not limited to, wages and salaries, public assistance, retirement income, investment income, unemployment compensation, and child support.

Table 3 presents the median incomes of households with children under the age of 18 for 1989.[6]

- In 1989, the median income of New York State households with children was $37,148. The median income in New York City was $29,000, while the median for the rest of the state was $41,400.
- Statewide, the median income of households with children declined slightly during the 1980s. Median income in 1979 was $37,812 (adjusted to 1989 dollars), 2 percent more than in 1989.
- Nassau County had the highest median income for households with children ($59,506) in 1989, while the Bronx had the lowest ($20,000).

Median income provides a convenient summary measure of the economic circumstances of households with children. However, additional information can be gained by examining other portions of the income distribution. The distribution was obtained by ranking all households with children under the age of 18 by income and dividing the distribution into ten parts (deciles) containing equal numbers of households. Thus, households in the lowest decile are the 10 percent of households having the lowest incomes. The income listed in Table 3 for the lowest decile is the income of the household having the highest income in the lowest decile. Conversely, the income listed in Table 3 for the highest decile, is the income of the household having the lowest income in the highest decile. These households define the boundaries between deciles.

- In 1989, the incomes of the most affluent households with children ($86,200) in New York State were nearly 12 times higher than the incomes of the least affluent households ($7,200). Households in the top decile held 30 percent of all income in the state, while households in the bottom decile held just 1 percent.
- The extreme highs and lows of the income distribution were found in New York City. The second most affluent households in the state were in Manhattan, where ten percent of the households with children had incomes higher than $145,000. The least affluent households were in the Bronx, where ten percent of the households had incomes below $2,400.
- In 1989, the most affluent households in the state were in Westchester County, where 10 percent of the households with children had incomes of $165,745 or more.
- As the median income of households with children declined during the 1980s, income inequality increased. In 1979, the most affluent households with children had incomes that were 9 times higher than the least affluent households. This ratio had increased to 12 to 1 by 1989. Thus, children at the bottom of the income distribution were both absolutely and relatively poorer in 1989 than they were in 1979.
- Income inequality was higher in New York City than in the rest of the state. The ratio of the incomes of the most to least affluent households was 18-to-1 in New York City and 8-to-1 in the rest of the state.
- Manhattan had the greatest degree of income inequality among households with children, where the most affluent households had incomes 42 times those of the least affluent households. Income inequality was ten times less pronounced in Dutchess and Putnam counties, where the most affluent households had incomes just 4.5 times those of the least affluent households.

[6] *Income data come from the Public-Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) of the 1990 Census. This file allows identification of geographic units containing at least 100,000 people. Thus, some counties are grouped into PUMS areas. Grouped counties will have the same income figures in Table 3.*

TABLE 3

Income Distribution Of Families With Children
1989

County	Bottom 10th Percentile	Median	Top 10th Percentile	% of Income Held By Bottom 10th	% of Income Held By Top 10th
New York State	**$7,200**	**$37,148**	**$86,200**	**1%**	**30%**
New York City	**4,384**	**29,000**	**78,000**	**<1**	**33**
Bronx	2,400	20,000	59,000	<1	32
Brooklyn	3,744	25,320	67,785	<1	32
Manhattan	3,484	26,600	145,000	<1	44
Queens	9,800	37,289	79,000	1	25
Staten Island	12,000	48,904	97,000	1	26
Rest of State	**11,402**	**41,400**	**90,669**	**1**	**28**
Albany	10,000	40,500	88,909	1	28
Allegany	7,602	28,050	54,500	1	26
Broome	10,395	36,552	68,800	1	25
Cattaraugus	7,602	28,050	54,500	1	26
Cayuga	9,200	32,000	59,125	1	23
Chautauqua	7,000	29,000	60,000	1	26
Chemung	7,344	33,053	64,000	1	28
Chenango	11,082	32,563	64,200	2	25
Clinton	10,000	29,758	60,044	1	24
Columbia	11,000	34,220	72,400	2	26
Cortland	9,270	34,100	71,000	1	25
Delaware	9,276	32,000	65,000	1	25
Dutchess	20,280	50,250	92,000	2	22
Erie	6,136	34,669	71,653	1	28
Essex	10,000	29,758	60,044	1	24
Franklin	10,000	29,758	60,044	1	24
Fulton	8,585	28,420	57,150	1	24
Genesee	11,654	33,636	62,134	2	24
Greene	11,000	34,220	72,400	2	26
Hamilton	10,300	34,000	67,400	2	24
Herkimer	8,585	28,420	57,150	1	24
Jefferson	9,464	28,839	60,000	2	24
Lewis	7,500	29,000	57,000	1	24
Livingston	12,000	37,240	70,000	2	24
Madison	11,082	32,563	64,200	2	25
Monroe	8,000	42,000	81,705	1	26
Montgomery	8,640	30,000	62,256	1	28
Nassau	$23,000	$59,506	$132,845	2%	27%
Niagara	6,856	33,000	61,814	1	24
Oneida	7,544	30,800	65,620	1	26
Onondaga	9,108	39,000	76,235	1	26
Ontario	12,000	37,240	70,000	2	24
Orange	15,000	42,948	82,413	2	25
Orleans	11,654	33,636	62,134	2	24
Oswego	8,390	33,880	68,700	1	24
Otsego	8,640	30,000	62,256	1	28
Putnam	20,280	50,250	92,000	2	22
Rensselaer	11,810	36,720	72,098	1	25
Rockland	21,740	57,976	116,100	2	25
St. Lawrence	7,500	29,000	57,000	1	24
Saratoga	15,400	43,000	82,000	2	24
Schenectady	12,180	37,000	79,000	1	26
Schoharie	8,640	30,000	62,256	1	28
Schuyler	7,344	33,053	64,000	1	28
Seneca	9,200	32,000	59,125	1	23
Steuben	9,108	29,259	62,000	2	26
Suffolk	20,000	51,500	99,850	2	24
Sullivan	9,276	32,000	65,000	1	25
Tioga	9,270	34,100	71,000	1	25
Tompkins	9,270	34,100	71,000	1	25
Ulster	12,000	38,692	73,112	1	24
Warren	10,300	34,000	67,400	2	24
Washington	10,300	34,000	67,400	2	24
Wayne	12,000	37,240	70,000	2	24
Westchester	15,600	56,977	165,745	1	30
Wyoming	11,654	33,636	62,134	2	24
Yates	9,108	29,259	62,000	2	26

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1992a). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Public Use Microdata Sample* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

EDUCATION

In the 1993-94 school year, 3,168,546 students were enrolled in New York State's public and nonpublic schools.[7] Approximately 15 percent of these students were enrolled in nonpublic schools, a higher proportion than in most other states.

Nonpublic school students typically have higher levels of educational achievement and attainment than public school students (*New York State Education Department, 1995*). In 1993-94, the annual dropout rate for nonpublic school students was 0.3 percent, compared with 3.9 percent for public school students. The differences on indicators of educational achievement in the primary grades are less marked. In 1994, 84 percent of nonpublic school students scored above the state reference point on the sixth grade pupil evaluation program reading test, compared with 83 percent of public school students. In the same year, 95 percent of nonpublic school students scored above the state reference point on the sixth grade pupil evaluation program test in mathematics, compared with 91 percent of public school students.

This report presents data on five indicators of educational achievement and attainment. For most of these indicators, data are not available by county for nonpublic school students. Thus, with the exception of data on students in limited English proficiency programs, the data presented in this report refer to public school students only. Please note that data for counties always refer to the county in which the school district office is located, not the county in which the student resides. Approximately 40 percent of New York State's students cross county lines to attend school (*New York State Education Department, 1994a*). For more detailed information on the educational status of New York's children, see *New York: The State of Learning*, published annually by the New York State Education Department.

Limited English Proficiency

A limited proficiency in English may hinder children's abilities to benefit from their educational experience. Language-minority students come from diverse linguistic backgrounds. Some language-minority students understand and speak little or no English, while others may be proficient. Language-minority students are identified as limited English proficient (LEP) if they score at or below the fortieth percentile on an approved language-assessment instrument. Identified students are entitled to special instructional and assessment services to assist them in learning English and achieving objectives in other academic areas (*New York State Education Department, 1995*).

LEP programs are important in New York State because of the number of students who come from immigrant families or from families from Puerto Rico and other outlying areas, and the proportion of students who speak a language other than English at home. In fact, the proportion of students eligible for LEP programs in each county closely parallels the proportion of children and youth who were born in a foreign country (Table 34). Data on the number and percentage of students in public and nonpublic schools who were identified as being limited English proficient are presented in Table 4.

- In 1993-94, the number of LEP students served by public and nonpublic schools was 218,519. This represented 6.9 percent of the students in New York State.
- The number of LEP students increased by 30 percent between 1990-91 and 1993-94. In 1990-91, 5.6 percent of all public and nonpublic school students in New York were limited English proficient.
- LEP students were concentrated in New York City, where public and nonpublic schools enrolled 80 percent of all LEP students in the state. In 1993-94, 13.9 percent of New York City's students were identified as being limited English proficient, six times higher than the percentage (2.3%) in the rest of the state.
- In the three years between 1990-91 and 1993-94, the percentage of students identified as LEP increased by two and one-half percentage points in New York City, but only by six-tenths of a percentage point in the rest of the state.
- Schools in Manhattan had the highest percentage of LEP students (17.1%) in the state in 1993-94, while in many of the non-New York City counties just one student in a thousand needed an LEP program.

[7] *The enrollment count includes students from kindergarten through 12th grade and BOCES. The count does not include pre-kindergarten students.*

TABLE 4

Students With Limited English Proficiency[1]
Public And Non-Public Schools

County	1990-1991 Number	1990-1991 Percent	1993-1994 Number	1993-1994 Percent
New York State	**168,119**	**5.6%**	**218,519**	**6.9%**
New York City	**136,805**	**11.4**	**174,300**	**13.9**
Bronx	29,341	12.5	39,107	15.9
Brooklyn	46,346	11.0	57,272	13.1
Manhattan	27,992	14.3	34,477	17.1
Queens	31,681	11.2	41,602	13.8
Staten Island	1,445	2.2	1,842	2.6
Rest of State	**31,314**	**1.7**	**44,219**	**2.3**
Albany	246	0.6	410	0.9
Allegany	34	0.4	14	0.1
Broome	232	0.7	595	1.6
Cattaraugus	82	0.4	204	1.1
Cayuga	20	0.2	30	0.2
Chautauqua	182	0.7	330	1.2
Chemung	27	0.2	17	0.1
Chenango	2	<0.1	11	0.1
Clinton	44	0.3	73	0.4
Columbia	30	0.3	110	1.1
Cortland	10	0.1	16	0.2
Delaware	27	0.3	37	0.4
Dutchess	468	1.1	551	1.2
Erie	2,449	1.5	3,305	2.0
Essex	6	0.1	12	0.2
Franklin	88	0.9	4	<0.1
Fulton	5	0.1	10	0.1
Genesee	11	0.1	29	0.2
Greene	12	0.2	20	0.2
Hamilton	1	0.1	0	0.0
Herkimer	5	<0.1	30	0.2
Jefferson	125	0.6	276	1.3
Lewis	5	0.1	2	<0.1
Livingston	14	0.1	34	0.3
Madison	7	0.1	8	0.1
Monroe	3,421	2.8	3,392	2.6
Montgomery	138	1.6	267	3.0
Nassau	6,072	3.0%	7,821	3.7%
Niagara	63	0.2	142	0.4
Oneida	391	0.9	605	1.4
Onondaga	904	1.1	1,316	1.6
Ontario	89	0.5	110	0.6
Orange	1,394	2.4	5,364	8.5
Orleans	9	0.1	84	1.0
Oswego	12	0.1	60	0.2
Otsego	4	<0.1	10	0.1
Putnam	83	0.6	101	0.7
Rensselaer	131	0.5	135	0.5
Rockland	2,016	4.0	2,461	4.7
St. Lawrence	2	<0.1	21	0.1
Saratoga	54	0.2	62	0.2
Schenectady	236	1.1	330	1.4
Schoharie	1	<0.1	13	0.2
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	23	0.4	7	0.1
Steuben	12	0.1	28	0.1
Suffolk	4,250	1.8	5,838	2.5
Sullivan	231	2.0	340	2.8
Tioga	12	0.1	13	0.1
Tompkins	337	2.6	379	2.8
Ulster	241	0.9	310	1.1
Warren	0	0.0	12	0.1
Washington	0	0.0	6	0.1
Wayne	76	0.4	108	0.6
Westchester	6,977	5.3	8,743	6.2
Wyoming	0	0.0	13	0.2
Yates	3	0.1	0	0.0

[1] *Includes pupils who score at or below the 40th percentile on an approved English language assessment instrument.*

Source: New York State Education Department, Office of Instruction and Program Development, (1994b). [Special Tabulation]. Albany, NY: Author.

- Despite the fact that the majority of LEP students attend New York City schools, other Large City Districts (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers) had substantial proportions (7.6% of LEP students) in 1993-94 (*New York State Education Department, 1995*).

- Among the counties in the rest of the state, Orange County (8.5%) had the highest proportion of LEP students in 1993-94, followed by Westchester (6.2%) and Rockland (4.7%) counties.

- Between 1990-91 and 1993-94, there were increases in the number and percentage of LEP students in most counties. Increases were particularly notable in Orange County, the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens.

- Over 138 languages are represented among the students enrolled in LEP programs. However, in 1990-91, five languages accounted for approximately 70 percent of the LEP students. Those languages were: Spanish, Chinese, Haitian Creole, Russian, and Korean (*New York State Education Department, 1994b*).

Pupil Evaluation Program (PEP) Test Scores

In the elementary grades, Pupil Evaluation Program (PEP) tests are the primary state measures of student performance. Students take criterion-referenced PEP reading and mathematics tests at the end of grades 3 and 6 and a writing test at the end of grade 5. All pupils scoring below the designated state reference point (SRP) are given remediation. Students scoring above the SRP are considered to be making satisfactory progress in developing the basic skills of reading comprehension, mathematics, and writing. While these tests measure only a portion of the intended outcomes of education, they do make possible the assessment of trends in the achievement of basic skills and facilitate comparisons across geographic areas.

Tables 5 and 6 present the data on the number and percentage of public school students who scored above the SRP for sixth grade reading and sixth grade math. Test scores are not available by county for nonpublic school students.

- In 1994, 83 percent of New York State's public school students scored above the SRP in sixth grade reading and 91 percent scored above the SRP in sixth grade math.

- Smaller percentages of students scored above the sixth grade reading and math SRPs in New York City than in the rest of the state. In 1994, 66 percent of New York City's sixth grade public school students scored above the reading SRP, compared with 92 percent of the students in the rest of the state. Similarly, 78 percent of New York City's students scored above the math SRP, compared with 97 percent of the students in the rest of the state.

- In 1994, the Bronx had the lowest percentage of public school students scoring above the SRP for sixth grade reading (52%). At the other end of the continuum, 95 percent or more of the students in 11 counties scored above the reading SRP: Cortland, Essex, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Putnam, St. Lawrence, and Saratoga.

TABLE 5

Pupil Evaluation Program (PEP) Test Results
Public Schools
Grade 6 Reading

County	Spring 1990 Number Above SRP[1]	Spring 1990 Percent Above SRP[1]	Spring 1994 Number Above SRP[1]	Spring 1994 Percent Above SRP[1]
New York State	**131,363**	**84%**	**141,890**	**83%**
New York City	**38,974**	**71**	**38,559**	**66**
Bronx	7,160	64	6,247	52
Brooklyn	14,033	70	13,620	67
Manhattan	4,826	68	4,794	63
Queens	10,562	79	11,263	76
Staten Island	2,375	81	2,635	83
Rest of State	**92,391**	**91**	**103,331**	**92**
Albany	2,008	89	2,402	90
Allegany	591	90	604	93
Broome	1,880	92	2,160	92
Cattaraugus	1,050	90	1,208	92
Cayuga	872	95	868	93
Chautauqua	1,543	89	1,742	91
Chemung	880	87	931	89
Chenango	570	86	622	89
Clinton	819	92	851	93
Columbia	609	92	615	89
Cortland	469	95	476	97
Delaware	432	89	546	91
Dutchess	2,319	93	2,497	93
Erie	7,505	91	8,327	89
Essex	306	93	318	95
Franklin	464	92	574	89
Fulton	655	91	638	92
Genesee	667	96	705	93
Greene	395	90	420	96
Hamilton	47	96	54	96
Herkimer	775	94	874	95
Jefferson	1,156	93	1,261	90
Lewis	380	95	400	95
Livingston	543	93	668	95
Madison	747	94	831	95
Monroe	5,649	89	7,034	91
Montgomery	504	90	549	88
Nassau	9,474	94%	11,055	94%
Niagara	1,929	85	2,325	92
Oneida	2,378	92	2,589	93
Onondaga	4,233	89	4,595	89
Ontario	936	92	1,124	94
Orange	2,762	87	3,394	88
Orleans	463	94	559	92
Oswego	1,539	90	1,662	92
Otsego	537	92	665	93
Putnam	615	90	889	97
Rensselaer	1,332	92	1,404	92
Rockland	2,018	91	2,039	89
St. Lawrence	1,167	96	1,205	95
Saratoga	2,043	92	2,226	95
Schenectady	1,143	85	1,222	88
Schoharie	327	90	226	90
Schuyler	166	86	178	90
Seneca	280	88	281	94
Steuben	1,234	90	1,189	94
Suffolk	12,395	94	12,921	93
Sullivan	550	88	658	86
Tioga	614	88	674	89
Tompkins	733	92	815	94
Ulster	1,476	92	1,676	92
Warren	705	95	654	89
Washington	579	95	622	94
Wayne	881	89	1,129	92
Westchester	5,490	89	6,557	90
Wyoming	352	92	412	93
Yates	181	94	211	91

[1] *The State Reference Point (SRP) is the lowest PEP score that would signify that a student is making satisfactory progress in developing the basic skills measured by the PEP test.*

Source: New York State Education Department, Office of Curriculum and Assessment. (1990/1994). *Reference Group Summaries: October 1990/October 1994.* Albany, NY: Author.

- Bronx also had the lowest percentage of students scoring above the SRP for sixth grade math (69%) in 1994. In every county outside of New York City, 92 percent or more of the students scored above the math SRP.

- The percentage of sixth grade students in New York State's public and nonpublic schools who scored above the SRP in reading increased by four percentage points between 1988 (81%) and 1991 (85%). The percentage declined by two percentage points between 1991 and 1994 (83%). This decline can be attributed primarily to an eight point decline for public school students from New York City.

- The percentage of sixth grade students in New York State's public and nonpublic schools who scored above the math SRP increased six percentage points between 1988 (85%) and 1990 (91%). Statewide, this figure has remained at 90 percent or 91 percent since that time.

TABLE 6

Pupil Evaluation Program (PEP) Test Results
Public Schools
Grade 6 Math

County	Spring 1990 Number Above SRP[1]	Spring 1990 Percent Above SRP[1]	Spring 1994 Number Above SRP[1]	Spring 1994 Percent Above SRP[1]
New York State	**142,683**	**91%**	**156,240**	**91%**
New York City	**44,422**	**80**	**46,222**	**78**
Bronx	8,633	75	8,445	69
Brooklyn	15,621	78	15,979	77
Manhattan	5,947	79	6,191	78
Queens	11,674	86	12,845	85
Staten Island	2,531	87	2,762	90
Rest of State	**98,292**	**97**	**109,661**	**97**
Albany	2,177	97	2,577	97
Allegany	644	99	627	97
Broome	1,976	97	2,305	99
Cattaraugus	1,136	97	1,277	98
Cayuga	896	97	915	98
Chautauqua	1,660	96	1,845	96
Chemung	973	96	1,007	97
Chenango	631	95	671	97
Clinton	871	98	905	99
Columbia	630	95	664	96
Cortland	481	98	490	99
Delaware	466	97	577	97
Dutchess	2,424	97	2,603	97
Erie	8,102	97	9,101	97
Essex	318	98	328	98
Franklin	483	96	618	96
Fulton	692	96	679	98
Genesee	684	98	732	97
Greene	425	97	429	98
Hamilton	46	94	56	100
Herkimer	816	99	915	99
Jefferson	1,226	97	1,368	98
Lewis	399	99	420	100
Livingston	572	98	704	99
Madison	782	99	867	99
Monroe	6,002	95	7,395	96
Montgomery	545	97	607	96
Nassau	9,907	98%	11,603	98%
Niagara	2,176	96	2,481	98
Oneida	2,512	98	2,729	98
Onondaga	4,490	95	4,949	95
Ontario	985	97	1,259	99
Orange	3,040	96	3,708	96
Orleans	487	99	590	97
Oswego	1,647	97	1,745	97
Otsego	574	98	699	98
Putnam	659	97	898	98
Rensselaer	1,405	97	1,472	97
Rockland	2,135	95	2,151	94
St. Lawrence	1,213	99	1,254	99
Saratoga	2,151	97	2,327	99
Schenectady	1,278	95	1,355	97
Schoharie	355	98	403	98
Schuyler	185	97	195	99
Seneca	305	96	278	92
Steuben	1,351	96	1,248	99
Suffolk	13,011	98	13,646	98
Sullivan	585	93	712	94
Tioga	676	96	740	97
Tompkins	789	97	835	98
Ulster	1,535	96	1,793	97
Warren	720	97	732	98
Washington	601	99	651	98
Wayne	969	98	1,211	98
Westchester	5,876	94	7,082	95
Wyoming	377	98	436	99
Yates	189	98	225	97

[1] *The State Reference Point (SRP) is the lowest PEP score that would signify that a student is making satisfactory progress in developing the basic skills measured by the PEP test.*

Source: New York State Education Department, Office of Curriculum and Assessment. (1990/1994). *Reference Group Summaries: October 1990/October 1994*. Albany, NY: Author.

Annual Dropout Rates

High school graduation is a minimum prerequisite to compete successfully in today's labor market. A high school education provides the minimum skills and knowledge needed by most people to function productively as adults. High school dropouts have higher unemployment rates than high school graduates. When employed, they are more likely to earn less, be in semi-skilled manual jobs, and experience poorer working conditions. The social and personal costs of not completing high school are enormous: forgone income tax revenue, decreased productivity, increased reliance on social services, increased probability of criminal activity, reduced political participation, and poorer health (*New York State Education Department, 1995*).

Students are more likely to drop out if their parents have low levels of educational attainment, are of low socioeconomic status, or if they come from single-parent families. Students are more likely to drop out if they are not performing well in school or have repeated a grade. Students who have disciplinary problems or delinquency problems are more likely to drop out, as are students who work more than 14 hours per week, become mothers, or marry. Students are more likely to drop out if they attend large schools or schools with high teacher turnover rates (*New York State Education Department, 1995*).

Dropout rates may be calculated in a variety of ways, each giving different information. The *event dropout rate* refers to the proportion of students who drop out during one school year.[8] The event dropout rate does not take into account students who will return to school and graduate at some later date or who will earn a High School Equivalency Diploma.[9] Event dropout rates have been improving in New York State for many years.

Table 7 presents the event, or annual, dropout rates for public school students in New York State, New York City, and for counties in the rest of the state for the 1989-90 and 1992-93 school years.

- In the 1992-93 school year, 3.9 percent of New York State's public high school students dropped out of school.
- Dropout rates have been declining in New York State for some time. In 1981-82, the dropout rate was 6.7 percent, 2.8 percentage points higher than it was in 1992-93.
- In 1992-93, New York City's dropout rate (6.0%) was more than twice as high as that for the rest of the state (2.5%). More than half of the state's dropouts attended New York City's public schools.
- The dropout rate for the other Large City School Districts (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers) was 7.2 percent in 1992-93, a percentage point higher than the New York City rate.
- In 1992-93, dropout rates in the rest of the state were highest in Schoharie (5.4%), Clinton (4.9%), and Oswego (4.9%) counties. Dropout rates were lowest in Putnam (1.1%) and Nassau (1.2%) counties.

[8] *The numerator of the dropout rate contains the number of students in grades 9 through 12 who dropped out during one school year, including those who had not entered the ninth grade as expected. Students who leave a public school and immediately enter an alternative educational program leading to a diploma are not counted as dropouts. Students who drop out of public school and reenter during the same year are not counted as dropouts. The denominator is the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in the fall.*

[9] *Event dropout rates are not readily calculable for the boroughs (counties) of New York City, since so many students cross borough lines to attend school.*

TABLE 7

Annual Dropouts In Public Schools

County	1989-1990 Number	1989-1990 Rate[1]	1992-1993 Number	1992-1993 Rate[1]
New York State	**36,409**	**4.8%**	**29,457**	**3.9%**
New York City	**21,841**	**7.8**	**17,703**	**6.0**
Bronx	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brooklyn	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Manhattan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Queens	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Staten Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rest of State	**14,568**	**3.1**	**11,754**	**2.5**
Albany	364	3.6	233	2.2
Allegany	62	2.3	40	1.5
Broome	284	3.1	167	1.8
Cattaraugus	213	4.4	132	2.7
Cayuga	213	6.0	112	3.1
Chautauqua	262	3.7	225	3.2
Chemung	161	4.2	127	3.2
Chenango	91	3.3	70	2.5
Clinton	217	5.6	190	4.9
Columbia	137	4.8	76	2.8
Cortland	78	3.5	80	3.4
Delaware	57	2.4	43	1.7
Dutchess	330	2.9	251	2.2
Erie	1,338	3.4	935	2.5
Essex	29	1.9	25	1.7
Franklin	91	3.5	72	2.7
Fulton	141	5.1	89	3.2
Genesee	92	3.1	72	2.4
Greene	99	4.9	68	3.4
Hamilton	4	2.0	4	2.2
Herkimer	98	2.8	76	2.2
Jefferson	203	4.2	159	3.1
Lewis	42	2.8	35	2.2
Livingston	68	2.5	57	2.0
Madison	112	3.3	85	2.5
Monroe	1,523	5.2	1,132	3.8
Montgomery	111	4.7	63	2.6
Nassau	764	1.4%	627	1.2%
Niagara	396	3.8	281	2.8
Oneida	440	4.1	318	3.2
Onondaga	740	3.7	599	3.0
Ontario	126	2.8	100	2.1
Orange	527	3.7	599	4.0
Orleans	68	3.1	34	1.6
Oswego	313	4.7	351	4.9
Otsego	37	1.5	54	2.0
Putnam	52	1.4	40	1.1
Rensselaer	203	3.3	121	2.0
Rockland	123	1.0	200	1.7
St. Lawrence	189	3.3	152	2.7
Saratoga	266	2.9	180	1.9
Schenectady	223	3.8	160	2.9
Schoharie	54	3.3	54	5.4
Schuyler	42	6.0	24	3.3
Seneca	54	3.4	50	3.3
Steuben	189	3.5	191	3.7
Suffolk	1,635	2.4	1,478	2.2
Sullivan	87	3.2	130	4.4
Tioga	74	2.8	72	2.6
Tompkins	130	3.8	80	2.3
Ulster	258	3.6	260	3.6
Warren	67	2.2	67	2.2
Washington	117	3.7	99	3.2
Wayne	164	3.4	149	3.1
Westchester	731	2.3	597	1.9
Wyoming	44	2.5	40	2.4
Yates	35	4.0	29	3.3

[1] *Number of dropouts per 100 students enrolled in grades 9 through 12.*

Source: New York State Education Department, Office of Instruction and Program Development. (1994b). [Special Tabulation]. Albany, NY: Author.

Student Cohort Retention in New York City

The New York City public school district conducts an annual cohort study of the educational attainment of groups of students who are expected to complete high school in the same year (*New York City Board of Education, 1993*). For example, the Class of 1989 is comprised of those students who entered the ninth grade for the first time in 1985-86, the tenth grade in 1986-87, the eleventh grade in 1987-88, or the twelfth grade in 1988-89. Updates on the enrollment status or high school completion of these students were obtained by the school district every year from 1985 through 1992, when the majority of those students had reached age 21.

Cohort studies, such as this, provide important, detailed information about student progress toward high school completion. With a cohort study, it is possible to tell whether a specific student is still enrolled, how long it takes for a student to graduate, and whether a student who drops out has returned or obtained a High School Equivalency diploma.

Even cohort studies, however, have limitations. First, the dropout or graduation status of students who transfer out of the area covered by the study is not known. Second, students who take longer than seven years to graduate or obtain a High School Equivalency diploma or special education certificate are not counted as high school graduates. Finally, some students who dropped out may return after seven years and obtain a diploma.

- Forty-five percent of the New York City public school Class of 1989 graduated within four years.[10]
- As of June 1989, 30 percent of the Class of 1989 was still enrolled in school, although they had not graduated on time.
- As of June 1989, 25 percent of the New York City public school Class of 1989 were considered dropouts.

Students in the New York City public school Class of 1989 were followed through the spring of 1992, resulting in a more complete picture of their educational attainment.

- Approximately 22 percent of the Class of 1989 took 5 to 7 years to graduate or receive a High School Equivalency diploma, resulting in a "final" graduation rate of 67 percent.
- By the spring of 1992, 33 percent of the Class of 1989 could be considered to have dropped out. One-third of students who do not graduate on time subsequently drop out.

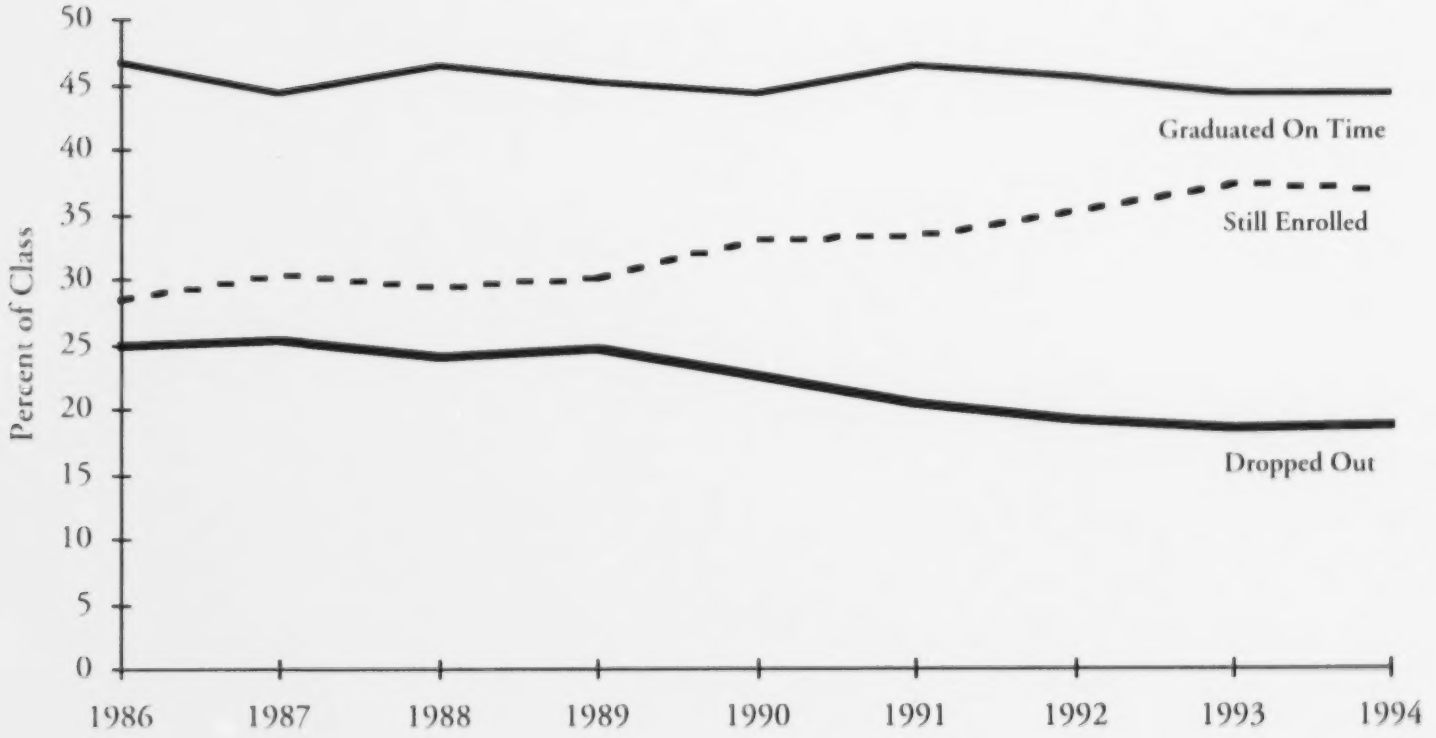
By examining the results of successive New York City public school Classes (1986 through 1994), trends in graduation rates and dropout rates can be established *(New York City Board of Education, n.d.)*.

- The percentage of public high school students in New York City who graduate within four years declined slightly from the Class of 1986 (47%) to the Class of 1994 (44%).
- The four-year dropout rate for New York City public high school students declined from 25 percent for the Class of 1986 to 19 percent for the Class of 1994.
- The percentage of New York City public high school students who remain in school for more than four years increased from 28 percent for the Class of 1986 to 37 percent for the Class of 1994.

[10] *The percentages on this page were all computed after the "students discharged to other districts" had been removed from the total class size.*

FIGURE 2

Four-Year Cohort Study
New York City Public Schools
Classes Of 1986 Through 1994



Sources: New York City Board of Education. (1993). *The Cohort Report: Four-Year Results for the Class of 1992.* New York, NY: Author.
New York City Board of Education. (n.d.). *The Class of 1994.* New York, NY: Author.

Regents-Endorsed Diplomas

In New York State, a Regents-endorsed local diploma (Regents diploma) signifies extra effort and excellent accomplishment. The state minimum requirements for a Regents-endorsed diploma are more rigorous than those for a local high school diploma. Regents diplomas are awarded to students who have both passed a series of Regents examinations, demonstrating a certain level of achievement, and have passed the prescribed coursework. In 1989, the requirements for obtaining a Regents-endorsed diploma became more rigorous, including the completion of a foreign language sequence (*New York State Education Department, 1995*).

Table 8 presents information on the number and percentage of high school graduates who received Regents diplomas in 1989-90 and 1993-94.[11]

- In 1993-94, 38 percent of New York State's public high school graduates received a Regents diploma.
- The proportion of public high school graduates in New York State who have attained a Regents diploma has remained relatively constant since 1989-90.
- In 1993-94, public high school graduates in New York City were less than half as likely to receive a Regents diploma (20%) as graduates from the rest of the state (44%).
- In 1993-94, public high schools in Ontario (56%), Putnam (53%), and Saratoga (53%) counties had the highest percentages of graduates achieving Regents diplomas. Graduates in Essex (30%), Westchester (33%), and Hamilton (34%) counties earned the lowest percentages of Regents diplomas among counties outside of New York City.

[11] *The number of graduates is the total for the year, including June graduates and those who received their diplomas earlier in the school year.*

TABLE 8

High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas
Public Schools

County	1989-1990 Number	1989-1990 Percent	1993-1994 Number	1993-1994 Percent
New York State	**50,557**	**37%**	**50,011**	**38%**
New York City	**6,830**	**22**	**6,709**	**20**
Bronx	855	19	897	18
Brooklyn	2,233	23	2,203	19
Manhattan	1,292	23	1,112	18
Queens	1,843	22	1,812	19
Staten Island	607	28	685	29
Rest of State	**43,727**	**42**	**43,302**	**44**
Albany	1,002	45	1,066	48
Allegany	251	39	215	38
Broome	1,033	49	872	47
Cattaraugus	495	44	391	39
Cayuga	323	41	347	50
Chautauqua	669	42	597	43
Chemung	362	45	367	43
Chenango	231	38	265	44
Clinton	280	34	284	37
Columbia	211	33	199	37
Cortland	204	39	240	50
Delaware	181	35	207	40
Dutchess	942	38	984	42
Erie	3,183	36	3,072	40
Essex	135	32	93	30
Franklin	218	34	190	35
Fulton	239	40	226	41
Genesee	321	47	270	41
Greene	152	33	149	36
Hamilton	16	36	15	34
Herkimer	330	42	335	45
Jefferson	450	41	457	46
Lewis	165	42	177	46
Livingston	311	46	303	51
Madison	362	43	361	48
Monroe	2,652	42	2,659	46
Montgomery	201	39	215	46
Nassau	5,541	45%	5,778	48%
Niagara	849	39	762	37
Oneida	994	41	944	44
Onondaga	2,054	48	1,878	49
Ontario	468	45	501	56
Orange	1,340	45	1,265	43
Orleans	215	43	165	37
Oswego	570	39	607	44
Otsego	294	50	274	49
Putnam	357	44	403	53
Rensselaer	533	40	520	42
Rockland	1,367	48	1,216	47
St. Lawrence	585	46	576	47
Saratoga	798	47	1,062	53
Schenectady	496	39	478	42
Schoharie	141	39	125	37
Schuyler	69	39	89	51
Seneca	145	41	133	42
Steuben	518	43	475	39
Suffolk	6,871	43	6,858	48
Sullivan	197	35	235	37
Tioga	205	35	217	39
Tompkins	306	46	343	47
Ulster	661	44	530	46
Warren	320	47	301	49
Washington	236	35	240	38
Wayne	479	46	448	51
Westchester	1,952	28	2,104	33
Wyoming	155	39	141	39
Yates	92	43	78	44

Source: New York State Education Department, Office of Curriculum and Assessment. (1990/1994). *Reference Group Summaries: October 1990/October 1994*. Albany, NY: Author.

HEALTH

According to traditional measures, the health status of children and youth in New York State has improved considerably during this century. Infant mortality rates have fallen and the incidence of many infectious diseases has been curtailed. The traditional indicators of health status, however, do not identify all of the challenges to healthy growth and development faced by young people today. Nutritional status, fitness, substance abuse, adolescent pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS, and mental illness are also indicators of the health status of children and youth. For some of these problems, very good data are available for counties, while for others, data are either not available or are available only for the state, New York City, and the rest of the state.

A limited number of child and adolescent health indicators could be included in this report. Some traditional indicators and some social health indicators were selected. Low birth weight was chosen because of its link with developmental problems. Infant mortality is included because it represents the very grave risk that children face in their first year of life. Serious injuries, both intentional and unintentional, were selected because accidents pose one of the most serious health threats to children and youth after the first year of life. The number of students with disabilities was included to show the prevalence of children and youth with significant barriers to school performance.

Two additional indicators of health status are also included in this report, but because the data are only reliable for larger geographic areas, information is presented only for the state, New York City, or other regions. Causes of death for children are presented for the state, New York City, and the rest of the state. Data on alcohol and substance abuse are included for the state as a whole. For a comprehensive compilation of child health data, see the *Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Profile*, published by the New York State Department of Health.

Low Birth Weight

Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth are considered to have a low birth weight. Low birth weight impairs an infant's ability to survive the first year of life. Some infants with low birth weights are born prematurely while others are full-term, but small for gestational age. Infants born prematurely are at greatest risk of death in the months following the birth, while those who were small for gestational age are more likely to have congenital anomalies and developmental disabilities *(New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Child Health, 1994)*. While the survival rates of low birth weight infants have increased due to advances in neonatal medicine, their chances for optimal health and development are reduced. Low birth weight has been associated with mental retardation, birth defects, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, hearing and vision defects, delayed speech, and chronic lung problems.

Low birth weight has been linked to a variety of factors including a lack of early and continuous prenatal care, poor nutritional status of the mother, maternal age, and to the mother's use of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco during pregnancy.

Table 9 presents the number of infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams and the percent of all births that were below this weight.[12]

- In 1992, approximately 22,000 New York State infants were born weighing less than 2,500 grams. This represented 8 percent of all births.
- A higher percentage of New York State births were low weight than for the U.S. as a whole. In 1992, 7 percent of all U.S. births were below 2,500 grams (*U.S. HHS, National Center for Health Statistics, 1994b*).
- The percentage of New York State births that were low weight declined from 7.5 percent in 1980 to 7.0 percent in 1985. Since then, the percentage has increased, climbing almost a full percentage point between 1985 and 1992.
- African-American infants are more likely to be low birth weight than white infants, even when other relevant factors are taken into account. In 1992, 13.1 percent of New York State's African-American infants had low birth weights, compared with 6.1 percent of white infants and 6.6 percent of infants of other ethnicities (*New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics, n.d.b*).

[12] *The percentage of infants having low birth weights is calculated on the number of births in which the weight was determined. In 1992, just 0.3% of all births did not have a birth weight coded on the birth certificate.*

TABLE 9

Low Birth Weight Births (<2,500 Grams)

County	1990 Number	1990 Percent[1]	1992 Number	1992 Percent[1]
New York State	**22,661**	**8%**	**21,912**	**8%**
New York City	**12,659**	**9**	**12,065**	**9**
Bronx	2,968	11	2,731	10
Brooklyn	4,474	10	4,189	9
Manhattan	2,190	10	2,073	10
Queens	2,592	8	2,630	8
Staten Island	435	7	442	7
Rest of State	**10,002**	**6**	**9,847**	**6**
Albany	253	6	259	7
Allegany	46	7	34	5
Broome	205	7	174	6
Cattaraugus	62	5	74	7
Cayuga	80	7	64	6
Chautauqua	123	6	107	6
Chemung	95	7	98	8
Chenango	38	5	34	5
Clinton	88	7	66	5
Columbia	38	5	44	6
Cortland	31	4	32	5
Delaware	34	5	32	5
Dutchess	214	6	207	6
Erie	983	7	987	7
Essex	33	6	34	7
Franklin	32	5	30	5
Fulton	48	6	35	5
Genesee	33	4	51	6
Greene	43	7	38	7
Hamilton	5	9	3	6
Herkimer	42	5	43	5
Jefferson	116	5	104	5
Lewis	21	5	16	4
Livingston	43	5	48	6
Madison	56	5	71	7
Monroe	869	7	796	7
Montgomery	44	6	28	4
Nassau	1,129	6%	1,191	7%
Niagara	243	7	174	6
Oneida	238	6	233	7
Onondaga	509	7	489	7
Ontario	75	5	74	5
Orange	325	6	314	6
Orleans	32	5	50	8
Oswego	115	6	108	6
Otsego	47	6	32	5
Putnam	61	4	69	5
Rensselaer	161	7	142	7
Rockland	259	6	236	6
St. Lawrence	84	5	88	6
Saratoga	128	5	127	5
Schenectady	136	6	138	7
Schoharie	13	4	23	6
Schuyler	21	8	12	5
Seneca	26	5	25	5
Steuben	80	5	87	6
Suffolk	1,262	6	1,299	6
Sullivan	75	7	69	7
Tioga	41	5	45	7
Tompkins	48	4	48	4
Ulster	141	6	137	6
Warren	42	5	53	7
Washington	53	6	71	9
Wayne	88	6	64	5
Westchester	853	6	905	7
Wyoming	23	4	20	4
Yates	19	6	15	5

[1] *The percent was based on the total number of live births minus the number of births for which the birth weight was not recorded.*

Source: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics. (n.d.b). *Vital Statistics of New York State, 1992.* Albany, NY: Author.

- In 1992, New York City infants were more likely to have had low birth weights (9%) than infants in the rest of the state (6%).

- In 1992, the Bronx (10%), Manhattan (10%), and Brooklyn (9%) had the highest percentages of low birth weight infants in New York City. Twenty-one counties outside of New York City had percentages no higher than 5 percent.

Infant Mortality

The risk of death for children and youth is highest in infancy. Individuals do not face an equally high risk of death until they reach the age of 65.

Many physiological factors that lead to low birth weight also contribute to infant mortality. One study found that 60 percent of all infant deaths were related to low birth weight (*McCormick, 1985*). Nevertheless, during the 1980s, infant mortality rates continued their historical decline, while the percentage of infants with low birth weights increased. Advances in neonatal medicine have resulted in more at-risk infants surviving the first few months of life.

The infant mortality rate is defined to be the number of deaths to infants (under the age of one) per 1,000 live births. In this report, the infant mortality rates are presented in three-year averages (Table 10). Because infant deaths are relatively rare events in many counties, the use of averages was necessary to improve the reliability (or stability) of the rates. For example, in some parts of the state, a few tragedies, such as a fatal fire or an automobile accident, may cause the county infant mortality rate to fluctuate markedly from year to year.

- In the 1990-92 period, the infant mortality rate for New York State was 9.2 deaths per 1,000 live births.

- New York had a higher infant mortality rate than did the nation (8.5/1,000) (*U.S. HHS, National Center for Health Statistics, 1994a*).

- During the 1980s, infant mortality continued its historical decline. By 1990-92, New York's infant mortality rate had dropped by 3.3 points from the 1980 rate of 12.5/1,000 *(New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics, n.d.b).*

- Infant mortality rates were higher in New York City (10.9/1,000) in 1990-92 than they were in the rest of the state (7.7/1,000). In fact, 54 percent of all infant deaths occurred in New York City, despite the fact that New York only accounted for 46 percent of the live births.

- In 1990-92, the Bronx and Brooklyn had the highest infant mortality rates in the state (both 12.6/1,000). Delaware (12.1/1,000), Schenectady (12.0/1,000), and Chemung (10.6/1,000) counties also had high infant mortality rates, although these rates were based on relatively small numbers of deaths.

- Infant mortality rates were more than twice as high for African-Americans as for whites. In 1992, New York's African-American infant mortality rate was 14.2/1,000, compared with a white rate of 6.2/1,000 (*New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics, n.d.b*).

TABLE 10

Infant Mortality
Three-Year Average

County	1988-1990 Number	1988-1990 Rate[1]	1990-1992 Number	1990-1992 Rate[1]
New York State	**2,968**	**10.3**	**2,685**	**9.2**
New York City	**1,659**	**12.6**	**1,461**	**10.9**
Bronx	380	14.4	337	12.6
Brooklyn	655	14.3	578	12.6
Manhattan	269	12.1	213	9.7
Queens	305	9.8	287	8.9
Staten Island	52	8.3	45	7.0
Rest of State	**1,309**	**8.3**	**1,224**	**7.7**
Albany	35	9.1	33	8.5
Allegany	4	6.0	5	7.4
Broome	24	8.0	19	6.4
Cattaraugus	10	8.1	9	7.3
Cayuga	13	10.9	11	9.6
Chautauqua	13	6.6	12	6.0
Chemung	13	9.4	14	10.6
Chenango	6	7.9	6	7.5
Clinton	11	8.2	11	8.4
Columbia	4	5.0	4	4.8
Cortland	3	4.4	5	7.6
Delaware	7	10.9	7	12.1
Dutchess	24	6.5	22	5.8
Erie	134	9.6	132	9.4
Essex	3	5.8	3	6.8
Franklin	5	8.3	5	7.9
Fulton	5	6.8	6	8.5
Genesee	8	9.0	8	9.0
Greene	3	5.2	4	6.2
Hamilton	1	18.8	<1	6.2
Herkimer	8	9.3	4	5.0
Jefferson	12	5.9	13	6.3
Lewis	2	4.4	3	6.3
Livingston	7	8.5	6	7.4
Madison	8	8.2	7	7.4
Monroe	104	8.9	112	9.4
Montgomery	5	6.9	5	7.5
Nassau	156	8.8	130	7.2
Niagara	22	6.9	21	6.5
Oneida	34	9.3	28	7.9
Onondaga	68	9.2	60	8.1
Ontario	9	6.6	12	8.2
Orange	50	9.4	37	7.0
Orleans	3	4.9	5	8.4
Oswego	18	9.2	15	7.9
Otsego	7	9.5	6	8.2
Putnam	11	8.4	8	5.6
Rensselaer	16	7.3	19	8.5
Rockland	32	7.8	35	8.5
St. Lawrence	10	6.6	14	8.9
Saratoga	16	5.9	15	5.4
Schenectady	20	9.1	26	12.0
Schoharie	2	5.7	3	8.0
Schuyler	1	4.0	1	5.5
Seneca	4	8.3	3	5.8
Steuben	12	8.3	11	7.7
Suffolk	169	8.2	156	7.4
Sullivan	11	10.0	9	8.0
Tioga	6	7.7	7	9.9
Tompkins	10	9.1	7	6.1
Ulster	13	5.3	16	6.6
Warren	8	9.6	6	7.6
Washington	5	5.9	4	5.4
Wayne	14	9.5	10	7.2
Westchester	104	8.2	88	6.7
Wyoming	3	5.4	3	6.0
Yates	2	6.1	2	6.1

[1] *The rate equals the number of deaths to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.*

Source: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics. (n.d.b). *Vital Statistics of New York State, 1992.* Albany, NY: Author.

Students With Disabilities

Functional impairments, or disabilities, may impede children's physical, social, emotional, or cognitive development and thereby diminish the quality of their lives. Disabilities vary by type and intensity. The same limitation could be produced by a variety of causes. Children with disabilities are at higher risk of future problems that would increase the limitations they experience *(U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991)*.

The Individuals With Disabilities Education Act of 1975 guarantees a free, appropriate, public education to all children with disabilities. The law further mandates multidisciplinary evaluations and requires that individualized education programs for identified students be delivered in the least restrictive environment. To provide students with disabilities the program and services that meet their unique needs in the least restrictive environment, school districts throughout New York State must make available a continuum of programs and services ranging from general classroom programs, supplemented with special services, to special classes. Local school districts educate the majority of these children. However, in some cases, school districts contract with neighboring districts, Boards of Cooperative Educational Services, or approved private schools to provide the required special education programs and services.

Many factors, including legislative initiatives, court decisions, and State Education Department policy affect special education enrollments. There have been three recent changes which would result in more children being identified as in need of special education services. In 1989, legislation gave local school districts responsibility for the delivery of services and programs to children with disabilities who were aged three through five. In 1990, federal law was changed to include traumatic brain injury among the categories of disability. During the 1992-93 school year, the State Education Department revised its data collection procedures, resulting in a more complete child count. As these changes were implemented, more children in need of services in this age group were identified.

The majority of students with disabilities, as identified by Committees on Special Education (CSEs) and Committees of Preschool Special Education, have impaired cognitive functioning that directly affects their ability to learn in school. Other students with disabilities have emotional, sensory, or other physical or health impairments that affect their educational performance.

The data presented in Table 11 show the total number of New York State children and youth with disabilities, aged 4 through 21, enrolled in school-age programs in public schools, Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), or in-home or hospital instruction. It does not include students with disabilities in preschool programs, school-aged children placed in other state-sponsored education programs, children placed in state-operated and state-supported schools, or private approved schools. Table 11 also presents the percentage of enrolled public school students with disabilities.

- In 1993, there were 319,592 public school students in New York State with an identified disability. This represented 12 percent of the population aged 4 through 21.
- The prevalence of students with disabilities in New York City (12%) was identical to the prevalence in the rest of the state (12%).
- Between 1990 and 1993, the percentage of New York State students who had been identified as having a disability increased by nearly a percentage point. The increase was concentrated in the portion of the state outside of New York City, which rose by 2 percentage points, while New York City remained constant. As mentioned above, much of this increase was due to administrative and legislative changes.
- In 1993, Livingston (16%), Cortland (16%), Wayne (16%), Seneca (15%), and Sullivan (15%) counties had the highest percentages of students with disabilities.
- In the same year, Tioga (9%), Cattaraugus (10%), Lewis (10%), and Cayuga (10%) counties had the lowest percentage of students with disabilities.

TABLE 11

Students With Disabilities
Aged 4 Through 21

County	1990 Number	1990 Rate	1993 Number	1993 Rate
New York State	**277,045**	**11%**	**319,592**	**12%**
New York City	**107,943**	**12**	**118,207**	**12**
Bronx	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brooklyn	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Manhattan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Queens	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Staten Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rest of State	**169,102**	**10**	**201,385**	**12**
Albany	3,404	9	4,144	11
Allegany	830	9	956	11
Broome	2,660	8	3,633	11
Cattaraugus	1,455	8	1,824	10
Cayuga	934	7	1,278	10
Chautauqua	2,421	10	2,806	11
Chemung	1,479	10	1,847	13
Chenango	1,085	11	1,342	13
Clinton	1,552	11	1,941	13
Columbia	929	10	1,115	11
Cortland	1,073	14	1,299	16
Delaware	827	10	1,004	12
Dutchess	3,942	10	4,487	11
Erie	12,872	10	14,977	11
Essex	527	11	645	13
Franklin	956	11	1,304	14
Fulton	960	10	1,148	11
Genesee	1,122	11	1,249	11
Greene	554	8	764	11
Hamilton	78	10	89	12
Herkimer	1,246	10	1,501	12
Jefferson	1,674	9	2,215	11
Lewis	411	8	541	10
Livingston	1,221	12	1,702	16
Madison	1,241	10	1,420	11
Monroe	10,872	10	12,846	11
Montgomery	707	8	924	11
Nassau	17,275	10%	19,351	11%
Niagara	3,419	10	4,083	11
Oneida	3,986	10	4,818	12
Onondaga	7,949	11	9,666	13
Ontario	1,933	12	2,459	14
Orange	5,421	11	6,380	11
Orleans	782	10	978	11
Oswego	2,506	10	3,127	12
Otsego	891	9	1,143	11
Putnam	1,523	12	1,796	13
Rensselaer	2,109	9	2,806	12
Rockland	4,210	12	4,692	13
St. Lawrence	2,044	11	2,255	12
Saratoga	2,530	8	3,765	11
Schenectady	1,963	10	2,781	13
Schoharie	654	11	778	13
Schuyler	277	11	318	13
Seneca	632	12	771	15
Steuben	1,837	10	2,448	13
Suffolk	26,402	12	29,988	14
Sullivan	1,381	13	1,661	15
Tioga	812	8	953	9
Tompkins	1,424	11	1,650	13
Ulster	2,682	10	3,299	12
Warren	1,101	11	1,316	12
Washington	1,074	10	1,309	12
Wayne	2,491	14	2,938	16
Westchester	11,797	11	13,723	12
Wyoming	666	11	708	12
Yates	298	10	424	13

Source: New York State Education Department, Office of Instruction and Program Development. (1990, 1993). [Unpublished Data.] Albany, NY: Author.

Hospitalizations for Injuries

Injuries that are so serious as to require hospitalization may result in temporary or permanent disability. These injuries may be divided into intentional and unintentional injuries. There are many categories of intentional injuries, such as assaults, rapes, and self-inflicted injuries. Unintentional injuries are from all other causes, such as motor vehicle accidents, drownings, fires, and falls.

Tables 12 and 13 present data on the number and rate of injuries requiring hospitalization for children and youth aged birth through 19.[13] The rate represents the number of injuries per 1,000 young people.

- In 1992, approximately 29,000 children and youth sustained an injury that required a hospitalization. This represented 6.0 hospitalizations for every 1,000 young people.
- Hospitalizations for injuries in 1992 were more likely to occur to children and youth in New York City (6.8/1,000) than to those in the rest of the state (5.4/1,000).
- In 1992, nearly one out of every five hospitalizations for injuries among New York State youth was considered to be intentionally caused. Hospitalizations for intentional injuries were more than twice as likely to occur in New York City (1.6/1,000) as in the rest of the state (0.7/1,000). One-in-four hospitalizations for injury were for intentional injuries in New York City, compared to one-in-eight in the rest of the state.
- Hospitalization rates for intentional injuries were highest in the Bronx (2.0/1,000) and Brooklyn (1.9/1,000) in 1992. Among the counties outside of New York City, hospitalization rates were highest in Franklin (1.7/1,000) and Montgomery (1.7/1,000) counties.
- In 1992, hospitalization rates for unintentional injuries were highest in Fulton (8.4/1,000) and Delaware (8.0/1,000) counties.
- Additional data available through the New York State Department of Health show that the most common causes of hospitalizations for injury in the 15 through 24 age group are assaults, motor vehicle accidents, and self-inflicted injuries *(New York State Department of Health, SPARCS, 1994)*.
- In the 15 through 19 age group, males were six times more likely than females to be hospitalized for an assault and nearly twice as likely as females to be hospitalized for a motor vehicle accident. On the other hand, females were two-and-one-half times more likely than males to be hospitalized for self-inflicted injuries *(New York State Department of Health, SPARCS, 1994)*.

[13] *Injuries treated in an emergency room, without a hospitalization, are not included.*

TABLE 12

Hospitalizations Of Children And Youth (0-19) Resulting From Intentional Injuries

County	1990 Number	1990 Rate[1]	1992 Number	1992 Rate[1]	% of all Injury Discharges[2]
New York State	**5,716**	**1.2**	**5,288**	**1.1**	**18%**
New York City	**3,455**	**1.8**	**3,178**	**1.6**	**24**
Bronx	952	2.5	751	2.0	27
Brooklyn	1,342	2.0	1,280	1.9	25
Manhattan	472	1.7	434	1.5	23
Queens	612	1.3	591	1.3	20
Staten Island	77	0.7	93	0.9	17
Rest of State	**2,242**	**0.8**	**2,110**	**0.7**	**13**
Albany	29	0.4	37	0.5	10
Allegany	10	0.6	16	1.0	14
Broome	48	0.9	31	0.6	11
Cattaraugus	17	0.6	33	1.3	17
Cayuga	35	1.5	28	1.2	22
Chautauqua	38	0.9	25	0.6	11
Chemung	27	1.0	21	0.8	13
Chenango	9	0.6	6	0.4	8
Clinton	19	0.8	18	0.7	15
Columbia	6	0.4	<6	<.0.5	**
Cortland	16	1.1	12	0.8	14
Delaware	7	0.5	7	0.5	6
Dutchess	55	0.8	36	0.5	11
Erie	194	0.8	222	0.9	14
Essex	14	1.4	<6	**	**
Franklin	10	0.7	23	1.7	23
Fulton	14	0.9	10	0.7	7
Genesee	17	1.0	10	0.6	11
Greene	6	0.5	7	0.6	11
Hamilton	<6	**	0	0.0	0
Herkimer	24	1.3	9	0.5	7
Jefferson	33	1.0	20	0.6	10
Lewis	8	0.9	<6	**	**
Livingston	<6	<0.5	10	0.5	10
Madison	9	0.4	14	0.6	13
Monroe	125	0.6	153	0.8	17
Montgomery	36	2.5	24	1.7	21
Nassau	236	0.7	224	0.7	13%
Niagara	67	1.1	77	1.3	19
Oneida	58	0.8	59	0.9	14
Onondaga	88	0.7	76	0.6	13
Ontario	9	0.3	19	0.7	16
Orange	68	0.7	54	0.6	10
Orleans	11	0.9	<6	<.0.5	**
Oswego	22	0.6	24	0.6	13
Otsego	24	1.4	17	1.0	12
Putnam	15	0.6	13	0.5	10
Rensselaer	35	0.8	9	0.2	5
Rockland	48	0.6	40	0.5	13
St. Lawrence	31	0.9	20	0.6	10
Saratoga	25	0.5	24	0.5	13
Schenectady	27	0.7	27	0.7	14
Schoharie	7	0.7	7	0.7	15
Schuyler	6	1.1	<6	**	**
Seneca	<6	<.0.5	<6	<0.5	**
Steuben	31	1.1	35	1.2	15
Suffolk	324	0.9	321	0.9	14
Sullivan	25	1.3	12	0.6	8
Tioga	**	0.0	7	0.4	15
Tompkins	27	1.0	14	0.5	15
Ulster	32	0.7	23	0.5	13
Warren	21	1.3	10	0.6	11
Washington	11	0.7	15	0.9	17
Wayne	13	0.5	8	0.3	6
Westchester	169	0.8	196	0.9	17
Wyoming	6	0.5	7	0.6	8
Yates	<6	**	<6	**	**

[1] *This rate represents the number of intentional injury discharges per 1,000 youth aged 0-19.*
[2] *Represents the percent of all hospital injury discharges for children and youth resulting from an intentional injury.*
** *Rates could not be computed since SPARCS regulations prohibit the release of data when the number is less than 6.*

Source: New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS). (1994). Albany, NY: Author.
Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population Estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.

TABLE 13

Hospitalizations Of Children And Youth (0-19) Resulting From Unintentional Injuries

County	1990 Number	1990 Rate[1]	1992 Number	1992 Rate[1]
New York State	**23,099**	**4.8**	**23,913**	**4.9**
New York City	**8,751**	**4.6**	**10,147**	**5.2**
Bronx	1,619	4.3	2,004	5.3
Brooklyn	3,144	4.6	3,853	5.6
Manhattan	1,416	5.0	1,482	5.0
Queens	2,045	4.4	2,349	5.0
Staten Island	527	5.0	459	4.2
Rest of State	**14,289**	**4.9**	**13,766**	**4.7**
Albany	284	3.8	337	4.6
Allegany	137	8.1	99	6.0
Broome	234	4.1	259	4.6
Cattaraugus	162	6.1	158	6.0
Cayuga	114	4.7	102	4.3
Chautauqua	227	5.5	200	4.9
Chemung	126	4.6	135	5.1
Chenango	89	5.7	67	4.3
Clinton	99	4.0	103	4.1
Columbia	60	3.5	64	3.8
Cortland	72	4.8	74	5.0
Delaware	124	8.8	110	8.0
Dutchess	293	4.1	283	4.0
Erie	1,343	5.3	1,347	5.3
Essex	60	6.0	31	3.2
Franklin	95	7.0	75	5.6
Fulton	131	8.4	129	8.4
Genesee	91	5.1	82	4.6
Greene	41	3.5	57	5.0
Hamilton	16	12.6	5	4.0
Herkimer	109	5.7	114	6.0
Jefferson	281	8.1	185	5.4
Lewis	49	5.5	53	6.0
Livingston	80	4.3	87	4.7
Madison	101	4.6	96	4.4
Monroe	626	3.2	722	3.6
Montgomery	125	8.8	90	6.5
Nassau	1,435	4.5	1,483	4.6
Niagara	333	5.4	325	5.3
Oneida	363	5.3	363	5.3
Onondaga	582	4.4	526	4.0
Ontario	76	2.8	98	3.6
Orange	497	5.2	485	5.1
Orleans	57	4.5	48	3.8
Oswego	191	4.9	167	4.3
Otsego	129	7.2	120	6.8
Putnam	122	5.1	118	4.9
Rensselaer	197	4.6	159	3.7
Rockland	319	4.2	274	3.6
St. Lawrence	217	6.2	188	5.4
Saratoga	213	4.1	166	3.2
Schenectady	197	5.1	167	4.4
Schoharie	37	3.8	40	4.0
Schuyler	39	7.0	29	5.3
Seneca	42	4.4	38	4.0
Steuben	279	9.4	206	7.1
Suffolk	2,056	5.6	1,908	5.1
Sullivan	94	4.9	130	6.8
Tioga	43	2.7	39	2.4
Tompkins	99	3.6	82	3.0
Ulster	219	5.0	158	3.6
Warren	116	7.0	81	4.9
Washington	99	5.8	71	4.2
Wayne	153	5.6	137	5.0
Westchester	1,047	4.9	991	4.6
Wyoming	85	6.9	80	6.5
Yates	36	5.3	19	2.8

[1] *This rate represents the number of unintentional injury discharges per 1,000 youth aged 0-19.*

Sources: New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS). (1994). Albany, NY: Author.
Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population Estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.

NOTES

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Leading Cause of Death

One important way to identify threats to the health of children and youth is to examine causes of death. Causes of death vary according to age group. Since the number of deaths to children and youth is relatively small, information on cause of death is not reliable for individual counties. Information on cause of death by age group is presented in Table 14 for New York State, New York City, and the rest of the state.

Infants. In 1992, there were 2,504 deaths to children under the age of one in New York State. More than half (52%) of these deaths were due to conditions originating in the perinatal period. One-fifth of the deaths (21%) were due to congenital anomalies. Ten percent of the infant deaths were due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).

- The most frequent causes of death for New York City infants in 1992 were conditions originating in the perinatal period (57%), congenital anomalies (19%), and SIDS (8%).
- The most frequent causes of death in the rest of the state were also conditions originating in the perinatal period (46%), congenital anomalies (23%), and SIDS (12%).

Children Aged 1 Through 14. Slightly over 900 New York State children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in 1992. Accidents were the most frequent cause of death (29%). Malignant neoplasms, or cancers, were the second most frequent cause of death (11%), followed by AIDS (10%), and congenital anomalies (10%). Homicides accounted for 6 percent of the deaths to New York State children in 1992.

- The first two leading causes of death for New York State children aged 1 through 14 have not changed significantly since 1985. However, the percentage of deaths due to AIDS has increased from not being among the leading causes of death to being the third leading cause. Homicides dropped from fourth place to fifth, although homicides now account for a larger percentage of deaths (2% in 1985, 6% in 1992).
- In 1992, accidents were the leading cause of death for New York City (19%) children aged 1 through 14. AIDS was the second most frequent cause (16%), followed by congenital anomalies (12%), malignant neoplasms (10%), and homicides (8%).
- Accidents were the leading cause of death for children in the rest of the state, accounting for 38 percent of the deaths. Malignant neoplasms were the second leading cause of death (12%), followed by congenital anomalies (8%), homicides (4%), and heart disease (4%). AIDS was not among the leading causes of death for children in this age group in the rest of the state.

Adolescents Aged 15 Through 19. In 1992, homicides were the leading cause of death among youth aged 15 through 19 in New York State, accounting for 38 percent of the deaths. Accidents were the second leading cause (29%), followed by suicides (11%), malignant neoplasms (4%), and heart disease (2%).

- The percentage of adolescent deaths due to homicides nearly doubled between 1985 (20%), when it was the second leading cause of death, and 1992 (38%). There were only small changes in the percentage of deaths due to the other leading causes.
- Homicides were the leading cause of death among youth (15-19) in New York City in 1992, accounting for 63 percent of the deaths. Accidents were the second leading cause of death (12%), followed by suicides (6%), malignant neoplasms (3%), and heart disease (3%).
- Accidents were the leading cause of death among youth in the rest of the state (46%), followed by suicides (16%), homicides (12%), malignant neoplasms (5%), and heart disease (2%).
- AIDS was not among the leading causes of death for adolescents. Youth who acquire HIV through sexual activity or IV drug use may live beyond their teenage years.

TABLE 14

Five Leading Causes Of Death
1992

New York State

Age	Cause of Death	Number	Percent[1]
<1	**All Causes**	**2,504**	**100%**
	Conditions in Perinatal Period	1,306	52
	Congenital Anomalies	519	21
	SIDS	257	10
	Diseases of the Heart	46	2
	Pneumonia	46	2
1-14	**All Causes**	**910**	**100%**
	Accidents	260	29
	Malignant Neoplasms	96	11
	AIDS	93	10
	Congenital Anomalies	89	10
	Homicides	57	6
15-19	**All Causes**	**816**	**100%**
	Homicides	309	38
	Accidents	237	29
	Suicides	88	11
	Malignant Neoplasms	35	4
	Diseases of the Heart	20	2

Rest of State

Age	Cause of Death	Number	Percent[1]
<1	**All Causes**	**1,188**	**100%**
	Conditions in Perinatal Period	551	46
	Congenital Anomalies	274	23
	SIDS	146	12
	Diseases of the Heart	33	3
	Pneumonia	21	2
1-14	**All Causes**	**458**	**100%**
	Accidents	173	38
	Malignant Neoplasms	53	12
	Congenital Anomalies	36	8
	Homicides	20	4
	Diseases of the Heart	20	4
15-19	**All Causes**	**403**	**100%**
	Accidents	186	46
	Suicides	65	16
	Homicides	47	12
	Malignant Neoplasms	22	5
	Diseases of the Heart	9	2

New York City

Age	Cause of Death	Number	Percent[1]
<1	**All Causes**	**1,316**	**100%**
	Conditions in Perinatal Period	755	57
	Congenital Anomalies	245	19
	SIDS	111	8
	Pneumonia	25	2
	AIDS	17	1
1-14	**All Causes**	**452**	**100%**
	Accidents	87	19
	AIDS	74	16
	Congenital Anomalies	53	12
	Malignant Neoplasms	43	10
	Homicides	37	8
15-19	**All Causes**	**413**	**100%**
	Homicides	262	63
	Accidents	51	12
	Suicides	23	6
	Malignant Neoplasms	13	3
	Diseases of the Heart	11	3

[1] *Percentage of deaths for each cause occurring in the specified age group.*

Source: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics. (n.d.b). *Vital Statistics of New York State, 1992.* Albany, NY: Author.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Most adolescents experiment with alcohol and many experiment with some type of prescription or illegal drug. Moreover, there is a close association between alcohol abuse and substance abuse (*New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services and Research Institute on Alcoholism, 1985*). When experimentation becomes abuse, there are serious risks to health, education is jeopardized, and relationships with family and peers may be disrupted. Recently released national studies have found an increase in drug use among junior and senior high school students *(PRIDE, 1993)*.

The New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services produces statewide estimates of the prevalence of alcohol and drug abuse by adolescents. Although based on different methodologies, the problem level indicated by "substantial or extensive" substance use is roughly equivalent to "heavy" alcohol use.

"Heavy" alcohol users are adolescents who drink at least once a week in moderate amounts per typical drinking occasion or at least three times a month, drinking large amounts per typical occasion. "Moderate" amounts are equivalent to 0.69 to 2.7 ounces of absolute alcohol. "Large" amounts are greater than 2.7 ounces of absolute alcohol.

The estimates of substance abuse are based on a survey, conducted in 1990, of New York State public and private school students in grades 7 through 12. "Substantial or extensive" substance use includes students who had used at least seven substances (excluding alcohol) in the past six months or at least one substance other than marijuana on a weekly basis. Those who used marijuana daily are also included in this category *(New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, n.d.)*.

- In 1990, 8 percent of New York State students in grades 7 through 12 reported substantial or extensive substance use.
- In 1990, 18 percent of New York State's students in grades 7 through 12 were estimated to be moderate or heavy alcohol users.
- In 1990, 19 percent of New York State students in grades 7 through 12 reported using both alcohol and other drugs to an extent that either the alcohol use (7%), or the drug use (4%), or both (8%) could be characterized as heavy use.

NOTES

ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR

Adolescence is a period of experimentation. As adolescents struggle to attain an independent identity and separate from their families, their lack of experience and decision-making skills places them at risk of many undesirable consequences. Some of the life-altering outcomes of risky adolescent behaviors are pregnancies, births, and arrests for violent crimes. An additional indicator of a troubled adolescence is a lack of preparation for economic self-sufficiency: adolescents who are not enrolled in school, not employed, and not in the military.

Adolescent Pregnancies

Pregnancies interrupt the ideal psychological and social development of adolescents, particularly those under the age of 18. A pregnancy forces a young woman, and potentially her partner, to make some of the most serious decisions ever made by adults. When a pregnancy occurs in adolescence, these decisions may have to be made before education is completed or careers are commenced, and before an economically self-sufficient household has been established. The pregnancy may disrupt relationships with peers or partners and may strain family ties. Choosing whether or not to complete the pregnancy, and if completed, whether or not to keep the child, is an emotionally demanding experience for these young people.

The physiological risks of a pregnancy for an adolescent are greater than they are for women in their twenties. Pregnant adolescents experience more complications during pregnancy (e.g., toxemia, anemia) than older mothers and their infants are at higher risk of low birth weight and developmental problems (*McCormick, 1985*). These risks may be reduced by prenatal care, although adolescents are less likely than other mothers to receive adequate prenatal care *(New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Child Health, 1994)*.

Tables 15 and 16 present information on the number of pregnancies occurring to adolescents aged 15 through 17 and 18 through 19 in 1990 and 1992. Adolescent pregnancies are the sum of the numbers of live births, reported induced terminations of pregnancies, and reported fetal deaths of all gestations. The pregnancy rate is the number of pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 15 through 17 or 18 through 19. Information is also presented on the proportion of adolescent pregnancies occurring to females aged 15 through 17.

- In 1992, there were 53,808 pregnancies to young women, aged 15 through 19 in New York State. The pregnancy rate was 95 pregnancies per 1,000 adolescent females.
- New York's adolescent pregnancy rate is lower than the national average. In 1991, the adolescent pregnancy rate for the U.S. was 116/1,000 females aged 15 through 19.
- Adolescent pregnancy rates in New York State have been rising for the last two decades. In 1980, the adolescent pregnancy rate for New York State was 78/1,000, compared with 95/1,000 in 1992.
- On average, adolescent pregnancy rates are nearly twice as high in New York City as in the rest of the state. In 1992, the adolescent pregnancy rate in New York City was 138/1,000 females aged 15 through 19, compared with 67/1,000 in the rest of the state.
- Between 1991 and 1992, the adolescent pregnancy rate increased in New York City, but declined in the rest of the state.
- The risk of adolescent pregnancy varies substantially for females of different ethnicities. In 1990, the pregnancy rate was 163/1,000 for African-American females aged 15 through 19 in New York State compared with 73/1,000 for white females (*New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics, n.d.a; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994b*).
- There were 1,863 pregnancies to young women under 15 years of age in 1992. Because the incidence of pregnancies to females under the age of 15 is so low in many counties, these data cannot be used to construct reliable pregnancy rates for counties.

TABLE 15

Adolescent Pregnancies
Females Aged 15 - 17 And 18 - 19

County	1990		1992	
	15-17	18-19	15-17	18-19
New York State	**20,372**	**35,613**	**21,474**	**32,334**
New York City	**11,257**	**18,117**	**12,802**	**17,984**
Bronx	3,011	4,486	3,388	4,724
Brooklyn	4,227	6,953	4,612	6,372
Manhattan	1,870	2,749	2,177	2,840
Queens	1,873	3,426	2,313	3,539
Staten Island	276	503	312	509
Rest of State	**9,115**	**17,496**	**8,672**	**14,350**
Albany	253	494	280	444
Allegany	52	98	42	82
Broome	164	331	154	307
Cattaraugus	102	171	71	129
Cayuga	58	140	67	125
Chautauqua	129	284	116	246
Chemung	82	183	76	157
Chenango	42	111	47	71
Clinton	43	95	46	103
Columbia	48	81	30	73
Cortland	41	111	30	94
Delaware	46	85	30	78
Dutchess	175	323	169	256
Erie	1,086	2,020	1,086	1,610
Essex	15	52	17	40
Franklin	31	74	39	69
Fulton	55	111	58	101
Genesee	39	84	37	60
Greene	46	59	31	48
Hamilton	4	6	1	5
Herkimer	54	127	65	109
Jefferson	82	216	80	207
Lewis	17	44	18	30
Livingston	33	83	45	59
Madison	51	142	46	108
Monroe	781	1,305	793	1,119
Montgomery	58	102	39	90
Nassau	789	1,424	671	1,153
Niagara	245	405	206	353
Oneida	219	479	228	431
Onondaga	513	870	523	755
Ontario	43	119	45	86
Orange	247	421	284	489
Orleans	40	77	54	59
Oswego	104	214	115	205
Otsego	46	112	50	83
Putnam	31	67	29	47
Rensselaer	130	290	124	218
Rockland	200	369	134	244
St. Lawrence	69	192	80	165
Saratoga	125	235	93	193
Schenectady	157	244	125	231
Schoharie	16	52	18	51
Schuyler	11	32	14	24
Seneca	23	39	20	42
Steuben	101	188	92	153
Suffolk	1,237	2,626	1,088	1,821
Sullivan	59	122	81	100
Tioga	42	78	47	71
Tompkins	78	139	59	120
Ulster	134	222	109	171
Warren	47	93	48	86
Washington	31	98	39	66
Wayne	66	134	64	113
Westchester	680	1,125	688	922
Wyoming	27	62	24	53
Yates	18	36	7	25

Source: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics. (n.d.b). *Vital Statistics of New York State, 1992.* Albany, NY: Author.

- Young women aged 15 through 17 accounted for 40 percent of all adolescent pregnancies in New York State in 1992. This proportion was somewhat higher in New York City (42%) than it was in the rest of the state (38%).

- Adolescent pregnancy rates are much higher for older teens than for younger teens. In 1992, the pregnancy rate for New York State teens aged 18 and 19 (132/1,000) was more than double the rate for teens aged 15 through 17 (63/1,000).

- In 1992, pregnancy rates for females aged 15 through 17 were twice as high in New York City (92/1,000) as in the rest of the state (43/1,000).

- Pregnancy rates for 15- through 17-year-olds were substantially higher in the Bronx (132/1,000), Manhattan (106/1,000), and Brooklyn (92/1,000) than in other New York State counties.

- Among the counties outside of New York City, pregnancy rates for 15- through 17-year-olds were highest in Orleans (66/1,000), Sullivan (64/1,000), Erie (63/1,000), Monroe (62/1,000), and Onondaga (61/1,000) counties.

- In 1992, the pregnancy rates for teens aged 18 or 19 were also twice as high in New York City (191/1,000) as in the rest of the state (95/1,000).

- Pregnancy rates for 18- and 19-year-olds were highest in the Bronx (273/1,000) and Brooklyn (210/1,000) in 1992.

- Among the counties outside of New York City, pregnancy rates for 18- and 19-year-olds were highest in Montgomery (176/1,000) and Jefferson (166/1,000) counties.

Adolescent Births

Becoming an adolescent parent has many serious consequences for the mother and her child. Adolescent mothers are less likely to finish high school and more likely to receive public assistance than their non-parent peers. Data on adolescent births are presented in Tables 17 and 18.

- In 1992, there were 25,330 births to New York State adolescents aged 15 through 19. The adolescent birth rate was 45 births per 1,000 females aged 15 through 19.

- The adolescent birth rate in New York State was lower than the national average: 61/1,000 females *(U.S. HHS, National Center for Health Statistics, 1995)*.

- The adolescent birth rate in New York State was one-third higher in 1992 than it was in 1980 (35/1,000).

- Both the national adolescent birth rate and the New York State rate declined between 1991 and 1992. Within New York, the rates declined slightly in both New York City and in the rest of the state.

- In 1992, adolescent birth rates were substantially higher in New York City (60/1,000) than they were in the rest of the state (35/1,000).

- Adolescent birth rates vary substantially among ethnic groups in New York State. In 1990, the birth rate for African-American females aged 15 through 19 was 75/1,000, compared with 36/1,000 for white adolescents (*New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics, n.d.a; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994b*).

- In 1992, there were 640 births to New York State adolescents under the age of 15. Since there are such a small number of births to this age group in most counties, these data cannot be used to construct reliable birth rates for counties.

- In New York State, adolescents aged 15 through 17 accounted for 38 percent of all adolescent births, while 18- and 19-year-olds accounted for 62 percent. Younger adolescents accounted for 40 percent of all adolescent births in New York City and for 36 percent of the births in the rest of the state.

TABLE 16

Adolescent Pregnancy Rates[1] For Females Aged 15 - 17 And 18 - 19

County	1990			1992		
	15-17	18-19	15-19	15-17	18-19	15-19
New York State	**61**	**130**	**92**	**63**	**132**	**95**
New York City	**84**	**176**	**124**	**92**	**191**	**138**
Bronx	120	233	169	132	273	195
Brooklyn	88	200	135	92	210	142
Manhattan	95	146	120	106	159	137
Queens	56	138	91	65	151	106
Staten Island	36	95	60	40	100	67
Rest of State	**45**	**103**	**71**	**43**	**95**	**67**
Albany	52	88	71	57	88	75
Allegany	47	56	52	39	52	47
Broome	44	84	65	42	88	66
Cattaraugus	55	110	80	38	97	64
Cayuga	36	113	70	43	114	75
Chautauqua	46	108	76	42	107	73
Chemung	45	133	82	41	140	81
Chenango	37	178	87	42	135	74
Clinton	26	52	40	29	63	47
Columbia	41	113	68	27	113	60
Cortland	42	67	58	32	64	52
Delaware	51	94	72	33	101	66
Dutchess	37	73	54	35	67	51
Erie	62	141	97	63	130	93
Essex	22	125	60	25	113	57
Franklin	33	107	65	42	113	73
Fulton	48	148	87	51	162	92
Genesee	32	89	57	31	73	49
Greene	55	120	79	37	122	65
Hamilton	43	92	63	11	93	41
Herkimer	38	106	69	47	106	73
Jefferson	39	141	82	38	166	87
Lewis	26	133	63	28	118	54
Livingston	29	41	37	40	32	36
Madison	38	59	52	35	49	45
Monroe	62	116	87	62	114	87
Montgomery	58	166	99	41	176	89
Nassau	33	84	55	28	74	48
Niagara	58	126	87	49	130	83
Oneida	48	124	83	51	131	87
Onondaga	60	102	81	61	101	82
Ontario	25	76	49	26	61	43
Orange	42	98	65	48	135	83
Orleans	47	137	83	66	117	87
Oswego	42	79	61	47	86	67
Otsego	42	52	49	46	43	45
Putnam	18	64	35	17	51	29
Rensselaer	46	108	76	45	89	68
Rockland	34	100	60	22	81	43
St. Lawrence	31	64	50	36	61	51
Saratoga	33	87	56	25	82	48
Schenectady	60	122	87	49	131	85
Schoharie	25	48	39	29	50	43
Schuyler	29	141	71	38	123	69
Seneca	32	94	55	29	121	61
Steuben	48	149	86	44	153	81
Suffolk	44	134	81	40	99	66
Sullivan	47	128	82	64	126	89
Tioga	38	122	69	43	132	74
Tompkins	57	31	37	43	28	33
Ulster	47	90	67	38	77	57
Warren	38	100	64	40	106	67
Washington	25	124	64	32	101	57
Wayne	37	120	68	36	119	66
Westchester	46	99	69	46	93	67
Wyoming	31	127	65	28	124	62
Yates	37	92	62	15	74	40

[1] *Rates are per 1,000 females in the appropriate age group.*

Sources: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics. *Vital Statistics of New York State, 1992.* (n.d.b). Albany, NY: Author.
U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1992b). *Modified Age, Race, Sex and Hispanic Origin Counts,* STF-S-4. CPH L74 [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.
Cornell Institute of Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population Estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.

TABLE 17

Adolescent Live Births
Females Aged 15-17 And 18-19

County	1990 15-17	1990 18-19	1992 15-17	1992 18-19
New York State	**9,251**	**17,302**	**9,640**	**15,690**
New York City	**5,115**	**8,601**	**5,365**	**7,986**
Bronx	1,429	2,258	1,474	2,157
Brooklyn	1,928	3,336	1,948	2,894
Manhattan	914	1,278	965	1,216
Queens	733	1,514	848	1,493
Staten Island	111	215	130	226
Rest of State	**4,136**	**8,701**	**4,275**	**7,704**
Albany	126	232	140	207
Allegany	36	74	31	67
Broome	74	165	76	183
Cattaraugus	59	117	41	88
Cayuga	26	102	36	84
Chautauqua	73	184	80	173
Chemung	43	121	54	113
Chenango	22	83	29	48
Clinton	36	84	36	91
Columbia	26	38	11	44
Cortland	21	58	16	61
Delaware	20	54	12	48
Dutchess	70	154	90	132
Erie	478	916	514	752
Essex	11	45	15	34
Franklin	26	57	32	59
Fulton	30	82	39	57
Genesee	24	47	21	40
Greene	14	35	20	32
Hamilton	2	5	1	1
Herkimer	27	72	34	61
Jefferson	72	193	69	190
Lewis	13	39	16	25
Livingston	15	47	32	42
Madison	22	76	20	62
Monroe	474	781	524	693
Montgomery	30	74	27	58
Nassau	220	444	195	419
Niagara	119	217	110	199
Oneida	118	296	125	249
Onondaga	300	507	310	448
Ontario	28	81	29	60
Orange	136	266	138	276
Orleans	17	45	34	41
Oswego	62	153	78	150
Otsego	22	46	27	39
Putnam	6	28	11	26
Rensselaer	56	144	68	106
Rockland	49	128	39	115
St. Lawrence	53	147	55	120
Saratoga	53	132	41	113
Schenectady	69	132	58	119
Schoharie	8	27	9	20
Schuyler	7	24	12	18
Seneca	17	32	12	35
Steuben	71	136	66	121
Suffolk	346	717	352	639
Sullivan	25	84	33	55
Tioga	27	54	22	55
Tompkins	32	50	23	50
Ulster	60	131	48	110
Warren	34	71	27	56
Washington	24	74	28	54
Wayne	45	97	46	88
Westchester	236	428	242	423
Wyoming	17	45	17	34
Yates	9	30	4	21

Sources: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics. *Vital Statistics of New York State, 1992.* (n.d.b). Albany, NY: Author.
U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1992b). *Modified Age, Race, Sex and Hispanic Origin Counts, STF-S-4.* CPH L74 [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.
Cornell Institute of Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population Estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.

TABLE 18

Adolescent Live Birth Rates[1] For Females Aged 15-17 And 18-19

County	1990			1992		
	15-17	18-19	15-19	15-17	18-19	15-19
New York State	**28**	**63**	**44**	**28**	**64**	**45**
New York City	**38**	**83**	**58**	**38**	**85**	**60**
Bronx	57	117	83	58	125	87
Brooklyn	40	96	63	39	95	62
Manhattan	47	68	57	47	68	59
Queens	22	61	38	24	64	43
Staten Island	15	40	25	17	44	29
Rest of State	**20**	**51**	**34**	**21**	**51**	**35**
Albany	26	41	34	29	41	36
Allegany	32	42	38	29	42	37
Broome	20	42	31	21	52	37
Cattaraugus	32	75	52	22	66	41
Cayuga	16	82	45	23	77	47
Chautauqua	26	70	47	29	75	51
Chemung	23	88	51	29	101	58
Chenango	19	133	60	26	91	48
Clinton	22	46	35	23	56	40
Columbia	22	53	34	10	68	32
Cortland	21	35	30	17	41	32
Delaware	22	59	41	13	62	37
Dutchess	15	35	24	19	35	27
Erie	27	64	44	30	61	44
Essex	16	108	50	22	96	49
Franklin	28	82	51	34	97	62
Fulton	26	110	59	34	92	56
Genesee	20	50	33	18	49	31
Greene	17	71	37	24	82	43
Hamilton	21	77	44	11	19	14
Herkimer	19	60	38	25	59	40
Jefferson	34	126	73	33	152	79
Lewis	20	118	53	25	98	46
Livingston	13	23	20	28	23	25
Madison	16	32	26	15	28	24
Monroe	37	69	52	41	71	55
Montgomery	30	120	65	28	114	59
Nassau	9	26	16	8	27	16
Niagara	28	68	45	26	73	46
Oneida	26	77	49	28	76	49
Onondaga	35	59	47	36	60	49
Ontario	16	52	33	17	42	29
Orange	23	62	39	23	76	44
Orleans	20	80	44	42	81	58
Oswego	25	56	41	32	63	48
Otsego	20	21	21	25	20	22
Putnam	3	27	12	6	28	14
Rensselaer	20	54	36	25	43	35
Rockland	8	35	19	7	38	18
St. Lawrence	24	49	38	25	45	37
Saratoga	14	49	29	11	48	26
Schenectady	27	66	44	23	68	42
Schoharie	12	25	20	14	20	18
Schuyler	19	106	51	33	92	55
Seneca	24	77	43	17	101	46
Steuben	34	108	62	32	121	62
Suffolk	12	37	22	13	35	22
Sullivan	20	88	49	26	69	43
Tioga	24	85	46	20	102	48
Tompkins	23	11	14	17	12	13
Ulster	21	53	36	17	49	32
Warren	27	76	48	22	69	42
Washington	20	93	49	23	83	45
Wayne	25	87	49	26	93	50
Westchester	16	38	25	16	43	28
Wyoming	19	92	45	20	80	41
Yates	19	77	45	9	62	31

[1] *Rates are per 1,000 females in the appropriate age group.*

Sources: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics. *Vital Statistics of New York State, 1992.* (n.d.b). Albany, NY: Author.
U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1992b). *Modified Age, Race, Sex and Hispanic Origin Counts,* STF-S-4. CPH L74 [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.
Cornell Institute of Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population Estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.

- In 1992, birth rates were more than twice as high for New York State adolescents aged 18 and 19 (64/1,000) than they were for adolescents aged 15 through 17 (28/1,000).

- Birth rates for 15- through 17-year-olds were much higher in New York City (38/1,000) than they were in the rest of the state (21/1,000). Within New York City, birth rates for this age group were highest in the Bronx (58/1,000) and Manhattan (47/1,000).

- Many of the counties outside of New York City had so few births among the 15- through 17-year-old age group that their birth rates varied markedly from year to year. Among those counties with larger populations, the highest birth rates for this younger age group were found in Monroe (41/1,000), Onondaga (36/1,000), Jefferson (33/1,000), Steuben (32/1,000), and Erie (30/1,000) counties.

- In 1992, the birth rate for adolescents aged 18 and 19 was substantially higher in New York City (85/1,000) than in the rest of the state (51/1,000).

- The highest adolescent birth rates for 18- and 19-year-olds were found in Jefferson County (152/1,000), the Bronx (125/1,000), Steuben County (121/1,000), and Montgomery County (114/1,000).

Arrests for Violent Crimes

Most adolescent misbehavior simply represents limit-testing and experimentation with adult activities. Some adolescents engage in more serious acts of delinquency or crime that may bring them to the attention of the juvenile or criminal justice systems. In these cases, there is cause for concern that adolescents are not preparing to assume responsible adult roles. A few adolescents commit such serious criminal activity that there are lifelong consequences.

Valid and reliable measures of adolescent delinquency and criminal activity are difficult to obtain. Not all acts are detected or reported. Not all reports result in an arrest or the filing of a juvenile delinquency petition. Not all arrests result in an adjudication. The level of attention that police devote to adolescent activities varies from time to time and place to place. Sometimes arrests are made as a deterrent to sustained or more serious criminal acts.

Perhaps the most valid and reliable indicator of adolescent crime is arrests for violent crime. Violent crimes are more likely to be reported than other crimes and arrests for violent crimes are not likely to be made for a deterrent effect. However, due to underreporting and difficulty in obtaining evidence, arrests for violent crimes still represent an underestimate of serious adolescent crime.

Arrests of adolescents are handled by different parts of the justice system, as determined by the age of the youth and the type of offense. In general, arrests for youth aged 15 and under are handled by the juvenile justice or family court system. Arrests for youth aged 16 and older are prosecuted in the criminal court system. The majority of other states see youth up through the age of 17 in the family or juvenile court system. Moreover, under the Juvenile Offender Law, New York is one of the few states in which youth under the age of 16 can be prosecuted in the criminal court system for any one of 15 specified serious offenses.

Tables 19 and 20 present information on the number of arrests and arrest rates for violent crimes for youth aged 13 through 15 and for youth aged 16 through 18.[14] Violent crimes include mur-

[14] *There are very few arrests for violent crimes for youth under the age of 13. Thus, those data are excluded from this report.*

TABLE 19

Arrests For Violent Crimes
Youth Aged 13 Through 15

County	1990 Number	1990 Rate[1]	1993 Number	1993 Rate[1]
New York State	**6,375**	**9**	**7,488**	**11**
New York City	**5,257**	**20**	**5,990**	**21**
Bronx	993	20	1,323	25
Brooklyn	2,259	23	2,187	21
Manhattan	1,087	29	1,081	27
Queens	804	12	1,228	18
Staten Island	114	8	171	10
Rest of State	**1,118**	**3**	**1,498**	**4**
Albany	36	4	34	4
Allegany	4	2	5	2
Broome	18	2	38	5
Cattaraugus	7	2	9	2
Cayuga	1	<1	7	2
Chautauqua	4	1	8	1
Chemung	3	1	3	1
Chenango	3	1	5	2
Clinton	4	1	11	3
Columbia	5	2	8	3
Cortland	3	2	1	1
Delaware	3	2	4	2
Dutchess	30	3	50	5
Erie	130	4	122	4
Essex	6	4	6	4
Franklin	2	1	5	3
Fulton	4	2	3	1
Genesee	0	0	12	5
Greene	4	2	4	2
Hamilton	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	4	1	1	<1
Jefferson	7	2	10	2
Lewis	0	0	0	0
Livingston	2	1	6	2
Madison	2	1	4	2
Monroe	92	4	110	4
Montgomery	1	1	0	0
Nassau	57	1	88	2
Niagara	16	2	74	9
Oneida	9	1	26	3
Onondaga	67	4	105	6
Ontario	1	<1	5	1
Orange	41	3	52	4
Orleans	14	8	4	2
Oswego	4	1	15	3
Otsego	2	1	4	2
Putnam	2	1	1	<1
Rensselaer	16	3	23	4
Rockland	9	1	13	1
St. Lawrence	1	<1	2	<1
Saratoga	34	5	30	4
Schenectady	45	9	18	3
Schoharie	3	2	3	2
Schuyler	1	1	0	0
Seneca	1	1	1	1
Steuben	10	2	13	3
Suffolk	146	3	179	3
Sullivan	14	5	18	7
Tioga	4	2	3	1
Tompkins	12	4	19	7
Ulster	25	4	63	11
Warren	1	<1	8	3
Washington	3	1	1	<1
Wayne	4	1	6	2
Westchester	197	7	255	8
Wyoming	3	2	1	1
Yates	1	1	2	2

[1] *The rate reflects the arrests (including multiple arrests of an individual) occurring within each county per 1,000 youth aged 13-15. It should be noted that the rate reflects the location of occurrence not the location of the perpetrator's residence.*

Sources: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. (1994b). *Uniform Crime Report.* [Unpublished Data]. Albany, NY: Author.
Cornell Institute of Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population Estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.

der, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. These data are counts of arrests, not arrested adolescents. Arrests are reported according to the county in which the arrest took place, not according to the residence of the youth. The arrest rate is the number of arrests per 1,000 youth in the specified age range.

- In 1993, there were 7,488 arrests of New York State youth aged 13 through 15 for violent crimes. This represented 11 arrests/1,000 youth in this age range.

- In 1993, there were 11,872 arrests of New York State youth aged 16 through 18 for violent crimes. This represented 17 arrests/1,000 youth aged 16 through 18.

- Youth arrest rates for violent crimes were approximately twice as high in New York State as they were for the nation. In 1993, the U.S. arrest rate for violent crimes for youth aged 13 through 15 was 5.6/1,000. In the same year, the U.S. arrest rate for youth aged 16 through 18 was 10.7/1,000 *(Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1994).*

- Between 1990 and 1993, the arrest rates for violent crimes increased two points for New York State youth aged 13 through 15, but remained constant for youth aged 16 through 18.

- Between 1985 and 1993, the arrest rate for violent crimes increased for both age groups. In 1985, the arrest rate for youth aged 13 through 15 was 6/1,000 and for youth aged 16 through 18 was 14/1,000 (*New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, 1986*).

- In 1993, 80 percent of the arrests for violent crimes for youth aged 13 through 15 occurred in New York City, despite the fact that just 40 percent of the state's youth lived there. Arrest rates for this age group were five times higher in New York City (21/1,000) than in the rest of the state (4/1,000).

- In 1993, 75 percent of the arrests for violent crimes by youth aged 16 through 18 occurred in New York City. Arrest rates for this age group were five times higher in New York City (32/1,000) than in the rest of the state (7/1,000).

- Between 1990 and 1993, arrest rates for violent crimes committed by youth aged 13 through 15 increased slightly in both New York City and in the rest of the state. During this period, the arrest rate for violent crimes committed by youth aged 16 through 18 declined in New York City but increased in the rest of the state.

- Arrest rates for violent crimes were highest, for both age groups, in Manhattan. In contrast, there were a few counties outside of New York City that had no youth arrests for violent crimes.

TABLE 20

Arrests For Violent Crimes
Youth Aged 16 Through 18

County	1990 Number	1990 Rate[1]	1993 Number	1993 Rate[1]
New York State	**12,005**	**17**	**11,872**	**17**
New York City	**9,499**	**34**	**8,847**	**32**
Bronx	1,950	37	1,981	38
Brooklyn	3,276	34	2,793	29
Manhattan	2,470	57	2,101	49
Queens	1,531	22	1,709	25
Staten Island	272	18	263	17
Rest of State	**2,506**	**6**	**3,025**	**7**
Albany	87	7	114	10
Allegany	10	3	11	4
Broome	41	5	43	5
Cattaraugus	15	4	28	7
Cayuga	15	4	17	6
Chautauqua	14	2	16	3
Chemung	12	3	7	2
Chenango	2	1	15	8
Clinton	10	3	14	4
Columbia	10	4	20	9
Cortland	6	2	18	8
Delaware	6	3	9	4
Dutchess	64	6	91	9
Erie	326	9	436	12
Essex	4	3	8	6
Franklin	14	7	9	5
Fulton	12	5	10	4
Genesee	4	2	7	3
Greene	14	8	9	6
Hamilton	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	11	4	14	5
Jefferson	13	3	15	4
Lewis	2	2	7	6
Livingston	13	4	9	3
Madison	11	3	10	3
Monroe	260	9	237	9
Montgomery	3	1	4	2
Nassau	240	5	271	6
Niagara	48	5	60	7
Oneida	48	5	54	6
Onondaga	151	8	222	12
Ontario	5	1	13	4
Orange	111	8	128	10
Orleans	9	5	14	8
Oswego	10	2	22	4
Otsego	6	2	22	7
Putnam	4	1	13	4
Rensselaer	29	4	52	8
Rockland	32	3	45	4
St. Lawrence	16	3	14	3
Saratoga	46	6	30	4
Schenectady	30	5	40	8
Schoharie	5	3	6	3
Schuyler	1	1	0	0
Seneca	3	2	2	1
Steuben	11	3	18	5
Suffolk	363	6	317	6
Sullivan	36	13	39	15
Tioga	1	<1	8	4
Tompkins	13	2	36	7
Ulster	30	5	79	13
Warren	5	2	21	9
Washington	8	3	4	2
Wayne	15	4	20	6
Westchester	244	8	288	10
Wyoming	4	2	7	4
Yates	3	3	2	2

[1] *The rate reflects the arrests (including multiple arrests of an individual) occurring within each county per 1,000 youth aged 16-18. It should be noted that the rate reflects the location of occurrence not the location of the perpetrator's residence.*

Sources: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. (1994b). *Uniform Crime Report.* [Unpublished Data]. Albany, NY: Author.
Cornell Institute of Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population Estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.

Adolescents Not in School, Not Working, and Not in the Military

Youth who are unconnected to any productive activity are not making a successful transition to responsible adult roles. These youth have clearly not established a sound base for economic self-sufficiency and may be dependent on welfare or engaged in illegal activities.

Table 21 presents data from the 1990 census on the number of youth aged 16 through 19 who are not enrolled in school, not working, and not in the military. Table 21 also presents the percentage of 16- through 19-year-olds who are in this situation.

- In 1990, there were 98,268 New York State youth aged 16 through 19 who were not enrolled in school, not engaged in work, and not in the military. This represented 10 percent of all youth in this age range.

- Youth in New York State were slightly less likely than youth in the nation (11%) to not be engaged in school, work, or the military *(U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993b)*.

- In 1990, youth in New York City (14%) were twice as likely as youth in the rest of the state (7%) to not be engaged in school, work, or the military.

- Although the Bronx (18%), Brooklyn (16%) and Manhattan (13%) all had high percentages of youth not engaged in productive activities, several counties in the rest of the state also had high percentages of youth in this situation: Schuyler (15%), Chemung (14%), Orleans (14%), Jefferson (13%), and Sullivan (13%).

- Nine counties in New York State had proportions of youth not engaged in productive activities that were less than half the national average in 1990: Allegany (5%), Genesee (5%), Ontario (5%), Otsego (5%), Putnam (5%), Schoharie (5%), Livingston (4%), Rockland (4%), and Tompkins (3%).

TABLE 21

Adolescents Not In School, Not Working, And Not In The Military
Aged 16 Through 19
1990

County	Number	Percent
New York State	**98,268**	**10%**
New York City	**52,462**	**14**
Bronx	12,762	18
Brooklyn	20,195	16
Manhattan	7,823	13
Queens	9,824	11
Staten Island	1,858	9
Rest of State	**45,806**	**7**
Albany	1,045	6
Allegany	257	5
Broome	919	7
Cattaraugus	472	8
Cayuga	482	10
Chautauqua	931	10
Chemung	777	14
Chenango	284	10
Clinton	504	9
Columbia	383	11
Cortland	235	6
Delaware	285	8
Dutchess	973	6
Erie	4,381	8
Essex	191	10
Franklin	344	12
Fulton	370	12
Genesee	180	5
Greene	193	8
Hamilton	29	11
Herkimer	407	10
Jefferson	871	13
Lewis	187	12
Livingston	210	4
Madison	402	6
Monroe	2,899	7
Montgomery	287	11
Nassau	3,730	6%
Niagara	1,009	8
Oneida	1,475	10
Onondaga	1,829	6
Ontario	271	5
Orange	1,500	8
Orleans	324	14
Oswego	836	10
Otsego	257	5
Putnam	228	5
Rensselaer	662	6
Rockland	676	4
St. Lawrence	676	7
Saratoga	747	7
Schenectady	680	9
Schoharie	154	5
Schuyler	162	15
Seneca	207	10
Steuben	546	10
Suffolk	5,148	7
Sullivan	517	13
Tioga	235	8
Tompkins	277	3
Ulster	667	8
Warren	252	7
Washington	336	10
Wayne	375	8
Westchester	3,228	8
Wyoming	186	8
Yates	118	9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1991). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

Children and Youth in Out-of-Home Care

Children are placed into residential care for a wide variety of reasons: for safety, because their families are at least temporarily unable to care for them, for specialized care or treatment, or because their behavioral problems have led to a placement.

Residential care in New York State is provided, licensed, or funded by seven state agencies: the Department of Social Services, the Division for Youth, the State Education Department, the Department of Health, the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, the Office of Mental Health, and the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services. The overwhelming majority of children and youth are under the care of local departments of social services. Thus, trends in the number of New York State children and youth in out-of-home care are driven by trends in the number of children in foster care.

Table 22 presents information on the number of children in all types of out-of-home care as of December 31 in 1990 and 1993.[15] Placement rates (number of children in out-of-home care per 1,000 children and youth aged birth through 20) are also presented in Table 22.

- As of December 31, 1993, there were 68,230 New York State children and youth in out-of-home care: approximately 13 youngsters per 1,000.
- The number of New York children and youth in out-of-home care had declined by 4 percent since 1990, when there were 71,375 youngsters in care.
- Children in the care of local commissioners of social services accounted for 89 percent of the residential care population.
- The number of New York children and youth in out-of-home care declined by 29 percent from 1978 to 1985. In 1978, there were 54,242 children in care, compared with 38,741 in 1985. This decline occurred after the implementation of the Child Welfare Reform Act.

- The number of New York State youngsters in residential care began to increase after 1986 due to the effects of the crack-cocaine epidemic, to the effects of AIDS on families, and due to a change in the regulations regarding the payment of relatives for providing foster care (approved relative care).
- There was a 123 percent increase in the New York State foster care population between 1986 and 1992. Two-thirds of this increase was accounted for by the increase in the number of approved relative homes. Some of the children in approved relative homes had been living with their relatives for some period of time and were simply entered into the foster care system through an administrative change. Other children began living with their relatives for the first time during this period. The portion of foster care that was not provided by relatives increased by only 43 percent during this period.
- In 1986, there were 28,210 children in foster care in New York State, of which 854 (3%) were in approved relative care. By 1988, there were 45,746 children in foster care, of which 12,720 (28%) were in approved relative care. By 1992, there were 62,911 children in foster care, of which 23,719 (38%) were in approved relative homes.
- In 1993, nearly three-quarters (74%) of the children and youth in out-of-home care were from New York City. The rate of placement into out-of-home care was four times higher for children from New York City (24/1,000) than it was for children in the rest of the state (6/1,000).
- Children and youth from Manhattan (46/1,000) and the Bronx (32/1,000) had the highest rates of out-of-home placement in New York State, while youngsters from nine counties outside New York City had a rate of 3/1,000 or lower.
- Between 1990 and 1993, the out-of-home placement rate declined markedly in Otsego and Sullivan counties and increased notably in Schenectady County.

[15] *Please refer to Technical Notes.*

TABLE 22

Children And Youth In Out-Of-Home Care[1]

County	1990 Number	1990 Rate[2]	1993 Number	1993 Rate[2]
New York State	**71,375**	**14**	**68,230**	**13**
New York City	**53,355**	**26**	**50,194**	**24**
Bronx	13,920	35	13,012	32
Brooklyn	16,079	22	14,737	20
Manhattan	15,098	49	14,782	46
Queens	6,969	14	6,435	13
Staten Island	1,289	12	1,228	10
Rest of State	**18,020**	**6**	**18,036**	**6**
Albany	495	6	649	8
Allegany	84	5	84	5
Broome	572	9	556	9
Cattaraugus	192	7	202	7
Cayuga	94	4	141	6
Chautauqua	210	5	201	5
Chemung	324	11	325	12
Chenango	59	4	65	4
Clinton	109	4	141	5
Columbia	79	4	82	5
Cortland	132	8	101	6
Delaware	44	3	60	4
Dutchess	611	8	416	6
Erie	1,963	7	2,435	9
Essex	43	4	34	3
Franklin	112	8	78	6
Fulton	102	6	99	6
Genesee	81	4	51	3
Greene	63	5	90	7
Hamilton	2	2	2	2
Herkimer	85	4	84	4
Jefferson	157	4	261	7
Lewis	47	5	32	4
Livingston	82	4	62	3
Madison	130	5	125	5
Monroe	1,493	7	1,514	7
Montgomery	80	5	101	7
Nassau	1,296	4	1,209	3
Niagara	425	7	478	7
Oneida	487	7	620	9
Onondaga	1,153	8	1,094	8
Ontario	111	4	126	4
Orange	742	7	578	6
Orleans	49	4	44	3
Oswego	200	5	195	5
Otsego	160	8	82	4
Putnam	85	3	52	2
Rensselaer	255	5	282	6
Rockland	509	6	423	5
St. Lawrence	153	4	145	4
Saratoga	193	4	184	3
Schenectady	342	8	502	13
Schoharie	52	5	38	4
Schuyler	15	3	24	4
Seneca	51	5	58	6
Steuben	131	4	125	4
Suffolk	1,348	3	1,247	3
Sullivan	354	18	210	11
Tioga	83	5	62	4
Tompkins	137	4	165	5
Ulster	362	8	396	8
Warren	67	4	65	4
Washington	88	5	88	5
Wayne	53	2	103	4
Westchester	1,601	7	1,366	6
Wyoming	48	4	47	4
Yates	25	4	37	5

[1] *Includes all children in out-of-home care in the following New York State agencies: DFY, DOH, DSS, OASAS, OMH, OMRDD, SED. [See Technical Notes.]*

[2] *Rates are based on children aged 0-20 in care as of December 31. [See Technical Notes.]*

Sources: KIDS COUNT Project.
Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Victims of child abuse and neglect can suffer long-term social and psychological consequences. Research suggests that victims of child abuse are at higher risk of abusing their own children when they become parents *(Goldstein, et al., 1985; Gelles, 1980)*. In addition, disproportionate numbers of runaway and homeless youth, youth in residential placements in the juvenile justice system, and adults incarcerated in the criminal justice system have histories of being abused as children *(New York State Council on Children and Families [CCF]), 1988)*.

Cases of child abuse and neglect are found among all socioeconomic levels and in all ethnic groups. Incidents of abuse and neglect most frequently occur in the victim's own home, perpetrated by someone they know. In 1993, over 90 percent of all indicated cases of child abuse in New York State listed the victim's parent as the perpetrator.[16]

A case becomes "indicated" when there is sufficient evidence of abuse or neglect. The child abuse reporting system, operated by the New York State Department of Social Services, identifies instances of abuse and neglect perpetrated by a family member or by someone in a publicly-licensed care setting. Abuse of children by strangers is handled by the criminal justice system. Several factors have been identified as being related to child abuse and neglect: substance abuse, mental illness, domestic violence, unemployment and underemployment, and inadequate support systems for parents *(CCF, 1988)*.

Reliable measures of the prevalence of child abuse are very difficult to obtain. The most commonly used measure is the number of reports of abuse and neglect. However, this measure is flawed for four reasons. Some cases of child abuse are never reported. Some cases receive multiple reports. Reports tend to rise for reasons that are not related to the actual prevalence of abuse, for example when there is a widely publicized case, a public awareness campaign, or an addition to the list of mandated reporters. Finally, many reports are not supported by evidence obtained in an investigatory process (i.e., they are not determined as indicated). In 1993, just 30 percent of all cases of abuse and neglect in which a determination had been made were indicated. This data book presents information on indicated cases, rather than reports.

Table 23 presents information on the number of children involved in an indicated case of child abuse or neglect. Data on abuse and neglect are combined here into one figure, since individual interpretations of the definitions result in some inability to distinguish between the two allegations. The child abuse rate is the number of children with a substantiated allegation of child abuse or neglect divided by an estimate of the number of children aged birth through 17.

Care should be taken in interpreting highs and lows on the child abuse rate. These data do not necessarily represent the actual prevalence of child abuse and neglect. High indication rates may represent better reporting or a reliance on lower standards of evidence to indicate cases. Conversely, low rates may be the result of low reporting or stricter standards of evidence. Knowledge of local practice, in conjunction with other variables, may help to explain local variation.

- In 1993, there were 46,068 children in New York State involved in an indicated case of child abuse or neglect, or 9 indicated cases per 1,000 children.
- There were fewer children in indicated cases of child abuse and neglect in New York City (17,181) in 1993 than there were in the rest of the state (28,887). The indicated child abuse rate was slightly lower for New York City (9 indicated cases per 1,000 children) than it was for the rest of the state (10/1,000).
- In 1993, high rates of indicated child abuse and neglect cases in New York State were found in both rural and urban counties. Cortland County (24/1,000) had the highest rate, followed by Fulton, Montgomery, and Tioga counties (all at 22/1,000).
- The lowest child abuse rates in 1993 were found in Hamilton (3/1,000), Nassau (4/1,000), Putnam (4/1,000), and Schuyler (4/1,000) counties.

[16] *In this instance, a "parent" can be a birth parent, a step parent, a parent substitute, but not a foster parent.*

TABLE 23

Children In Indicated Child Abuse And Maltreatment Cases[1] 1993

County	Number	Rate[2]
New York State	**46,068**	**9**
New York City	**17,181**	**9**
Bronx	4,327	11
Brooklyn	5,273	8
Manhattan	4,200	14
Queens	2,805	6
Staten Island	576	5
Rest of State	**28,887**	**10**
Albany	938	13
Allegany	185	11
Broome	597	11
Cattaraugus	264	10
Cayuga	160	7
Chautauqua	614	15
Chemung	524	20
Chenango	183	12
Clinton	467	19
Columbia	204	12
Cortland	348	24
Delaware	200	15
Dutchess	945	13
Erie	2,578	10
Essex	113	12
Franklin	127	10
Fulton	341	22
Genesee	266	15
Greene	128	11
Hamilton	4	3
Herkimer	191	10
Jefferson	544	16
Lewis	99	11
Livingston	139	8
Madison	264	12
Monroe	1,543	8
Montgomery	303	22
Nassau	1,298	4
Niagara	656	11
Oneida	853	13
Onondaga	1,679	13
Ontario	274	10
Orange	797	8
Orleans	96	8
Oswego	760	20
Otsego	232	13
Putnam	88	4
Rensselaer	336	8
Rockland	376	5
St. Lawrence	355	10
Saratoga	379	7
Schenectady	525	14
Schoharie	99	10
Schuyler	22	4
Seneca	154	16
Steuben	331	12
Suffolk	3,446	9
Sullivan	293	16
Tioga	352	22
Tompkins	322	12
Ulster	513	12
Warren	184	11
Washington	237	14
Wayne	276	10
Westchester	1,496	7
Wyoming	112	9
Yates	77	12

[1] *The rate of indication was estimated for undetermined cases.*
[2] *Rate reflects number of children in indicated cases per 1,000 children aged 0-17.*

Sources: New York State Department of Social Services, Bureau of Services Information Systems. (1994). [Unpublished data from the State Central Register]. Albany, NY: Author.
KIDS COUNT Project. Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.

CHILDREN'S FAMILIES

Parents are the most important adults in most children's lives. Children's quality of life is greatly influenced by the families in which they live. It is primarily through the family that values, attitudes, and aspirations are transmitted and that life opportunities are given. Many important family assets, such as love and commitment, are not readily quantifiable. Other characteristics of families are easier to measure, such as how many parents are in the home, whether or not they work, and their educational attainment. These attributes are related to many child outcomes because they represent some of the resources that parents bring to their children.

The following sections describe the number of parents available to children in their homes, the processes that contribute to family formation, the labor force involvement of parents, and the potential demand for child care.

Presence of Parents

The number of parents living with children is strongly associated with the economic and parenting resources available to the child. While many single-parent families have other adults in the household (other relatives or parent substitutes) who may contribute to child rearing, and while the presence of two parents does not equate to a nurturing atmosphere, on average, two-parent families have more resources than single-parent families.

Table 24 presents information from the 1990 Census on the number of children (aged 0-17) living with a single parent, with two parents, or with no parents. These parents could have maintained their own household, or they could be living as "subfamilies," doubled-up with relatives. Most of the children living with no parents were living with other relatives. Some were living with nonrelatives, including children in out-of-home care.

- In 1990, more than a quarter (28%) of the children in New York State were living with a single parent. Another 5 percent were not living with any parent.
- The percentage of New York State children living with a single parent or with no parent increased during the last decade. In 1980, 23 percent of New York's children were living with a single parent and 3 percent were not living with a parent.
- Children in New York State were slightly more likely to be living with a single parent than children across the U.S. In 1990, 25 percent of children in the U.S. lived with a single parent. Additionally, children in New York State were more likely than children in the U.S. (3%) not to be living with a parent (*U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994c*).
- In 1990, children living in the Bronx were more likely than children in other counties to be living either with a single parent (55%) or with no parent (8%). Thus, just 37 percent of the children in the Bronx were living with two parents. Fewer than half (46%) of the children living in Manhattan were living with two parents. No other counties in the state had fewer than half of their children living with two parents.
- Children in Putnam County (89%) had the highest percentage of children living with two parents. Just 8 percent of children in Putnam County were living with a single parent and 3 percent were not living with a parent.

TABLE 24

Presence Of Parents
Children And Youth (<18)
1990

County	Percent of Children Living With: One Parent	Two Parents	No Parents
New York State	**28%**	**68%**	**5%**
New York City	**40**	**54**	**7**
Bronx	55	37	8
Brooklyn	41	53	7
Manhattan	46	46	8
Queens	28	67	6
Staten Island	19	78	3
Rest of State	**19**	**77**	**4**
Albany	24	72	3
Allegany	17	80	3
Broome	19	77	4
Cattaraugus	21	76	3
Cayuga	21	75	4
Chautauqua	21	75	4
Chemung	23	73	4
Chenango	20	77	4
Clinton	17	79	3
Columbia	19	75	6
Cortland	24	73	4
Delaware	21	75	4
Dutchess	17	81	3
Erie	26	72	3
Essex	19	78	3
Franklin	21	75	4
Fulton	22	71	7
Genesee	17	80	3
Greene	19	78	3
Hamilton	18	79	3
Herkimer	18	79	3
Jefferson	18	79	4
Lewis	14	83	3
Livingston	17	81	3
Madison	18	78	4
Monroe	26	70	4
Montgomery	23	74	3
Nassau	15%	82%	3%
Niagara	22	76	3
Oneida	22	75	3
Onondaga	24	73	3
Ontario	18	80	3
Orange	17	79	4
Orleans	17	79	4
Oswego	19	78	3
Otsego	17	79	4
Putnam	8	89	3
Rensselaer	20	77	3
Rockland	13	84	3
St. Lawrence	20	76	4
Saratoga	15	82	2
Schenectady	21	75	4
Schoharie	18	78	4
Schuyler	20	75	5
Seneca	18	79	4
Steuben	20	76	4
Suffolk	16	81	3
Sullivan	22	73	5
Tioga	17	80	4
Tompkins	20	75	5
Ulster	19	77	5
Warren	18	78	4
Washington	18	78	4
Wayne	19	77	4
Westchester	20	75	5
Wyoming	15	82	3
Yates	18	78	5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1991). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

Family Formation

Several types of events or choices determine the number of parents living in a child's home: marriage, having a child before marriage, separation or divorce, the death of a spouse, and remarriage or reunification. In the 1970s, divorce rates grew sharply, then stabilized in the 1980s. In the 1980s, the percentage of unmarried women giving birth increased rapidly. Thus, for two decades social forces have supported increases in the number of single-parent families. The following two sections describe the incidence of nonmarital births in 1992 and the number of children living in families with disrupted marriages in 1990.

Births to Unmarried Women. Because of the strong correlation between poverty and single-parenthood, the number of births to women who are not currently married is an important predictor of children's economic circumstances. Women who are not married at the time of birth of a child are less likely to obtain child support orders. Moreover, children who are born to unmarried women have less access to the care and parenting of their biological fathers.

Table 25 presents the number of births in 1992 to women who were not married at the time of the birth. The table also shows the proportion of all births that were to unmarried women.

- In 1992, there were 99,831 births to unmarried women living in New York State. This represented 35 percent of all births.
- The proportion of births to unmarried women in New York State had increased by 11 percentage points since 1980, when it was 24 percent.
- The proportion of births that were nonmarital was somewhat lower for the nation as a whole (30%), in 1992, than for New York State *(U.S. HHS, National Center for Health Statistics, 1995).*
- In 1992, births were more likely to be nonmarital in New York City (46%) than in the rest of the state (25%).
- The Bronx had the highest proportion of nonmarital births (62%), while Putnam County had the lowest (8%).
- Several counties outside of New York City had low percentages of nonmarital births: Putnam County (8%), Rockland County (15%), Tioga County (16%), Nassau County (17%), Saratoga County (18%), Suffolk County (18%), Dutchess County (19%), and Hamilton County (19%).

TABLE 25

Births To Unmarried Women
1992

County	Number	Percent[1]
New York State	**99,831**	**35%**
New York City	**60,712**	**46**
Bronx	16,235	62
Brooklyn	21,535	48
Manhattan	10,346	48
Queens	11,277	35
Staten Island	1,319	20
Rest of State	**39,119**	**25**
Albany	1,222	32
Allegany	226	35
Broome	744	26
Cattaraugus	324	29
Cayuga	359	31
Chautauqua	625	33
Chemung	441	35
Chenango	183	26
Clinton	323	27
Columbia	192	27
Cortland	227	33
Delaware	177	30
Dutchess	724	19
Erie	4,390	32
Essex	102	22
Franklin	188	33
Fulton	248	34
Genesee	200	23
Greene	174	31
Hamilton	10	19
Herkimer	234	28
Jefferson	470	23
Lewis	94	23
Livingston	199	26
Madison	254	25
Monroe	4,070	35
Montgomery	170	25
Nassau	2,986	17%
Niagara	938	31
Oneida	1,082	31
Onondaga	2,457	34
Ontario	360	25
Orange	1,232	23
Orleans	235	37
Oswego	578	31
Otsego	211	30
Putnam	107	8
Rensselaer	610	28
Rockland	631	15
St. Lawrence	475	32
Saratoga	471	18
Schenectady	595	29
Schoharie	88	23
Schuyler	73	32
Seneca	131	28
Steuben	437	32
Suffolk	3,677	18
Sullivan	303	30
Tioga	108	16
Tompkins	241	21
Ulster	584	25
Warren	218	28
Washington	206	26
Wayne	376	27
Westchester	2,946	22
Wyoming	117	22
Yates	76	24

[1] *Represents the percent of all live births that were to unmarried women.*

Source: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics. *Vital Statistics of New York State, 1992.* (n.d.b). Albany, NY: Author.

Disrupted Marriages. Children who experience the loss of a parent through death, divorce, or separation not only face an emotional adjustment, but also frequently suffer the consequences of a reduced standard of living. These children may regain a parent through a reunion of a separation or through the remarriage of a parent, but this, too, entails an adjustment for the child.

Table 26 presents information on the number of children in New York State who were living in families with a widowed, divorced, or separated parent. For the purposes of this analysis, children living with a parent who was married, but living separately from a spouse, were also counted as living in a family with a disrupted marriage. Children who were living with a parent who was currently married, but who had previously experienced a disrupted marriage, are not included in these data. Additionally, children living with a never-married parent are not included in these figures. The percentage of children in families with a disrupted marriage is calculated by dividing the number of children in such families by the number of children aged birth through 17.[17]

- In 1990, 18 percent of the children and youth (aged 0-17) in New York State were living with a parent who had a disrupted marriage.
- Between 1980 and 1990, the percentage of New York State children living in families with disrupted marriages did not increase appreciably. In 1980, 17 percent of children were in such households.
- In 1990, children and youth in New York City (24%) were ten percentage points more likely to be living in a family with a disrupted marriage than those in the rest of the state (14%).
- Children from the Bronx (32%) were more likely to be living in a family with a disrupted marriage than children from any other county. Children from Nassau (9%) and Rockland (9%) counties were the least likely to be living in such families.

[17] *The data for this analysis come from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). This data file only identifies areas containing 100,000 or more people. Therefore, in areas outside of New York City, counties were sometimes grouped together to form areas of 100,000 people. In order to produce county-level figures for this table, the number of children living in families with disrupted marriages in a combined-county PUMS area were apportioned to the component counties on the basis of their share of the total child and youth population in the combined area.*

TABLE 26

Children And Youth (<18) Living In Families With A Disrupted Marriage[1] 1990

County	Number	Percent
New York State	**656,038**	**18%**
New York City	**341,141**	**24**
Bronx	86,891	32
Brooklyn	122,174	24
Manhattan	60,424	30
Queens	60,496	18
Staten Island	11,156	13
Rest of State	**314,897**	**14**
Albany	8,489	15
Allegany	1,781	15
Broome	7,314	17
Cattaraugus	3,181	15
Cayuga	3,231	17
Chautauqua	5,315	17
Chemung	3,895	18
Chenango	1,795	14
Clinton	2,618	13
Columbia	1,867	14
Cortland	1,719	16
Delaware	1,794	17
Dutchess	6,058	11
Erie	32,309	16
Essex	1,102	13
Franklin	1,454	13
Fulton	1,992	16
Genesee	1,687	12
Greene	1,255	14
Hamilton	133	14
Herkimer	2,385	16
Jefferson	4,305	16
Lewis	1,080	15
Livingston	2,058	15
Madison	2,185	14
Monroe	27,209	17
Montgomery	1,739	15
Nassau	22,090	9%
Niagara	7,760	16
Oneida	8,959	16
Onondaga	15,760	15
Ontario	3,217	15
Orange	9,152	12
Orleans	1,198	12
Oswego	4,643	15
Otsego	1,903	15
Putnam	2,118	11
Rensselaer	5,396	16
Rockland	5,867	9
St. Lawrence	3,742	15
Saratoga	5,287	13
Schenectady	4,065	13
Schoharie	1,045	15
Schuyler	815	18
Seneca	1,300	17
Steuben	3,701	15
Suffolk	32,594	11
Sullivan	2,593	17
Tioga	2,090	16
Tompkins	2,582	16
Ulster	5,122	15
Warren	1,743	14
Washington	1,809	14
Wayne	3,372	15
Westchester	23,005	14
Wyoming	1,190	12
Yates	829	15

[1] *A disrupted marriage is defined to be when the householder is divorced, widowed, separated, or married with spouse absent from the household.*

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1992a). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Public Use Microdata Sample* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

Labor Force Participation of Parents

Parental participation in the labor force has a number of implications for children and youth.[18] First, earnings are the major source of income for most families. Families without any connection to the labor force, and therefore without earnings, are less likely than those with stronger connections to have sufficient economic resources. Additionally, children learn about work — about specific jobs, about the work ethic, about work attitudes and behaviors — through their parents. Children who do not see their parents employed, or looking for work, are denied an important learning opportunity.

Data are available from the 1990 census on children and youth (under the age of 18) by the labor force status of their parents: whether all, some, or none are in the labor force (*U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991*). This information is presented in Tables 27 and 28.

Children and Youth Living in Single-Parent Families. Thirty-nine percent of New York State children and youth living in single-parent families in 1990 did not have a household parent in the labor force.

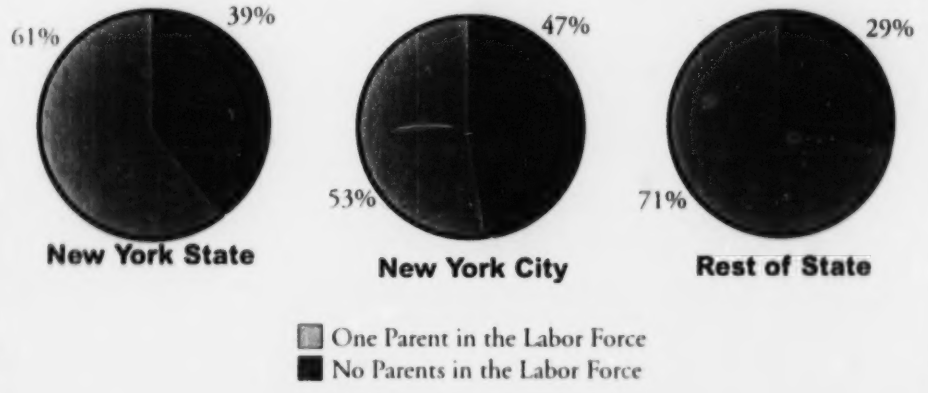
- Children and youth living with a single parent in New York City were less likely to have that parent in the labor force than children living with a single parent in the rest of the state. In 1990, 47 percent of the children living with a single parent in New York City had no household parent in the labor force compared with 29 percent of the children in the rest of the state.

- In 1990, more than half of the children living with a single parent in the Bronx (56%) and Manhattan (53%) did not have that parent in the labor force. A large percentage (47%) of children living with a single parent in Brooklyn also had no parent in the labor force.

- Children living with a single parent in Tioga (15%), Hamilton (17%), and Saratoga (17%) counties had the lowest percentages of single parents not in the labor force in 1990.

FIGURE 3

Children And Youth Living In Single-Parent Families By Number Of Parents In The Labor Force



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1991). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

[18] *Persons in the labor force are defined by the Census Bureau as either being employed or looking for work. To be looking for work, the person must have actively sought a job within the past four weeks.*

TABLE 27

Children And Youth (<18) Living In Single-Parent Families By Number Of Parents In The Labor Force 1990

County	Total	Number of Parents In the Labor Force: None	Number of Parents In the Labor Force: One	% With None
New York State	**1,172,990**	**461,367**	**711,623**	**39%**
New York City	**672,764**	**316,829**	**355,935**	**47**
Bronx	181,939	102,530	79,409	56
Brooklyn	247,256	115,731	131,525	47
Manhattan	112,759	59,240	53,519	53
Queens	112,967	33,022	79,945	29
Staten Island	17,843	6,306	11,537	35
Rest of State	**500,226**	**144,538**	**355,688**	**29**
Albany	15,284	3,750	11,534	25
Allegany	2,218	618	1,600	28
Broome	9,345	2,678	6,667	29
Cattaraugus	4,855	1,166	3,689	24
Cayuga	4,600	1,147	3,453	25
Chautauqua	7,500	2,254	5,246	30
Chemung	5,653	1,941	3,712	34
Chenango	2,789	621	2,168	22
Clinton	3,740	951	2,789	25
Columbia	2,869	661	2,208	23
Cortland	2,864	759	2,105	27
Delaware	2,486	553	1,933	22
Dutchess	10,217	2,229	7,988	22
Erie	58,038	22,439	35,599	39
Essex	1,751	507	1,244	29
Franklin	2,512	643	1,869	26
Fulton	3,155	804	2,351	25
Genesee	2,715	683	2,032	25
Greene	1,926	500	1,426	26
Hamilton	202	35	167	17
Herkimer	3,034	730	2,304	24
Jefferson	5,394	1,361	4,033	25
Lewis	1,153	285	868	25
Livingston	2,501	565	1,936	23
Madison	3,161	603	2,558	19
Monroe	46,232	16,971	29,261	37
Montgomery	2,910	896	2,014	31
Nassau	41,154	9,034	32,120	22%
Niagara	11,947	3,460	8,487	29
Oneida	13,602	4,122	9,480	30
Onondaga	27,152	8,481	18,671	31
Ontario	4,242	867	3,375	20
Orange	14,710	4,159	10,551	28
Orleans	1,942	450	1,492	23
Oswego	6,276	1,668	4,608	27
Otsego	2,393	562	1,831	23
Putnam	1,728	401	1,327	23
Rensselaer	7,368	1,943	5,425	26
Rockland	8,966	1,904	7,062	21
St. Lawrence	5,654	1,585	4,069	28
Saratoga	7,133	1,183	5,950	17
Schenectady	7,242	2,001	5,241	28
Schoharie	1,400	423	977	30
Schuyler	1,017	248	769	24
Seneca	1,557	425	1,132	27
Steuben	5,266	1,396	3,870	27
Suffolk	52,798	15,012	37,786	28
Sullivan	3,721	1,159	2,562	31
Tioga	2,471	381	2,090	15
Tompkins	3,590	737	2,853	21
Ulster	7,205	1,900	5,305	26
Warren	2,671	541	2,130	20
Washington	2,760	579	2,181	21
Wayne	4,773	1,069	3,704	22
Westchester	37,578	11,727	25,851	31
Wyoming	1,733	495	1,238	29
Yates	1,073	276	797	26

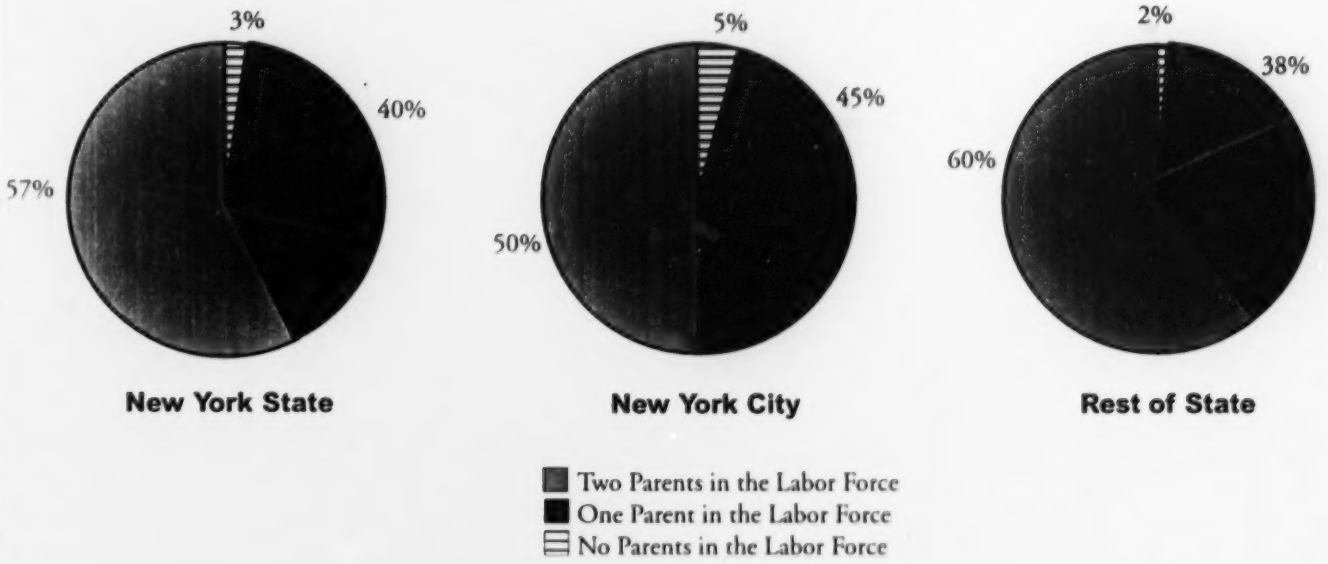
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1991). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

Children and Youth Living in Married-Couple Families. In 1990, children and youth living in married-couple families (3%) were thirteen times less likely to have no parent in the labor force than children and youth living in single-parent families (39%).

- Forty percent of the children living in a married-couple family had one parent in the labor force in 1990, and 57 percent had both parents in the labor force.
- Children and youth living in a married-couple family in New York City were more likely not to have a parent in the labor force (5%) than children and youth in the rest of the state (2%).

FIGURE 4

Children And Youth Living In Married-Couple Families By Number Of Parents In The Labor Force



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1991). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

TABLE 28

Children And Youth (<18) Living In Married-Couple Families By Number Of Parents In The Labor Force 1990

County	Total	Number of Parents In the Labor Force			% With None
		None	One	Two	
New York State	**2,885,048**	**72,349**	**1,156,728**	**1,655,971**	**3%**
New York City	**901,558**	**41,861**	**406,286**	**453,411**	**5**
Bronx	123,802	8,654	53,599	61,549	7
Brooklyn	318,545	18,716	153,375	146,454	6
Manhattan	114,331	5,210	44,736	64,385	5
Queens	271,641	7,353	117,149	147,139	3
Staten Island	73,239	1,928	37,427	33,884	3
Rest of State	**1,983,490**	**30,488**	**750,442**	**1,202,560**	**2**
Albany	45,258	514	14,016	30,728	1
Allegany	10,364	253	3,682	6,429	2
Broome	37,301	572	12,491	24,238	2
Cattaraugus	17,720	371	6,259	11,090	2
Cayuga	16,216	260	5,410	10,546	2
Chautauqua	26,977	450	9,290	17,237	2
Chemung	17,503	256	5,092	12,155	1
Chenango	10,963	250	2,984	7,729	2
Clinton	17,022	424	5,490	11,108	2
Columbia	11,647	205	3,486	7,956	2
Cortland	8,852	86	2,419	6,347	1
Delaware	8,927	209	3,094	5,624	2
Dutchess	49,872	479	19,029	30,364	1
Erie	161,761	3,187	57,828	100,746	2
Essex	7,045	166	2,358	4,521	2
Franklin	8,973	332	2,849	5,792	4
Fulton	9,971	250	3,281	6,440	3
Genesee	12,680	167	3,913	8,600	1
Greene	8,112	269	3,163	4,680	3
Hamilton	903	29	304	570	3
Herkimer	13,242	326	4,832	8,084	2
Jefferson	24,043	257	8,891	14,895	1
Lewis	6,776	212	2,581	3,983	3
Livingston	12,251	99	3,953	8,199	1
Madison	13,548	112	4,456	8,980	1
Monroe	122,972	1,603	41,011	80,358	1
Montgomery	9,460	167	3,248	6,045	2
Nassau	231,108	2,237	102,587	126,284	1%
Niagara	41,683	513	14,832	26,338	1
Oneida	45,457	875	14,940	29,642	2
Onondaga	83,880	1,450	28,673	53,757	2
Ontario	18,938	197	5,761	12,980	1
Orange	67,213	1,020	28,311	37,882	2
Orleans	8,855	89	3,234	5,532	1
Oswego	26,484	605	11,489	14,390	2
Otsego	11,027	181	3,340	7,506	2
Putnam	19,289	141	7,676	11,472	1
Rensselaer	28,447	424	8,868	19,155	1
Rockland	57,774	922	25,165	31,687	2
St. Lawrence	21,562	775	7,280	13,507	4
Saratoga	38,296	296	13,358	24,642	1
Schenectady	25,757	461	8,388	16,908	2
Schoharie	6,020	157	2,188	3,675	3
Schuyler	3,778	45	1,278	2,455	1
Seneca	6,850	93	2,083	4,674	1
Steuben	20,505	563	6,657	13,285	3
Suffolk	262,971	3,855	114,418	144,698	1
Sullivan	12,486	296	4,835	7,355	2
Tioga	11,779	150	4,219	7,410	1
Tompkins	13,669	334	4,183	9,152	2
Ulster	29,532	519	11,839	17,174	2
Warren	11,510	141	3,686	7,683	1
Washington	11,920	207	3,930	7,783	2
Wayne	19,269	186	6,273	12,810	1
Westchester	143,230	2,144	60,766	80,320	1
Wyoming	9,141	59	3,164	5,918	1
Yates	4,701	48	1,611	3,042	1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1991). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

Potential Demand for Child Care

Children, particularly young children, require significant amounts of care and attention. When parents work, or attend school, this care must be provided by an alternative caregiver. Sometimes this substitute caregiver is another relative in the child's home, such as an older sibling or a grandparent. When such alternative caregivers are not available, substitute care must be provided by someone else.

There are no data available for New York State counties which provide comprehensive information on the use of substitute child care. Although information is available on a portion of the supply of care (subsidized, regulated, or registered child care slots), these data cannot be used to provide an estimate of child care utilization. Additionally, since there is no information on the utilization of child care, estimates of the amount of "unmet demand" for child care are not available.

Data from the 1990 census can be used to estimate the potential level of demand for substitute care and these data are presented in Table 29.[19] The estimate of the demand for child care was constructed separately for children aged birth through five and for children aged six through thirteen by matching the needs of the child for substitute care against the availability of potential caregivers in the home.

Children under the age of six were considered to be in need of full time care. Any indication of employment or school attendance on the part of an adult in the household excluded that adult as a potential caregiver. Children who attend school require fewer hours of care than younger children. Persons in the home, aged 14 and older, who worked fewer than 14 hours per week or attended school were considered to be available for providing after-school care to these older children. This definition provides a conservative estimate of the potential demand for child care. Some household members who might "appear" available, according to the census, may not in fact be available as caregivers; they may not be willing or able to provide such care or the parent may not chose them as caregivers.

The percentage of children in need of care was calculated by dividing the estimated level of demand in a particular age group by the total number of children in those ages. All data come from the 1990 census.

- In 1990, 42 percent of New York's preschool-aged children (0-5) and 35 percent of school-aged children (6-13) were potentially in need of substitute child care.

- The potential demand for substitute child care was lower in New York City than in the rest of the state. In 1990, 38 percent of the birth- to five-year-olds in New York City had no one in the home available for care, compared with 45 percent of this same age group in the rest of the state. In the same year, 28 percent of the school-aged children in New York City had no one available for after-school care, compared with 40 percent in the rest of the state. The lower percentages in need of care in New York City reflect the lower labor force participation rates of parents in New York City, discussed above.

- In 1990, the highest rate of potential demand for substitute care in the birth-through-five age group was 56 percent. This level of demand was found in five counties: Chenango, Livingston, Madison, Ontario, and Wayne. For the school-aged group, the highest rate of demand (47%) was found in Cortland, Hamilton, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, and Washington counties.

- The lowest rates of demand for substitute care in 1990 were found in New York City.

[19] *The data for this analysis come from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). This data file only identifies areas containing 100,000 or more people. Therefore, in areas outside of New York City, counties were sometimes grouped together to form areas of 100,000 people. In order to produce county-level figures for this table, the number of children in need of child care in a combined-county PUMS area were apportioned to the component counties on the basis of their share of the total child (0-13) population in the combined area in 1990.*

TABLE 29

Potential Demand For Child Care[1]
Children Aged 0 Through 5 And 6 Through 13
1990

County	0-5 Number	0-5 Percent	6-13 Number	6-13 Percent
New York State	**629,881**	**42%**	**640,808**	**35%**
New York City	**213,911**	**38**	**199,262**	**28**
Bronx	37,993	32	32,702	23
Brooklyn	71,499	34	65,670	25
Manhattan	35,871	39	28,617	28
Queens	56,988	41	59,537	34
Staten Island	11,560	35	12,736	31
Rest of State	**415,970**	**45**	**441,546**	**40**
Albany	11,602	53	12,748	46
Allegany	2,028	50	2,106	37
Broome	8,994	51	8,995	44
Cattaraugus	3,766	50	3,761	37
Cayuga	3,725	49	3,867	41
Chautauqua	6,218	48	6,611	41
Chemung	4,615	54	4,936	44
Chenango	2,668	56	2,976	45
Clinton	3,826	49	4,187	45
Columbia	2,787	52	2,928	44
Cortland	2,157	55	2,570	47
Delaware	1,627	44	1,965	38
Dutchess	10,577	46	10,838	40
Erie	37,556	46	35,970	37
Essex	1,520	49	1,782	45
Franklin	1,928	49	2,438	45
Fulton	2,355	51	2,699	44
Genesee	2,647	51	3,157	44
Greene	1,889	52	1,968	44
Hamilton	164	51	241	47
Herkimer	2,914	51	3,246	44
Jefferson	5,052	48	5,388	40
Lewis	1,250	46	1,563	42
Livingston	2,864	56	3,225	46
Madison	3,313	56	3,593	45
Monroe	33,051	51	34,076	45
Montgomery	2,067	49	2,517	42
Nassau	38,256	40%	42,111	35%
Niagara	8,181	43	9,919	42
Oneida	10,130	48	11,006	40
Onondaga	22,148	52	21,749	43
Ontario	4,585	56	5,019	46
Orange	14,160	46	13,022	36
Orleans	1,823	51	2,272	44
Oswego	4,826	43	5,228	34
Otsego	2,202	49	2,798	42
Putnam	3,735	46	3,710	40
Rensselaer	6,921	54	7,384	46
Rockland	9,969	45	10,396	35
St. Lawrence	4,210	46	5,385	42
Saratoga	8,304	51	8,433	41
Schenectady	6,547	51	6,683	46
Schoharie	1,161	49	1,543	42
Schuyler	912	54	1,061	44
Seneca	1,485	49	1,519	41
Steuben	4,242	49	5,446	42
Suffolk	42,865	38	46,402	33
Sullivan	2,524	44	2,804	38
Tioga	2,593	55	3,196	47
Tompkins	3,328	55	3,860	47
Ulster	5,970	43	6,752	41
Warren	2,492	51	2,925	47
Washington	2,646	51	3,017	47
Wayne	4,843	56	5,262	46
Westchester	28,994	44	28,832	36
Wyoming	1,767	51	2,272	44
Yates	989	49	1,203	42

[1] *Readers of the 1994 KIDS COUNT Data Book will note that some of the percentages in this table differ from those presented last year. The 1994 report contained errors.*

Sources: KIDS COUNT Project, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1992a). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Public Use Microdata Sample* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

Mother's Education

Parents' educations have a profound effect on the well-being of children and youth. The educational attainment of parents is correlated with children's eventual educational attainments, occupational achievements, and earnings (*Duncan, 1984*). Moreover, mother's education, specifically, has been associated with the current well-being of children and youth, including, but not limited to, higher birth weights, lower dropout rates, and lower rates of adolescent parenthood.

Table 30 presents data from the 1990 Census on the number and percentage of mothers without a high school diploma *(U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992a)*.[20]

- Statewide, in 1990, 18 percent of mothers with children under the age of 18 had not completed high school.
- In 1990, mothers in New York City were nearly three times as likely not to have completed high school (30%) as mothers in the rest of the state (11%). Indeed, the number of mothers without a high school diploma in the Bronx and Brooklyn alone was nearly equal to the number of such mothers in the rest of the state outside of New York City.
- Mothers from the Bronx were least likely to have a high school education (37%). Mothers from Saratoga (6%) and Nassau (8%) counties had the lowest rates of not completing high school.

[20] *The data for this analysis come from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). This data file only identifies areas containing 100,000 or more people. Therefore, in areas outside of New York City, counties were sometimes grouped together to form areas of 100,000 people. In order to produce county-level figures for this table, the number of mothers without a high school education in a combined-county PUMS area was apportioned to the component counties on the basis of their share of the total number of mothers in the combined area.*

TABLE 30

Mothers Without A High School Diploma
1990

County	Number	Percent
New York State	**359,744**	**18%**
New York City	**222,258**	**30**
Bronx	51,922	37
Brooklyn	82,599	32
Manhattan	36,190	32
Queens	45,442	23
Staten Island	6,105	13
Rest of State	**137,486**	**11**
Albany	3,114	10
Allegany	677	12
Broome	2,331	10
Cattaraugus	1,220	12
Cayuga	1,188	12
Chautauqua	2,183	13
Chemung	1,288	11
Chenango	714	11
Clinton	1,449	14
Columbia	911	13
Cortland	496	9
Delaware	783	15
Dutchess	2,658	9
Erie	13,227	12
Essex	588	14
Franklin	750	14
Fulton	1,023	16
Genesee	911	12
Greene	622	13
Hamilton	64	12
Herkimer	1,231	16
Jefferson	2,144	15
Lewis	482	13
Livingston	826	11
Madison	879	11
Monroe	11,252	13
Montgomery	744	12
Nassau	11,232	8%
Niagara	2,952	11
Oneida	4,298	15
Onondaga	6,751	12
Ontario	1,322	11
Orange	5,176	13
Orleans	620	12
Oswego	2,206	14
Otsego	796	12
Putnam	959	9
Rensselaer	2,309	13
Rockland	3,326	11
St. Lawrence	1,751	13
Saratoga	1,527	6
Schenectady	1,815	10
Schoharie	450	12
Schuyler	258	11
Seneca	493	12
Steuben	1,768	14
Suffolk	13,534	9
Sullivan	1,126	15
Tioga	622	9
Tompkins	774	9
Ulster	2,154	12
Warren	862	12
Washington	851	12
Wayne	1,336	11
Westchester	11,455	12
Wyoming	623	12
Yates	383	14

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1992a). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Public Use Microdata Sample* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

The communities in which children and youth live have an effect on their growth and development. Children's views of the world are shaped by their perceptions of personal safety, the availability of work, ease of access to community resources, and other features of their communities. The following section presents information on four characteristics of New York State counties: the amount of serious crime, employment levels, total population size, and population density.

Part I Criminal Offenses

The perception of personal safety is based on a number of factors: having been victimized, knowing someone who has been victimized, presence of gangs and drug dealers, and media reports about the level of crime in a community.

The measurement of the level of crime in an area is a difficult task. Victimization surveys typically do not provide data for counties or other small areas. Not all crimes are reported to police and not all reports result in an arrest. Perhaps the best indicator of serious crime for counties is the number of crimes reported or otherwise known to police.

Table 31 presents information on the number of Part 1 crimes known to police. Part 1 crimes include murder, negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Crimes are recorded by the place of occurrence of the crime, not by the residence of the offender. Table 31 also presents Part 1 crime rates, which are the number of crimes per 1,000 persons of all ages.

- In 1993, there were over a million Part 1 crimes known to police in New York State. This represented 56 crimes per 1,000 individuals.
- Part 1 crimes known to police were more than twice as prevalent in New York City (79/1,000) as in the rest of the state (39/1,000). New York City accounted for 59 percent of all Part 1 crimes in the state in 1993. Part I crime rates declined in most areas of the state between 1992 and 1993.
- In 1993, Manhattan (110/1,000) had the highest Part 1 crime rate in the state, followed by the Bronx (74/1,000), Queens (74/1,000) and Brooklyn (72/1,000). In the rest of the state, Monroe (60/1,000), Erie (57/1,000), Tompkins (53/1,000), and Albany (52/1,000) counties had the highest Part 1 crime rates.
- The lowest Part 1 crimes rates in New York State in 1993 were found in Lewis (12/1,000), Schoharie (18/1,000), and Putnam (19/1,000) counties.

TABLE 31

Part I Criminal Offenses[1] Known To Police 1993

County	Number	Rate[2]
New York State	**1,010,577**	**56**
New York City	**600,403**	**79**
Bronx	91,927	74
Brooklyn	169,236	72
Manhattan	172,021	110
Queens	149,016	74
Staten Island	18,203	45
Rest of State	**410,174**	**39**
Albany	15,139	52
Allegany	1,265	26
Broome	7,626	37
Cattaraugus	2,694	33
Cayuga	2,203	27
Chautauqua	4,970	36
Chemung	3,737	41
Chenango	1,175	23
Clinton	1,902	23
Columbia	1,759	28
Cortland	2,093	44
Delaware	1,150	25
Dutchess	7,908	31
Erie	53,398	57
Essex	772	22
Franklin	1,208	26
Fulton	2,197	42
Genesee	1,667	28
Greene	1,402	32
Hamilton	128	25
Herkimer	1,469	23
Jefferson	2,882	27
Lewis	317	12
Livingston	1,701	27
Madison	1,520	22
Monroe	42,439	60
Montgomery	1,013	20
Nassau	38,965	29
Niagara	9,901	46
Oneida	8,240	34
Onondaga	20,263	44
Ontario	2,561	27
Orange	10,093	33
Orleans	1,223	30
Oswego	3,452	29
Otsego	1,356	23
Putnam	1,543	19
Rensselaer	5,678	38
Rockland	7,648	29
St. Lawrence	3,447	32
Saratoga	4,277	24
Schenectady	6,406	44
Schoharie	587	18
Schuyler	428	24
Seneca	656	20
Steuben	3,004	31
Suffolk	59,241	43
Sullivan	3,111	46
Tioga	1,116	21
Tompkins	4,869	53
Ulster	5,048	30
Warren	2,749	47
Washington	1,308	23
Wayne	2,839	32
Westchester	32,727	37
Wyoming	1,151	27
Yates	553	25

[1] *Part I offenses include: murder, negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.*

[2] *Rate reflects number of Part I criminal offenses per 1,000 persons.*

Sources: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. (1994a). *1993 Crime and Justice Annual Report.* Albany, NY: Author.
Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.

Resident Civilian Employment

Although most adults work primarily for income, work also provides a sense of accomplishment, a sense of mastery, and connections to others. Similarly, there are a variety of reasons why adults choose not to work. They may be providing child care or care to other dependents, be retired, have a work disability, or live in families with enough income so that their employment is not required. Some adults want to work, but cannot find employment.

A lack of opportunity for gainful employment has typically been measured through the amount of unemployment in an area or the unemployment rate.[21] This indicator, however, has been faulted because it does not include persons who would like to work, but have given up looking (discouraged workers) or those who would work if the "right" opportunity were available.

An alternative formulation of the employment environment is gained by examining the number of employed persons and the percentage of all adults who are employed. This measure is affected by the age structure of the county as well as the employment situation. Counties having high proportions of the population in the retirement years will have lower employment rates than counties with fewer persons over the age of 65. This measure does not reflect the amount of "underemployment" in a county (i.e., the number of people working fewer hours than they would like).

Table 32 presents information on resident civilian employment in New York State and on the employment rate. The employment rate is the percentage of persons, aged 16 and over, who are employed.

- In 1993, approximately 8 million New Yorkers were employed. The employment rate was 56 percent.
- The employment rate was lower in New York City (49%) in 1993 than it was in the rest of the state (61%).
- Between 1992 and 1993, the employment rate declined by 2 percentage points in New York City, but rose by 3 percentage points in the rest of the state.
- Within New York City, the employment rate was highest for persons from Staten Island (53%) and lowest for persons from the Bronx (43%).
- In 1993, the Bronx had the lowest employment rate in the state (43%), followed by Brooklyn (47%) and Jefferson County (50%).
- The highest employment rates in the state in 1993 were found in Putnam (72%), Saratoga (69%), Ontario (68%), Rockland (68%), and Wayne (68%) counties.

[21] *Adults who are not employed, but who have actively looked for work within the last four weeks are counted as "unemployed" but in the labor force. All other unemployed adults, whether or not they want to work, are counted as "not in the labor force."*

TABLE 32

Resident Civilian Employment
1993

County	Number	Rate[1]
New York State	**7,985,000**	**56%**
New York City	**2,936,000**	**49**
Bronx	395,700	43
Brooklyn	833,100	47
Manhattan	695,400	52
Queens	846,900	52
Staten Island	165,000	53
Rest of State	**5,049,000**	**61**
Albany	151,000	65
Allegany	20,800	56
Broome	96,000	59
Cattaraugus	35,200	57
Cayuga	35,400	58
Chautauqua	63,200	59
Chemung	40,300	57
Chenango	22,800	60
Clinton	37,600	58
Columbia	30,300	63
Cortland	22,800	63
Delaware	19,300	55
Dutchess	112,100	56
Erie	439,200	60
Essex	16,500	59
Franklin	19,300	55
Fulton	25,200	63
Genesee	29,900	67
Greene	19,700	57
Hamilton	2,500	60
Herkimer	27,600	56
Jefferson	39,500	50
Lewis	11,100	59
Livingston	31,000	65
Madison	32,900	63
Monroe	366,400	67
Montgomery	22,500	59
Nassau	634,200	60%
Niagara	99,900	60
Oneida	106,300	57
Onondaga	226,600	64
Ontario	49,400	68
Orange	144,400	64
Orleans	19,100	61
Oswego	52,300	59
Otsego	29,200	63
Putnam	45,600	72
Rensselaer	77,800	66
Rockland	133,900	68
St. Lawrence	45,800	55
Saratoga	94,900	69
Schenectady	71,600	62
Schoharie	14,400	57
Schuyler	8,200	60
Seneca	15,500	62
Steuben	45,200	63
Suffolk	638,400	60
Sullivan	30,600	59
Tioga	24,400	64
Tompkins	46,700	62
Ulster	75,300	57
Warren	29,100	65
Washington	27,000	61
Wayne	44,600	68
Westchester	418,900	60
Wyoming	18,600	58
Yates	11,100	66

[1] *Rate reflects employed persons (16+) per 100 persons in the total population.*

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics. (1994). *Resident Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force.* Albany, NY: Author.
Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.

Population and Population Density

New York State is the third most populous state in the nation, behind California and Texas. However, it is only thirty-fourth in terms of land area. As a result, New York is the sixth most densely populated state in the nation.

New York State's population is growing, but far more slowly than the nation's. Between 1980 and 1990, the state's population grew by 2.5 percent, while the national growth rate was 9.8 percent.

Were it not for immigration, New York State would be losing population, due to the large number of New Yorkers who move to other states. During the 1980s, New York had the highest level of net out-migration among all 50 states.

Table 33 presents estimates of the total population in 1993, the size of the children and youth population, and the average number of persons per square mile.

- In 1993, there were over 18 million persons living in New York State.
- Just over 40 percent of the state's population resided in New York City.
- Six counties in New York State contained over a million persons in 1993: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk. At more than two and a quarter million persons, Brooklyn was the most populous county in the state.
- In 1993, Hamilton County had the smallest population, at 5,150 persons. The next smallest county (Schuyler) had a population over three times that size.
- In 1993, children and youth under the age of 21 accounted for 29 percent of New York State's population. This age group comprised 28 percent of the population in New York City and 29 percent in the rest of the state.
- Despite the fact that children and youth comprise a relatively constant share of the state's population in large geographic areas, there was some variation among counties. In 1993, children and youth under the age of 21 accounted for a third or more of the population in fourteen counties. Children and youth accounted for a quarter or less of the population in Manhattan (21%), Queens (25%), and Hamilton County (25%).
- Statewide, there were 385 persons-per-square-mile in 1993.
- In 1993, population density ranged from a high of 56,059 persons-per-square-mile in Manhattan to 3 persons-per-square-mile in Hamilton County.
- The boroughs of New York City were the five most densely populated counties in the state in 1990. The next most densely populated areas were New York's suburban counties: Nassau (4,607), Westchester (2,019), Rockland (1,495), and Suffolk (1,498). In the remainder of the state, Monroe (1,071) and Erie (901) counties were the most densely populated.
- Although no other county approached Hamilton County in terms of low population density, the next most sparsely populated counties were Essex (20), Lewis (20), Franklin (28), and Delaware (32).

TABLE 33

Total Population, Population Aged 0 Through 20, Persons Per Square Mile 1993

County	Total Population	Population 0 - 20	Persons Per Square Mile
New York State	**18,197,154**	**5,229,436**	**385**
New York City	**7,590,080**	**2,114,487**	**24,563**
Bronx	1,239,404	411,469	29,510
Brooklyn	2,358,305	745,615	33,216
Manhattan	1,569,661	324,348	56,059
Queens	2,020,911	513,763	18,540
Staten Island	401,799	118,239	6,810
Rest of State	**10,607,074**	**3,115,187**	**226**
Albany	288,882	80,096	551
Allegany	49,034	17,776	48
Broome	207,705	59,838	294
Cattaraugus	82,829	27,718	63
Cayuga	80,611	24,949	116
Chautauqua	139,311	43,175	131
Chemung	91,924	28,133	225
Chenango	50,942	16,174	57
Clinton	83,957	26,785	81
Columbia	62,223	17,578	98
Cortland	47,332	16,071	95
Delaware	45,803	14,627	32
Dutchess	255,517	75,180	319
Erie	941,307	265,650	901
Essex	35,867	10,097	20
Franklin	45,615	13,997	28
Fulton	52,673	16,015	106
Genesee	59,421	18,673	120
Greene	43,872	12,148	68
Hamilton	5,150	1,302	3
Herkimer	64,148	19,687	45
Jefferson	105,763	36,072	83
Lewis	26,026	9,135	20
Livingston	62,208	20,323	98
Madison	67,981	23,642	104
Monroe	705,522	211,149	1,071
Montgomery	49,459	14,224	122
Nassau	1,322,123	346,156	4,607
Niagara	216,037	64,173	413
Oneida	242,310	71,913	200
Onondaga	459,592	140,006	589
Ontario	95,192	28,710	148
Orange	302,842	100,216	371
Orleans	41,315	13,066	106
Oswego	119,315	41,315	125
Otsego	59,478	19,419	59
Putnam	83,184	24,930	359
Rensselaer	150,866	45,636	231
Rockland	260,086	80,094	1,495
St. Lawrence	109,152	37,348	41
Saratoga	181,415	55,478	223
Schenectady	146,183	40,111	710
Schoharie	32,596	10,694	52
Schuyler	18,158	5,655	55
Seneca	32,885	9,942	101
Steuben	95,997	30,348	69
Suffolk	1,364,734	402,443	1,498
Sullivan	67,776	19,952	70
Tioga	52,007	16,845	100
Tompkins	92,108	31,441	194
Ulster	167,759	47,189	149
Warren	57,925	17,210	67
Washington	57,686	17,572	69
Wayne	88,553	28,530	110
Westchester	874,159	228,346	2,019
Wyoming	42,201	12,895	71
Yates	22,358	6,996	66

Sources: Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research. (1994). [Population Estimates produced for New York State KIDS COUNT]. Ithaca, NY: Author.
Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government. (1994). *1994 New York State Statistical Yearbook*. Albany, NY: Author.

FOREIGN-BORN CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Immigration continues to promote New York's cultural and linguistic diversity. While immigrants are concentrated in New York City, foreign-born children can be found in every part of New York State.

During the 1980s, the top five source countries for immigration to New York City were the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, China, Guyana, and Haiti (*New York City Department of City Planning, 1992*). These countries accounted for 52 percent of the city's immigrants. Just two of the top five source countries are Spanish-speaking. Immigration data from the early 1990s indicate that the current leading source countries are the component nations of the former U.S.S.R.

Table 34 presents information on the number of children and youth who were born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico, or any other outlying area of the United States. Children born in a foreign country, but who had at least one American parent, are not included in this count. Children born in the United States, but whose parents were born outside of the United States and its outlying areas, are also excluded from this count.

- In 1990, there were 258,296 children and youth under the age of 18 in New York State who were born in a foreign country. Foreign-born children and youth accounted for 6 percent of the state's population in this age group.
- Children and youth in New York City accounted for 80 percent of the foreign-born children in the state in 1990.
- In 1990, there were more foreign-born children in Brooklyn (76,581) and Queens (64,770) than in the rest of the state combined (52,392).
- In 1990, Queens (16%) had the highest percentage of foreign-born children, followed by Brooklyn (13%), Manhattan (12%), Bronx (10%), and Westchester County (8%). In twenty-seven counties, less than one percent of the children and youth population was foreign-born.

TABLE 34

Foreign-Born Children And Youth[1] Aged 0 Through 17 1990

County	Number	Percent[2]
New York State	**258,296**	**6%**
New York City	**205,904**	**14**
Bronx	32,329	10
Brooklyn	76,581	13
Manhattan	28,711	12
Queens	64,770	16
Staten Island	3,513	4
Rest of State	**52,392**	**2**
Albany	823	1
Allegany	8	<1
Broome	669	1
Cattaraugus	66	<1
Cayuga	65	<1
Chautauqua	80	<1
Chemung	86	<1
Chenango	25	<1
Clinton	121	1
Columbia	89	1
Cortland	67	1
Delaware	81	1
Dutchess	957	2
Erie	1,660	1
Essex	40	<1
Franklin	113	1
Fulton	28	<1
Genesee	25	<1
Greene	38	<1
Hamilton	9	1
Herkimer	17	<1
Jefferson	190	1
Lewis	18	<1
Livingston	112	1
Madison	58	<1
Monroe	2,867	2
Montgomery	104	1
Nassau	11,555	4%
Niagara	225	<1
Oneida	567	1
Onondaga	1,411	1
Ontario	41	<1
Orange	1,676	2
Orleans	27	<1
Oswego	203	1
Otsego	46	<1
Putnam	176	1
Rensselaer	351	1
Rockland	3,427	5
St. Lawrence	190	1
Saratoga	157	<1
Schenectady	355	1
Schoharie	28	<1
Schuyler	15	<1
Seneca	35	<1
Steuben	134	1
Suffolk	6,274	2
Sullivan	304	2
Tioga	46	<1
Tompkins	691	4
Ulster	267	1
Warren	55	<1
Washington	16	<1
Wayne	65	<1
Westchester	15,622	8
Wyoming	12	<1
Yates	5	<1

[1] *Includes persons born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. Persons born in a foreign country with at least one American parent are not included in this count.*

[2] *Based on all children and youth aged 0-17.*

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. (1991). *Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3* [machine-readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.

NOTES

NEW YORK STATE

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	799,531	19%	1,033,970[1]	24%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	1,141,050	27%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	168,119	6%	218,519[2]	7%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	131,363	84%	141,890[2]	83%
- 6th Grade Math	142,683	91%	156,240[2]	91%
High School Dropouts	36,409	5%	29,457	4%
Regents Diplomas	50,557	37%	50,011[2]	38%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	22,661	8%	21,912[1]	8%
Infant Mortality	2,968[3]	10/*1,000*	2,685[4]	9/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	5,716	1/*1,000*	5,288[1]	1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	277,045	11%	319,592	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	6,375	9/*1,000*	7,488	11/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	12,005	17/*1,000*	11,872	17/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	20,372	61/*1,000*	21,474[1]	63/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	35,613	130/*1,000*	32,334[1]	132/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	46,068	9/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	71,375	14/*1,000*	68,230	13/*1,000*

** For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
***1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	1,161,711	27%
Average	1,988,926	46
Distressed	645,986	15
Severely Distressed	495,064	12

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	2,885,048	414,318	14%
Single Mother	1,004,558	563,028	56
Single Father	168,432	65,827	39

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

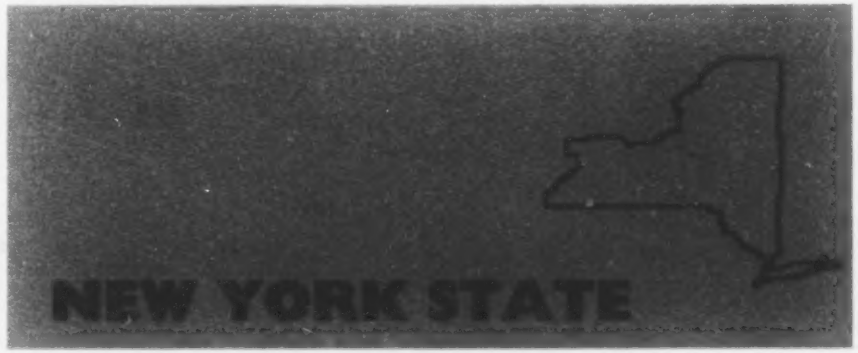
Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	2,664,988	179,739	7%
African-American	759,942	484,483	64
Latino	682,967	438,765	64
Asian	168,734	31,703	19
Native American	15,056	6,360	42

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	833,894	503,451	151,091	142,976	36,376
3-5	785,599	486,380	139,194	132,590	27,435
6-9	967,349	599,888	170,479	150,709	46,273
10-12	714,533	432,544	132,998	112,946	36,045
13-15	694,376	414,058	130,318	113,267	36,733
16-17	457,872	275,022	86,092	72,693	24,065
18-20	775,813	496,749	128,156	116,192	34,716
Total 0-20	5,229,436	3,208,092	938,328	841,373	241,643

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	18,197,154	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	385
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,010,577	56/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	7,985,000	56%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 486
Non-Marital Births (1992)	99,831	35%



CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	496,999	30%	626,410[2]	36%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	885,072	52%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	136,805	11%	174,300[1]	14%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	38,974	71%	38,559[1]	66%
- 6th Grade Math	44,422	80%	46,222[1]	78%
High School Dropouts	21,841	8%	17,703	6%
Regents Diplomas	6,830	22%	6,709[1]	20%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	12,659	9%	12,065[2]	9%
Infant Mortality	1,659[3]	13/*1,000*	1,461[4]	11/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	3,455	2/*1,000*	3,178[2]	2/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	107,943	12%	118,207[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	5,257	20/*1,000*	5,990	21/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	9,499	34/*1,000*	8,847	32/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	11,257	84/*1,000*	12,802[2]	92/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	18,117	176/*1,000*	17,984[2]	191/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	17,181	9/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	53,355	26/*1,000*	50,194	24/*1,000*

* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	140,983	8%
Average	679,841	40
Distressed	469,277	28
Severely Distressed	415,795	24

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	901,558	307,528	34%
Single Mother	589,065	444,751	76
Single Father	83,699	51,622	62

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

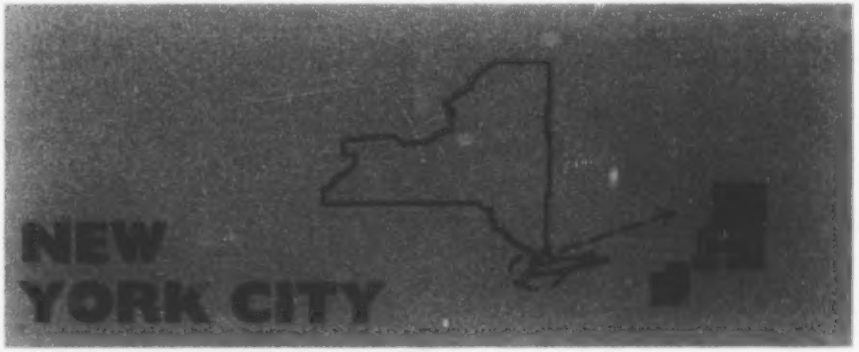
Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	499,057	70,330	14%
African-American	537,336	381,284	71
Latino	550,438	402,626	73
Asian	114,368	28,130	25
Native American	4,874	2,702	55

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	356,664	107,939	107,539	115,880	25,306
3-5	332,528	100,857	103,855	109,108	18,708
6-9	372,826	105,717	117,279	121,095	28,735
10-12	287,225	78,715	94,435	91,269	22,806
13-15	282,204	75,876	91,566	91,044	23,718
16-17	185,178	51,430	59,824	58,035	15,889
18-20	297,862	97,582	87,781	90,430	22,069
Total 0-20	2,114,487	618,116	662,279	676,861	157,231

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	7,590,080	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	24,563
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	600,403	79/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	2,936,000	49%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 496
Non-Marital Births (1992)	60,712	46%



CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	302,532	12%	407,560[2]	16%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	255,798	10%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	31,314	2%	44,219[1]	2%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	92,391	91%	103,331[1]	92%
- 6th Grade Math	98,292	97%	109,661[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	14,568	3%	11,754	3%
Regents Diplomas	43,727	42%	43,302[1]	44%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	10,002	6%	9,847[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	1,309[3]	8/*1,000*	1,224[4]	8/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	2,242	1/*1,000*	2,110[2]	1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	169,102	10%	201,385[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	1,118	3/*1,000*	1,498	4/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	2,506	6/*1,000*	3,025	7/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	9,115	45/*1,000*	8,672[2]	43/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	17,496	103/*1,000*	14,350[2]	95/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	28,887	10/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	18,020	6/*1,000*	18,036	6/*1,000*

* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	1,020,728	39%
Average	1,309,085	51
Distressed	176,529	7
Severely Distressed	79,269	3

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	1,983,490	106,790	5%
Single Mother	415,493	118,277	28
Single Father	84,733	14,205	17

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	2,165,931	109,229	5%
African-American	222,606	103,199	46
Latino	132,529	36,139	27
Asian	54,366	3,573	7
Native American	10,182	3,658	36

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	477,229	395,511	43,551	27,097	11,070
3-5	453,069	385,523	35,338	23,483	8,725
6-9	594,523	494,171	53,200	29,614	17,538
10-12	427,308	353,829	38,563	21,677	13,239
13-15	412,172	338,182	38,752	22,223	13,015
16-17	272,694	223,592	26,268	14,658	8,176
18-20	478,192	399,356	40,431	25,799	12,606
Total 0-20	3,115,187	2,590,164	276,103	164,551	84,369

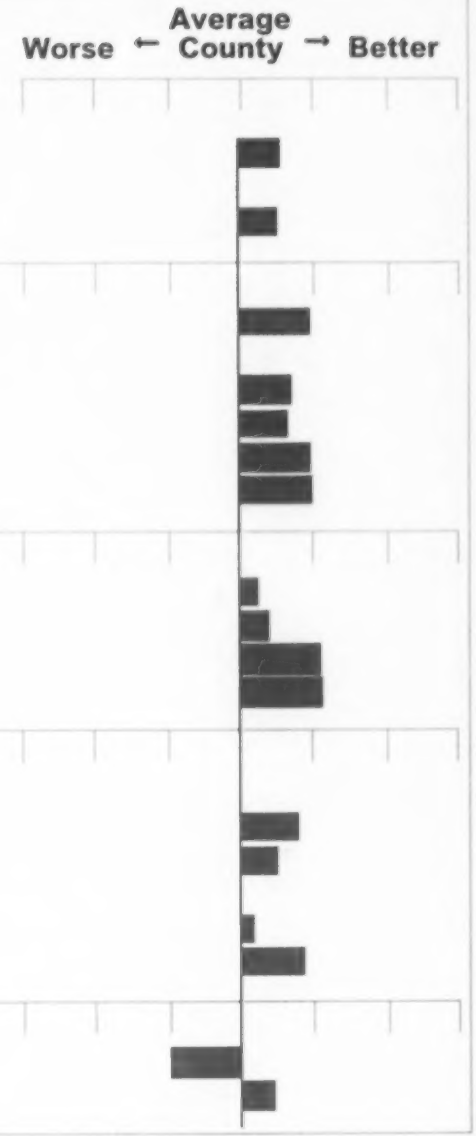
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	10,607,074	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	226
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	410,174	39/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	5,049,000	61%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	N/A
Non-Marital Births (1992)	39,119	25%

ALBANY COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	7,881	12%	10,190[2]	16%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	8,281	13%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	246	1%	410[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	2,008	89%	2,402[1]	90%
- 6th Grade Math	2,177	97%	2,577[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	364	4%	233	2%
Regents Diplomas	1,002	45%	1,066[1]	48%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	253	6%	259[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	35[3]	9/*1,000*	33[4]	8/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	29	<1/*1,000*	37[2]	1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	3,404	9%	4,144[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	36	4/*1,000*	34	4/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	87	7/*1,000*	114	10/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	253	52/*1,000*	280[2]	57/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	494	88/*1,000*	444[2]	88/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	938	13/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	495	6/*1,000*	649	8/*1,000*



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* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	23,315	37%
Average	31,299	50
Distressed	6,168	10
Severely Distressed	2,113	3

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	45,258	2,902	6%
Single Mother	12,876	4,470	35
Single Father	2,408	527	22

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	52,249	3,122	6%
African-American	7,661	4,496	59
Latino	1,570	447	28
Asian	1,303	180	14
Native American	112	36	32

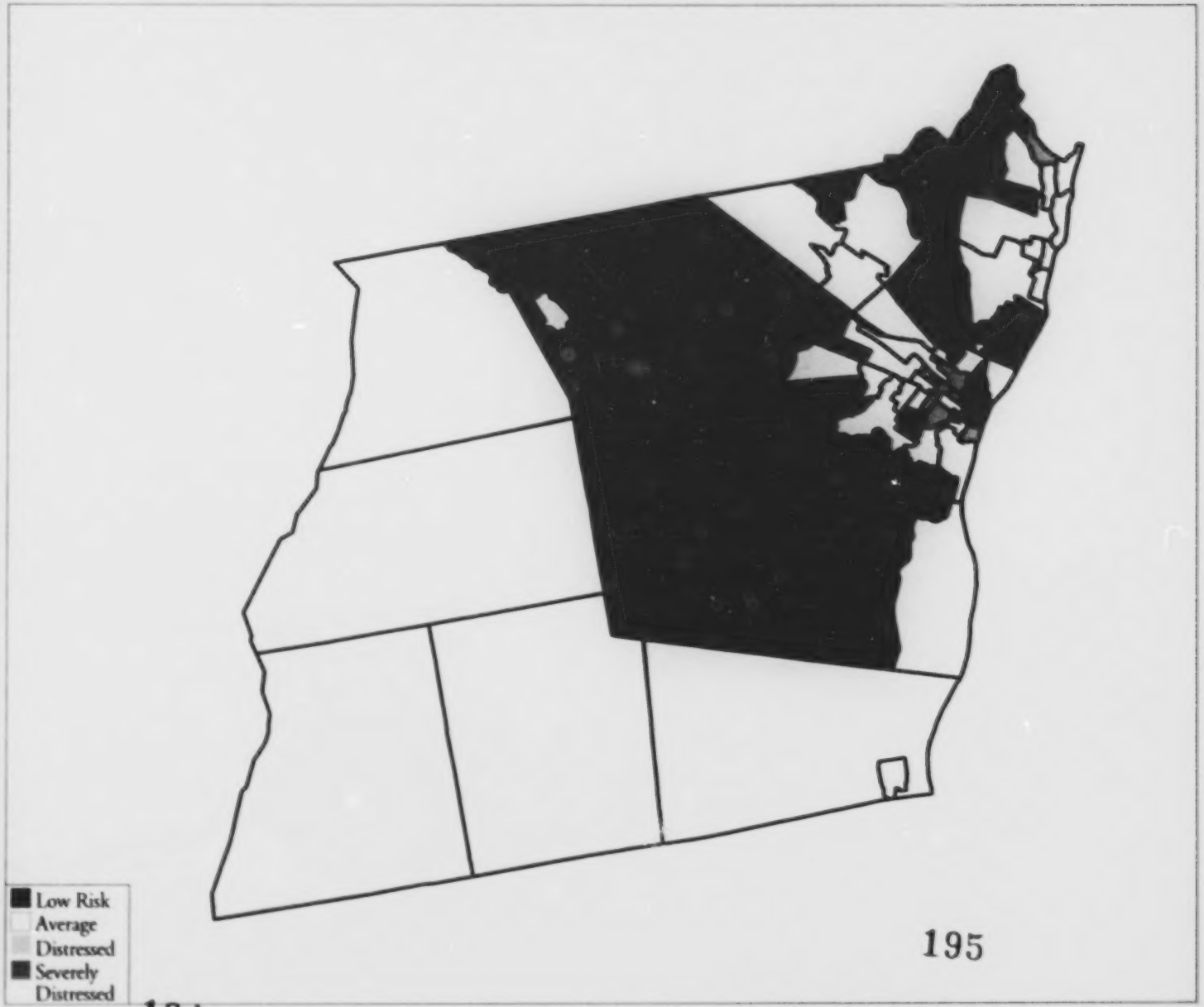
1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	11,765	9,491	1,683	326	265
3-5	10,963	9,455	1,023	277	208
6-9	14,914	12,101	2,071	358	384
10-12	10,283	8,656	1,173	225	229
13-15	9,574	7,733	1,316	251	274
16-17	6,578	5,291	896	218	173
18-20	16,019	13,214	1,735	591	479
Total 0-20	80,096	65,941	9,897	2,246	2,012

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	288,882	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	551
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	15,139	52/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	151,000	65%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 481
Non-Marital Births (1992)	1,222	32%

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



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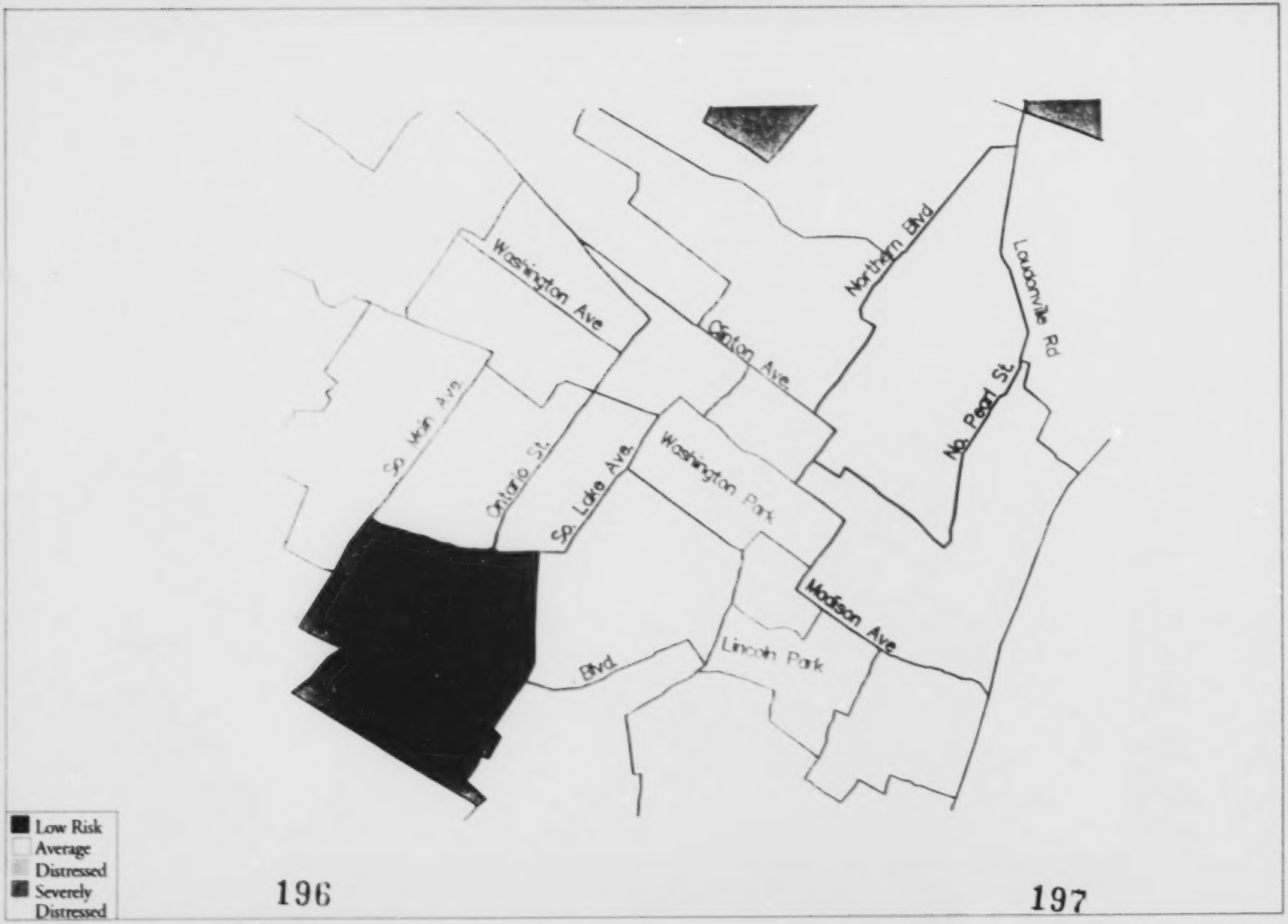
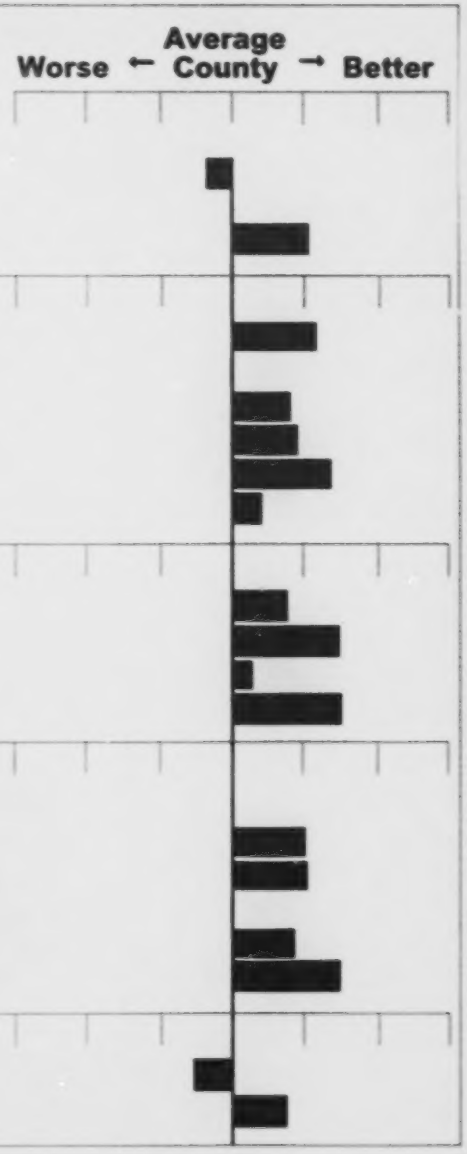
NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

City of Albany



CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	2,483	19%	3,600[2]	27%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	34	<1%	14[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	591	90%	604[1]	93%
- 6th Grade Math	644	99%	627[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	62	2%	40	2%
Regents Diplomas	251	39%	215[1]	38%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	46	7%	34[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	4[3]	6/1,000	5[4]	7/1,000
Intentional Injuries	10	1/1,000	16[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	830	9%	956[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	4	2/1,000	5	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	10	3/1,000	11	4/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	52	47/1,000	42[2]	39/1,000
- Age 18-19	98	56/1,000	82[2]	52/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	185	11/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	84	5/1,000	84	5/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

NOTE: All tracts in Allegany County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

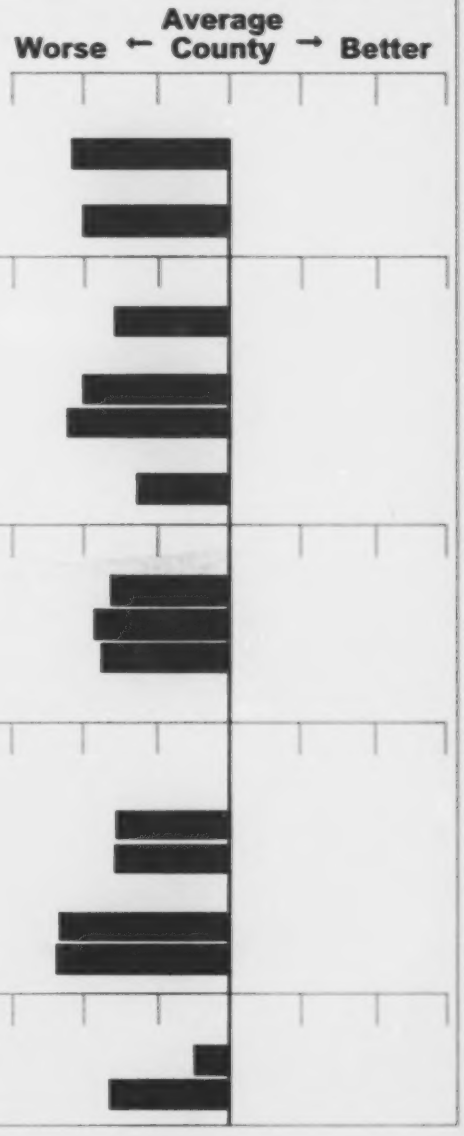
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,140	2,101	13	12	14
3-5	2,146	2,110	8	12	16
6-9	2,928	2,860	9	17	42
10-12	2,201	2,160	6	16	19
13-15	2,231	2,190	10	19	12
16-17	1,450	1,418	11	7	14
18-20	4,680	4,437	109	61	73
Total 0-20	17,776	17,276	166	144	190

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	49,034	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	48
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,265	26/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	20,800	56%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 318
Non-Marital Births (1992)	226	35%

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	137,711	43%	175,890 [2]	51%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	262,388	78%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	29,341	12%	39,107 [1]	16%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	7,160	64%	6,247 [1]	52%
- 6th Grade Math	8,633	75%	8,445 [1]	69%
High School Dropouts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Regents Diplomas	855	19%	897 [1]	18%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	2,968	11%	2,731 [2]	10%
Infant Mortality	380 [3]	14/1,000	337 [4]	13/1,000
Intentional Injuries	952	3/1,000	751 [2]	2/1,000
Students With Disabilities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	993	20/1,000	1,323	25/1,000
- Age 16-18	1,950	37/1,000	1,981	38/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	3,011	120/1,000	3,388 [2]	132/1,000
- Age 18-19	4,486	233/1,000	4,724 [2]	273/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	4,327	11/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	13,920	35/1,000	13,012	32/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	5,683	2%
Average	67,277	20
Distressed	99,933	30
Severely Distressed	162,455	48

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	123,802	78,298	63%
Single Mother	162,150	145,049	89
Single Father	19,789	16,007	81

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	37,869	10,475	28%
African-American	111,472	89,643	80
Latino	176,322	155,748	88
Asian	8,593	5,736	67
Native American	1,092	786	72

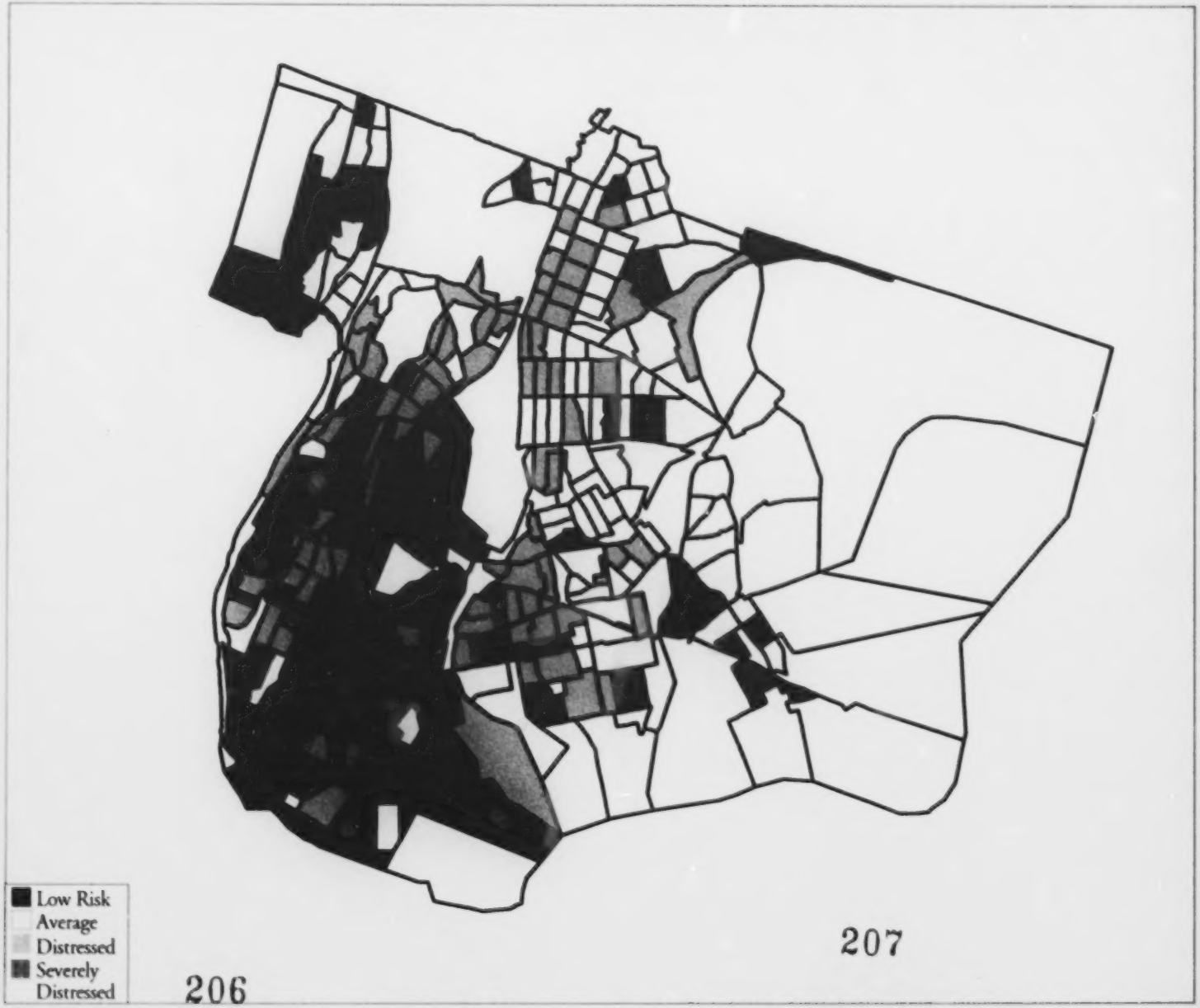
1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	71,559	7,832	23,273	38,353	2,101
3-5	67,387	7,833	22,266	35,568	1,720
6-9	73,261	7,703	23,892	39,342	2,324
10-12	54,734	5,930	18,673	28,446	1,685
13-15	53,873	5,562	18,548	27,950	1,813
16-17	34,657	3,900	11,929	17,630	1,198
18-20	55,998	9,890	17,713	26,770	1,625
Total 0-20	411,469	108,204	136,294	214,059	12,466

County Context

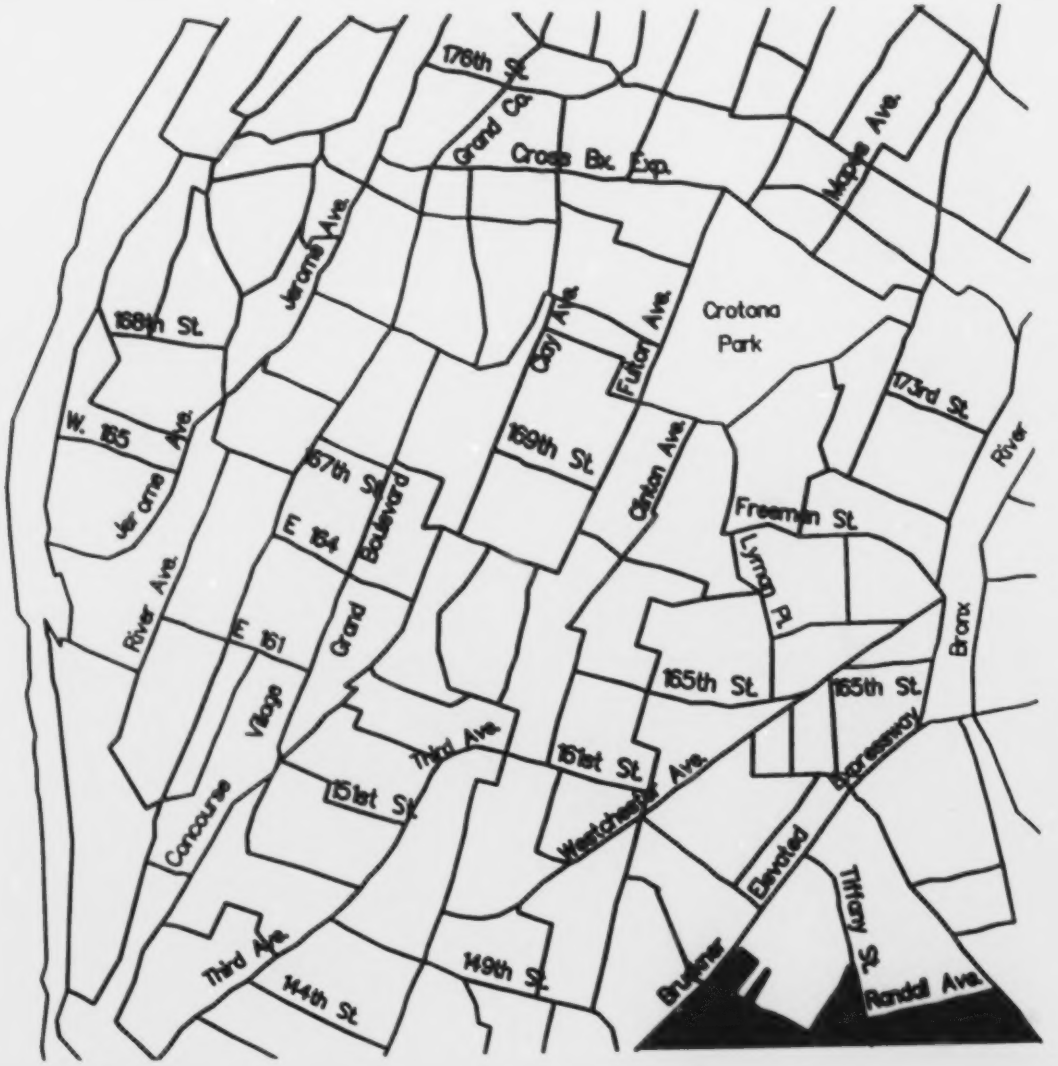
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	1,239,404	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	29,510
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	91,927	74/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	395,700	43%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 443
Non-Marital Births (1992)	16,235	62%

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



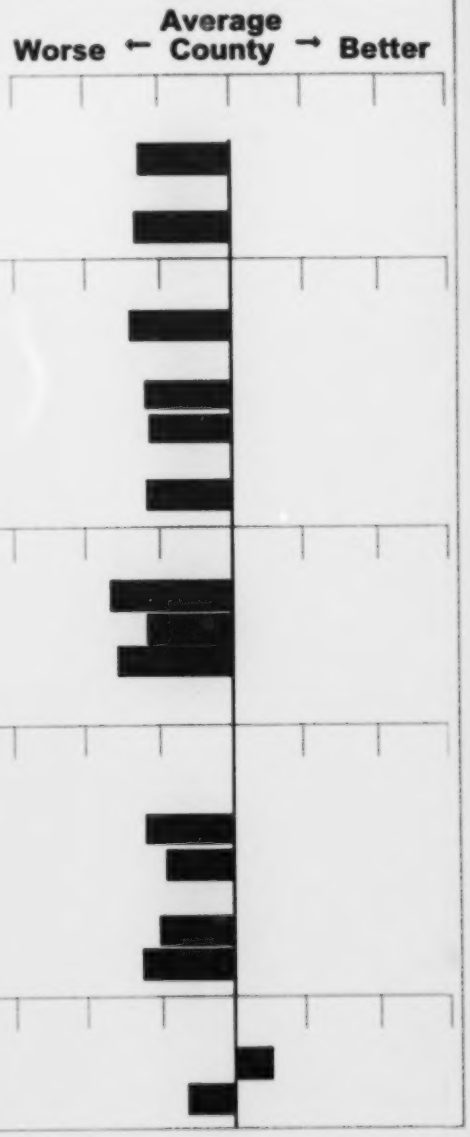
NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Southwest Bronx



CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	199,895	34%	252,190 [2]	40%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	365,705	60%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	46,346	11%	57,272 [1]	13%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	14,033	70%	13,620 [1]	67%
- 6th Grade Math	15,621	78%	15,979 [1]	77%
High School Dropouts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Regents Diplomas	2,233	23%	2,203 [1]	19%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	4,474	10%	4,189 [2]	9%
Infant Mortality	655 [3]	14/*1,000*	578 [4]	13/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	1,342	2/*1,000*	1,280 [2]	2/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	2,259	23/*1,000*	2,187	21/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	3,276	34/*1,000*	2,793	29/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	4,227	88/*1,000*	4,612 [2]	92/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	6,953	200/*1,000*	6,372 [2]	210/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	5,273	8/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	16,079	22/*1,000*	14,737	20/*1,000*



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	17,189	3%
Average	229,605	37
Distressed	210,051	34
Severely Distressed	155,654	25

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	318,545	138,507	43%
Single Mother	219,196	174,263	80
Single Father	28,060	19,570	70

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	182,740	39,878	22%
African-American	246,380	189,142	77
Latino	155,192	125,592	81
Asian	26,609	10,012	38
Native American	1,578	1,081	69

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	123,397	37,500	48,301	31,338	6,258
3-5	117,042	35,403	47,410	30,033	4,196
6-9	134,903	40,711	53,351	34,237	6,604
10-12	103,709	29,999	43,078	25,566	5,066
13-15	103,018	29,110	42,936	25,409	5,563
16-17	66,052	18,896	27,307	16,065	3,784
18-20	97,494	29,028	38,606	24,897	4,963
Total 0-20	745,615	302,286	300,989	187,545	36,434

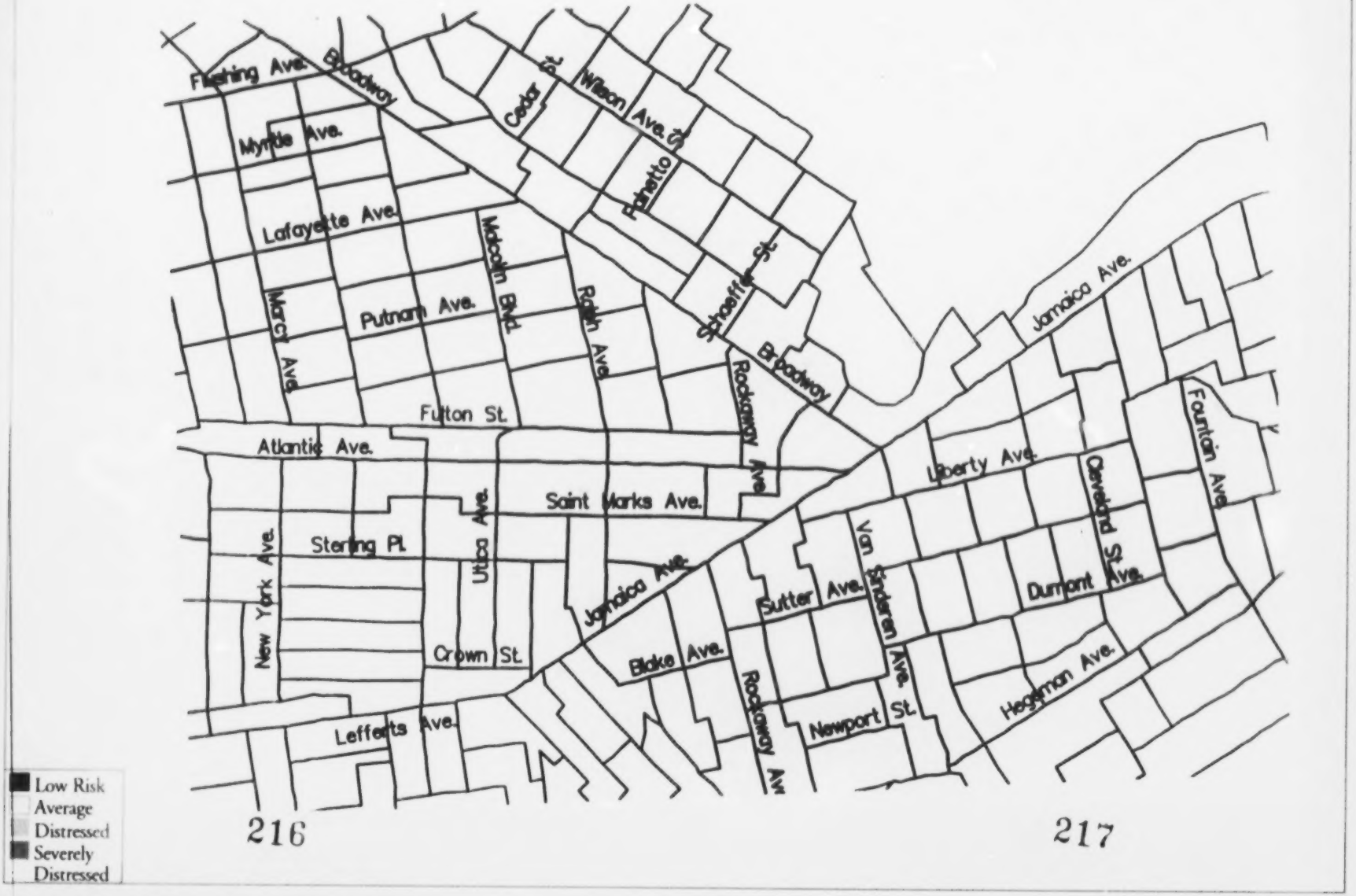
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	2,358,305	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	33,216
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	169,236	72/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	833,100	47%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 477
Non-Marital Births (1992)	21,535	48%

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

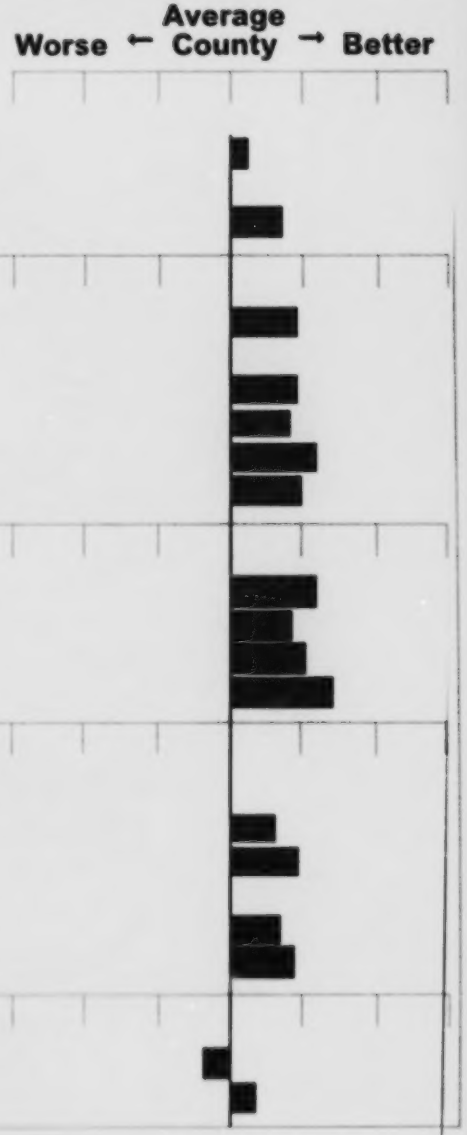
NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

North Brooklyn



CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	5,986	12%	9,980[2]	20%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	4,297	9%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	232	1%	595[1]	2%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	1,880	92%	2,160[1]	92%
- 6th Grade Math	1,976	97%	2,305[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	284	3%	167	2%
Regents Diplomas	1,033	49%	872[1]	47%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	205	7%	174[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	24[3]	8/1,000	19[4]	6/1,000
Intentional Injuries	48	1/1,000	31[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	2,660	8/1,000	3,633[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	18	2/1,000	38	5/1,000
- Age 16-18	41	5/1,000	43	5/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	164	44/1,000	154[2]	42/1,000
- Age 18-19	331	84/1,000	307[2]	88/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	597	11/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	572	9/1,000	556	9/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	13,541	28%
Average	30,944	63
Distressed	3,865	8
Severely Distressed	432	1

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	37,301	2,142	6%
Single Mother	7,594	1,490	20
Single Father	1,751	275	16

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	45,590	3,494	8%
African-American	1,415	511	36
Latino	725	118	16
Asian	960	154	16
Native American	92	20	22

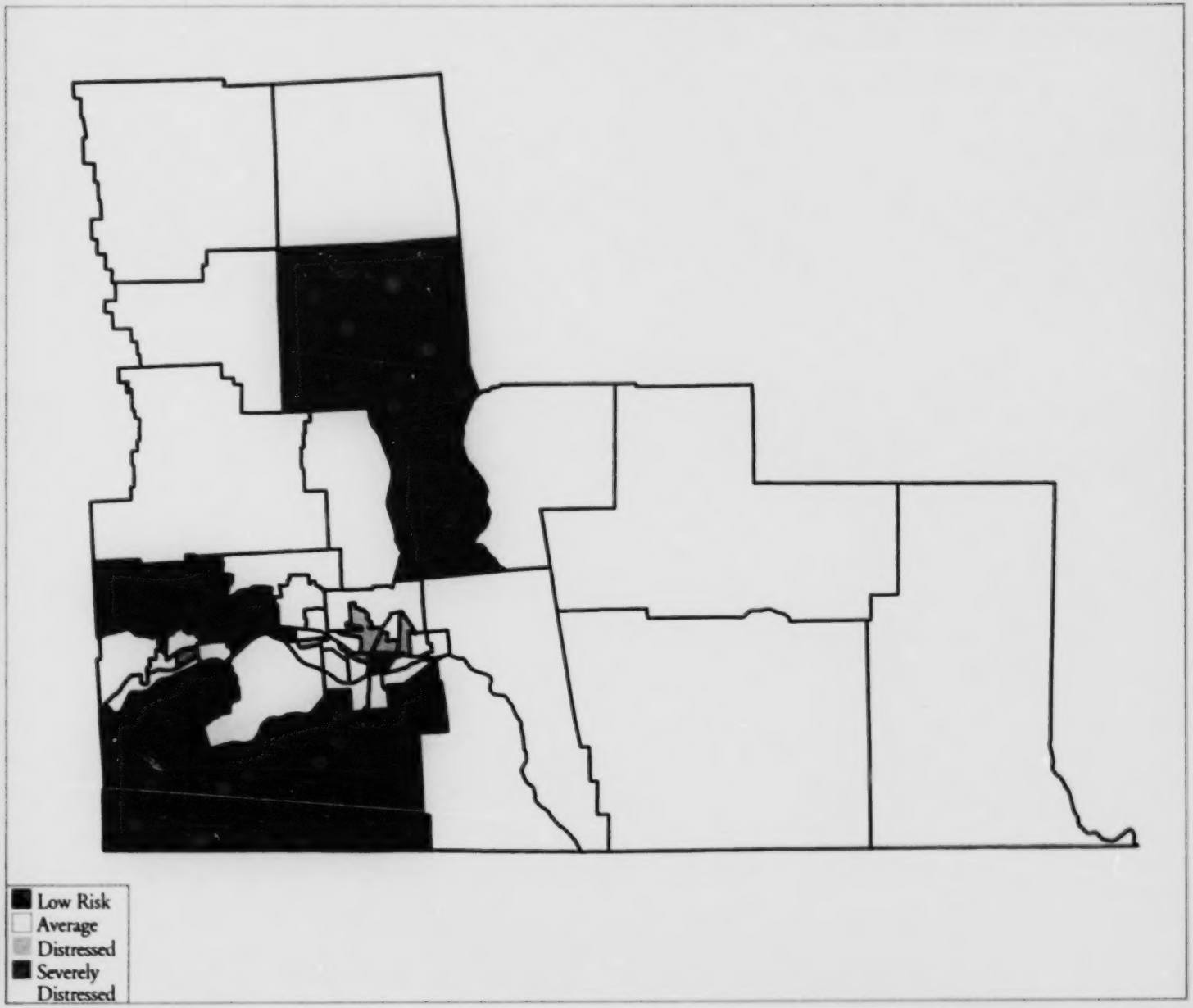
1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	9,111	8,478	291	145	197
3-5	8,694	8,226	236	112	120
6-9	11,326	10,510	325	184	307
10-12	7,918	7,344	235	129	210
13-15	7,321	6,697	301	115	208
16-17	4,871	4,485	180	68	138
18-20	10,597	9,396	377	323	501
Total 0-20	59,838	55,604	1,945	1,076	1,681

County Context

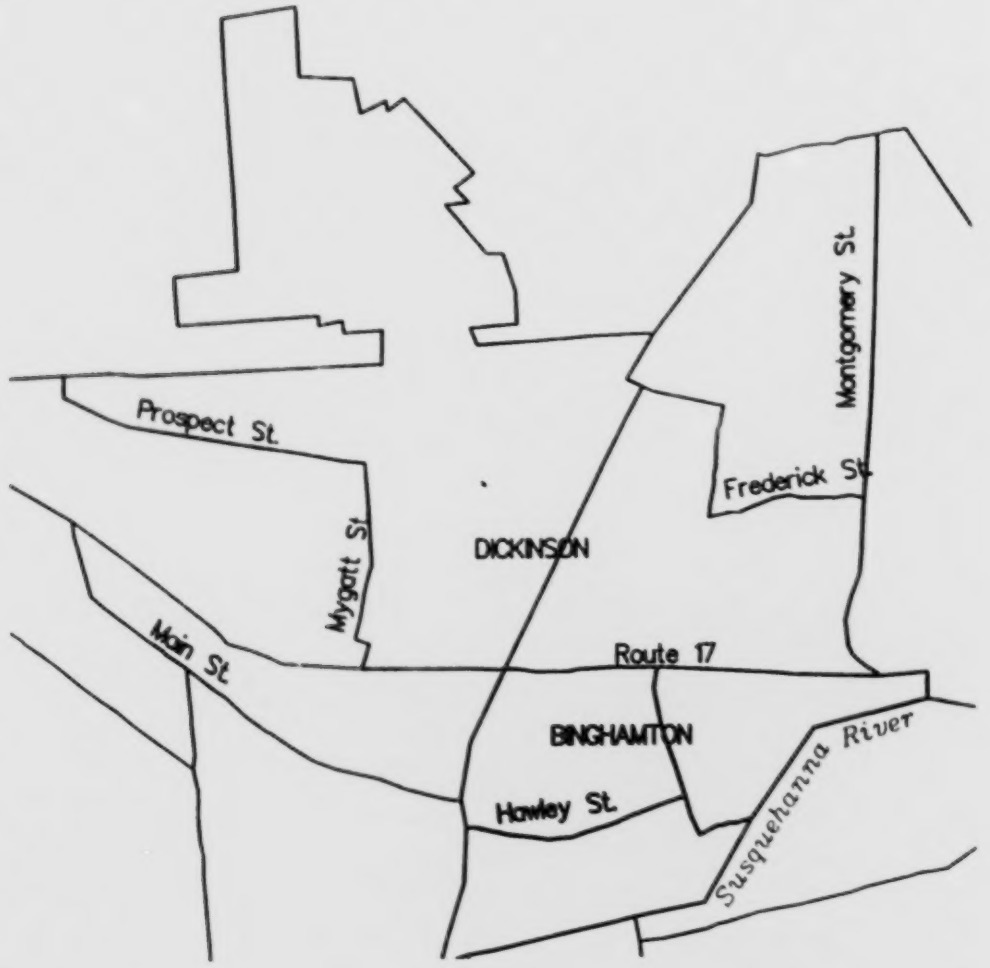
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	207,705	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	294
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	7,626	37/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	96,000	59%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 388
Non-Marital Births (1992)	744	26%

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



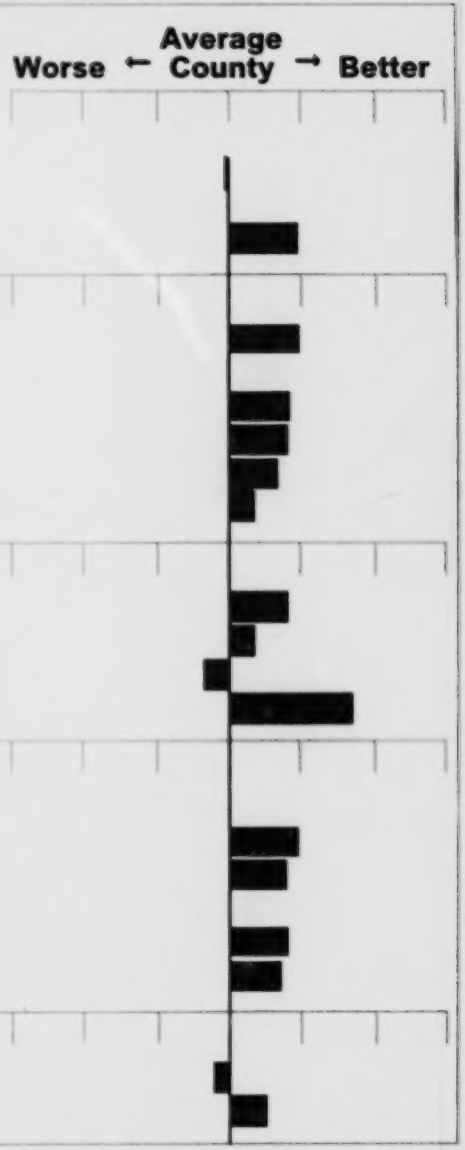
NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

City of Binghamton & Surrounding Area



CHILD WELL-BEING

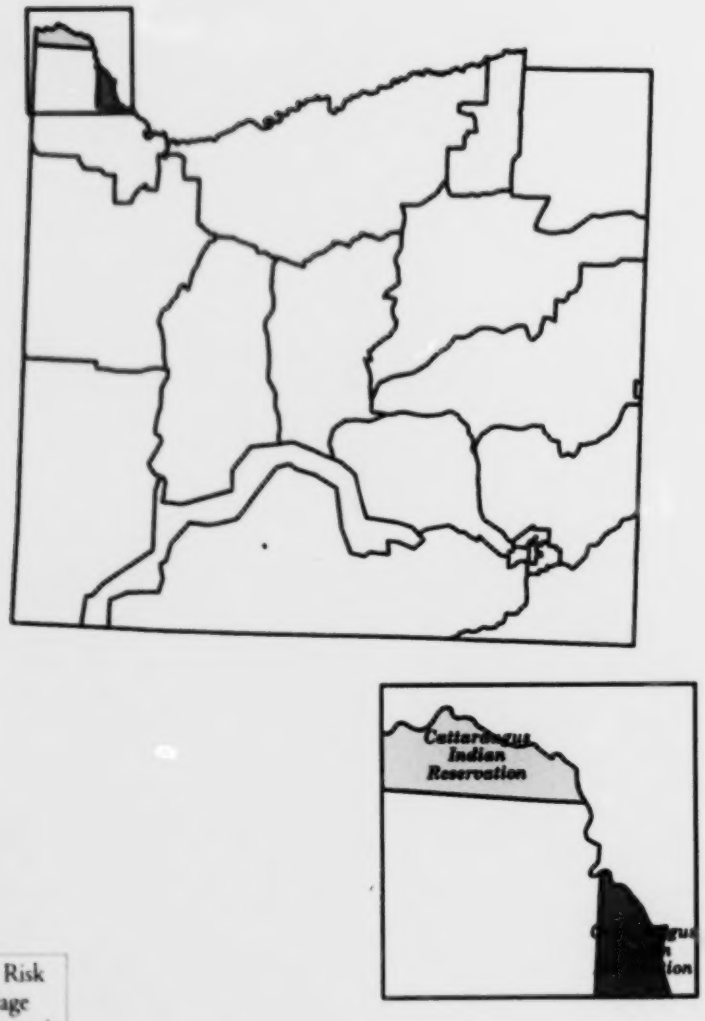
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	4,366	19%	5,730[2]	24%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	157	1%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	82	<1%	204[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	1,050	90%	1,208[1]	92%
- 6th Grade Math	1,136	97%	1,277[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	213	4%	132	3%
Regents Diplomas	495	44%	391[1]	39%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	62	5%	74[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	10[3]	8/1,000	9[4]	7/1,000
Intentional Injuries	17	1/1,000	33[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,455	8%	1,824[1]	10%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	7	2/1,000	9	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	15	4/1,000	28	7/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	102	55/1,000	71[2]	38/1,000
- Age 18-19	171	110/1,000	129[2]	97/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	264	10/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	192	7/1,000	202	7/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



1993 Population Estimates

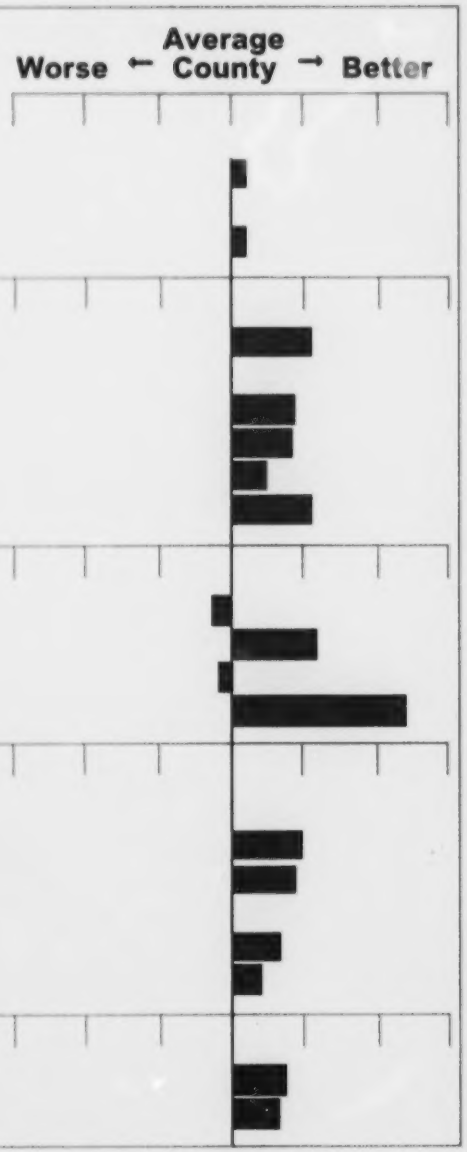
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	3,873	3,607	67	35	164
3-5	4,018	3,816	35	46	121
6-9	5,565	5,246	73	49	197
10-12	3,917	3,673	69	35	140
13-15	3,730	3,495	36	33	166
16-17	2,565	2,430	21	23	91
18-20	4,050	3,864	33	48	105
Total 0-20	27,718	26,131	334	269	984

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	82,829	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	63
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	2,694	33/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	35,200	57%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 314
Non-Marital Births (1992)	324	29%

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	3,045	14%	4,490[2]	21%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	4,593	21%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	20	<1%	30[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	872	95%	868[1]	93%
- 6th Grade Math	896	97%	915[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	213	6%	112	3%
Regents Diplomas	323	41%	347[1]	50%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	80	7%	64[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	13[3]	11/*1,000*	11[4]	10/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	35	1/*1,000*	28[2]	1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	934	7%	1,278[1]	10%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	1	<1/*1,000*	7	2/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	15	4/*1,000*	17	6/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	58	36/*1,000*	67[2]	43/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	140	113/*1,000*	125[2]	114/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	160	7/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	94	4/*1,000*	141	6/*1,000*



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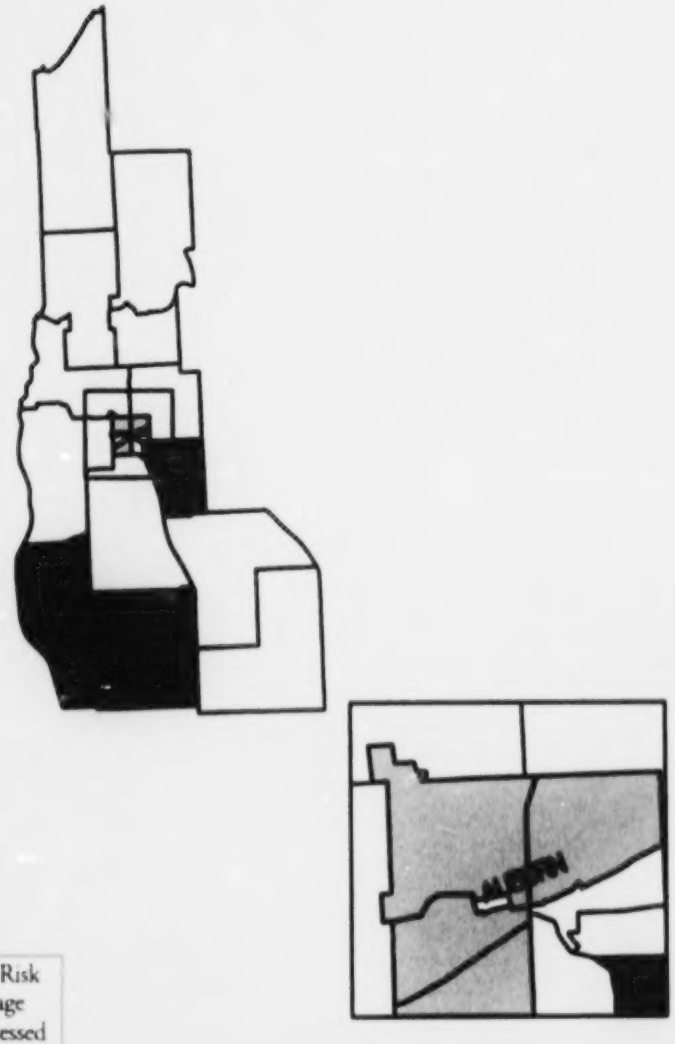
* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



1993 Population Estimates

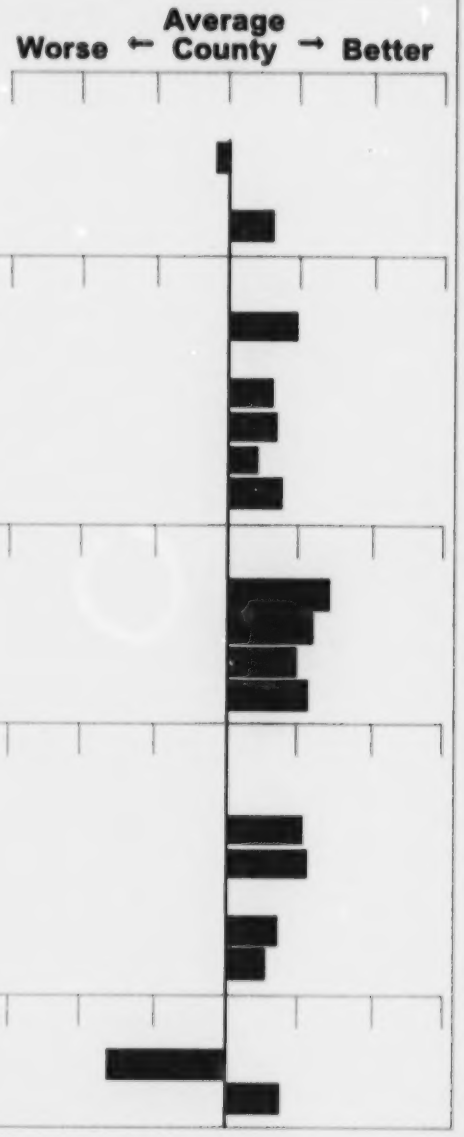
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	3,728	3,548	105	33	42
3-5	3,785	3,632	104	25	24
6-9	5,252	5,004	134	46	68
10-12	3,556	3,321	177	23	35
13-15	3,305	3,105	126	32	42
16-17	2,092	1,982	56	25	29
18-20	3,231	2,976	158	72	25
Total 0-20	24,949	23,568	860	256	265

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	80,611	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	116
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	2,203	27/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	35,400	58%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 391
Non-Marital Births (1992)	359	31%

CHILD WELL-BEING

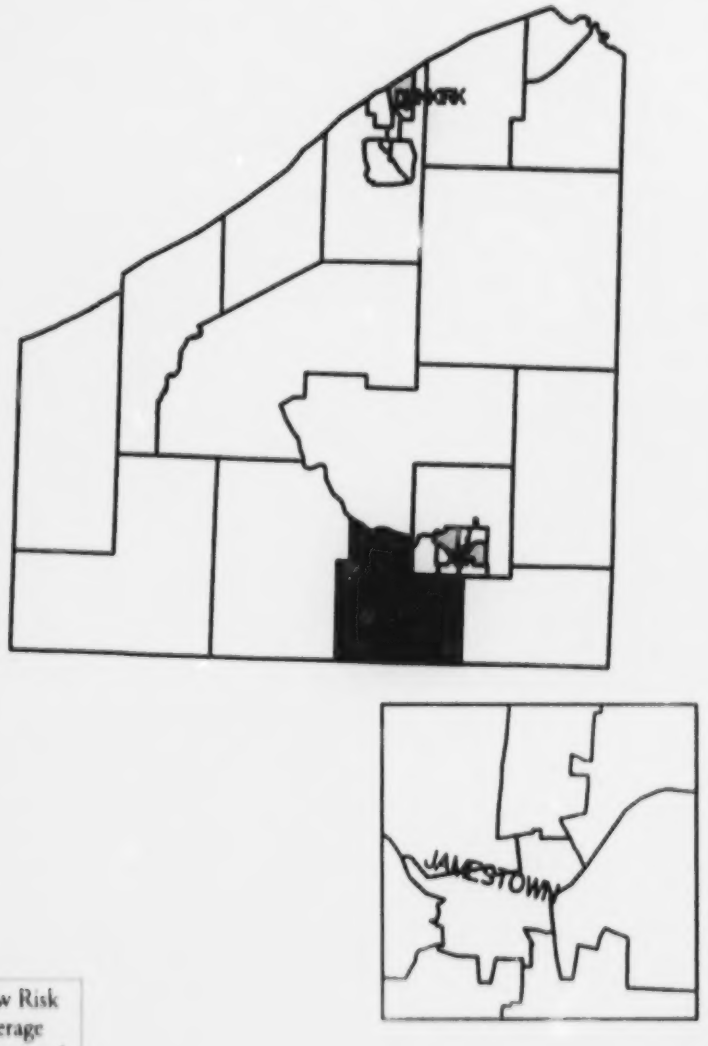
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	6,769	19%	9,380[2]	26%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	3,854	11%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	182	1%	330[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	1,543	89%	1,742[1]	91%
- 6th Grade Math	1,660	96%	1,845[1]	96%
High School Dropouts	262	4%	225	3%
Regents Diplomas	669	42%	597[1]	43%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	123	6%	107[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	13[3]	7/1,000	12[4]	6/1,000
Intentional Injuries	38	1/1,000	25[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	2,421	10%	2,806[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	4	1/1,000	8	1/1,000
- Age 16-18	14	2/1,000	16	3/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	129	46/1,000	116[2]	42/1,000
- Age 18-19	284	108/1,000	246[2]	107/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	614	15/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	210	5/1,000	201	5/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



1993 Population Estimates

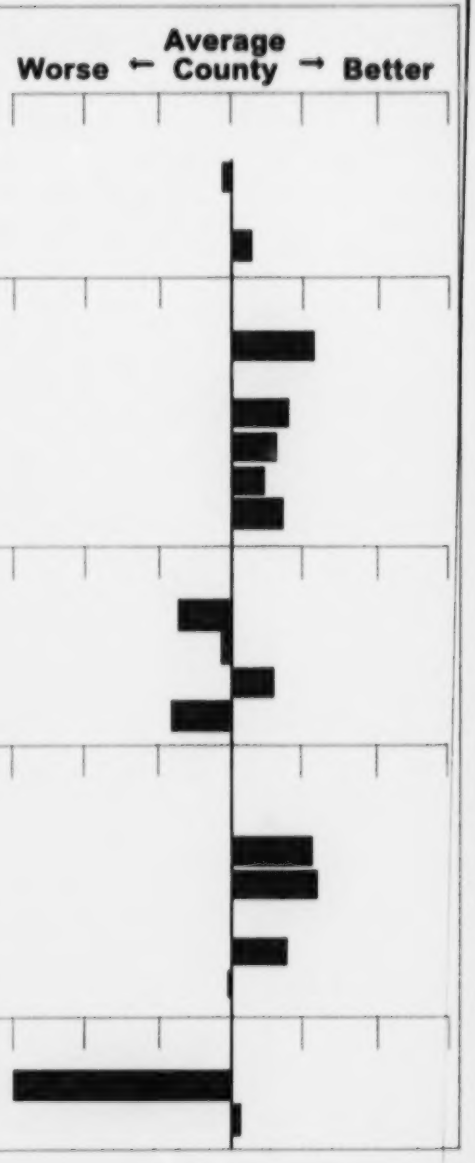
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	5,971	5,496	94	313	68
3-5	6,308	5,915	68	282	43
6-9	8,399	7,722	156	390	131
10-12	6,198	5,733	144	240	81
13-15	5,667	5,261	82	258	66
16-17	3,808	3,408	189	156	55
18-20	6,824	6,209	279	266	70
Total 0-20	43,175	39,744	1,012	1,905	514

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	139,311	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	131
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	4,970	36/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	63,200	59%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 326
Non-Marital Births (1992)	625	33%

CHILD WELL-BEING

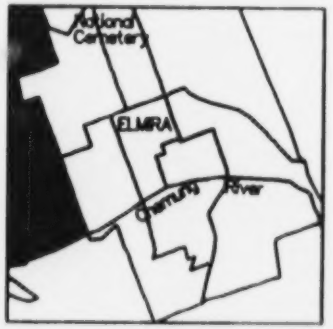
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	4,048	17%	6,080[2]	25%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	4,809	20%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	27	<1%	17[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	880	87%	931[1]	89%
- 6th Grade Math	973	96%	1,007[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	161	4%	127	3%
Regents Diplomas	362	45%	367[1]	43%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	95	7%	98[2]	8%
Infant Mortality	13[3]	9/1,000	14[4]	11/1,000
Intentional Injuries	27	1/1,000	21[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,479	10%	1,847[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	3	1/1,000	3	1/1,000
- Age 16-18	12	3/1,000	7	2/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	82	45/1,000	76[2]	41/1,000
- Age 18-19	183	133/1,000	157[2]	140/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	524	20/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	324	11/1,000	325	12/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	4,119	3,755	257	59	48
3-5	4,185	3,909	184	60	32
6-9	5,477	5,010	326	78	63
10-12	4,078	3,745	235	46	52
13-15	3,701	3,357	239	42	63
16-17	2,626	2,339	209	43	35
18-20	3,947	3,256	445	197	49
Total 0-20	28,133	25,371	1,895	525	342

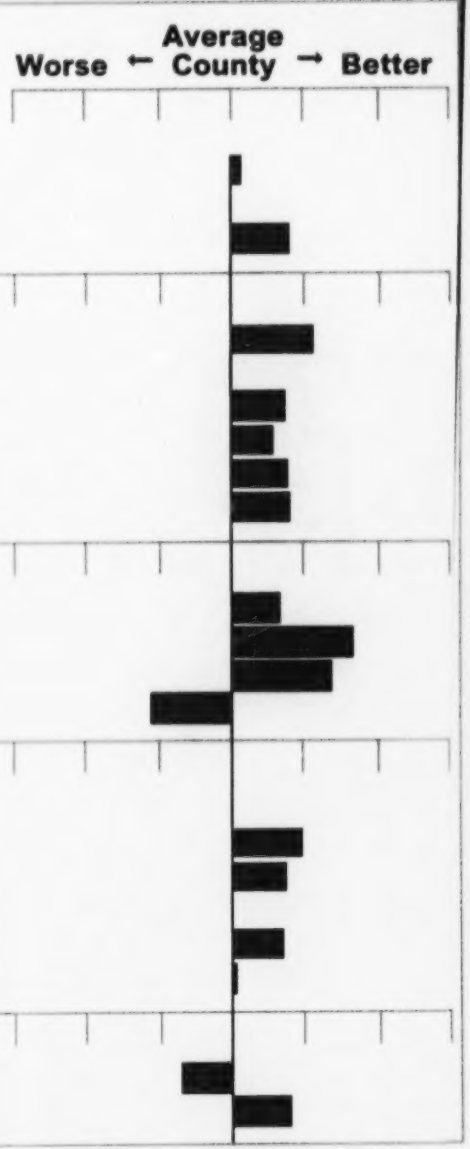
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	91,924	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	225
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	3,737	41/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	40,300	57%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 361
Non-Marital Births (1992)	441	35%

CHEMUNG COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	2,303	16%	3,120[2]	22%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	891	6%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	2	<1%	11[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	570	86%	622[1]	89%
- 6th Grade Math	631	95%	671[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	91	3%	70	3%
Regents Diplomas	231	38%	265[1]	44%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	38	5%	34[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	6[3]	8/*1,000*	6[4]	8/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	9	1/*1,000*	6[2]	/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	1,085	11%	1,342[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	3	1/*1,000*	5	2/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	2	1/*1,000*	15	8/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	42	37/*1,000*	47[2]	42/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	111	178/*1,000*	71[2]	135/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	183	12/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	59	4/*1,000*	65	4/*1,000*



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

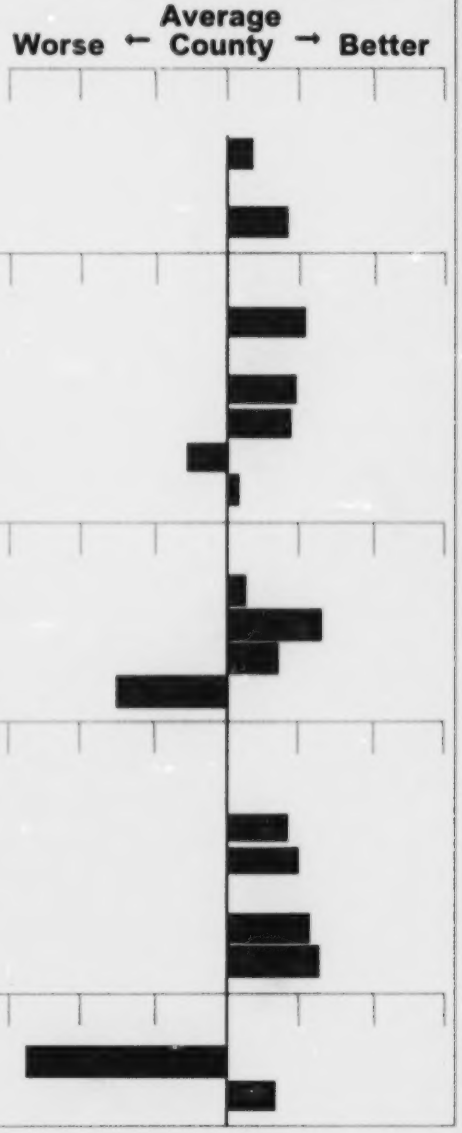
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,440	2,384	11	36	9
3-5	2,503	2,441	15	29	18
6-9	3,256	3,183	18	26	29
10-12	2,441	2,385	12	29	15
13-15	2,408	2,346	14	25	23
16-17	1,421	1,376	6	22	17
18-20	1,705	1,657	21	17	10
Total 0-20	16,174	15,772	97	184	121

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	50,942	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	57
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,175	23/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	22,800	60%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 344
Non-Marital Births (1992)	183	26%

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	3,101	14%	4,110[2]	19%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	997	5%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	44	<1%	73[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	819	92%	851[1]	93%
- 6th Grade Math	871	98%	905[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	217	6%	190	5%
Regents Diplomas	280	34%	284[1]	37%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	88	7%	66[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	11[3]	8/1,000	11[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	19	1/1,000	18[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,552	11%	1,941[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	4	1/1,000	11	3/1,000
- Age 16-18	10	3/1,000	14	4/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	43	26/1,000	46[2]	29/1,000
- Age 18-19	95	52/1,000	103[2]	63/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	467	19/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	109	4/1,000	141	5/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

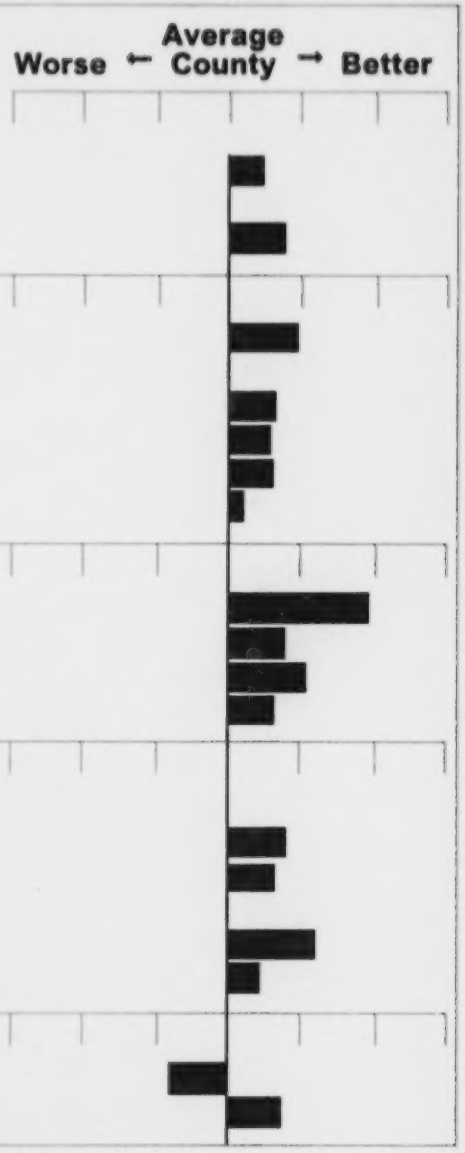
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	4,111	3,860	112	85	54
3-5	3,975	3,774	104	60	37
6-9	4,876	4,627	97	91	61
10-12	3,368	3,218	62	53	35
13-15	3,229	3,038	108	40	43
16-17	2,139	2,015	68	27	29
18-20	5,087	4,741	171	120	55
Total 0-20	26,785	25,273	722	476	314

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	83,957	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	81
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,902	23/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	37,600	58%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 385
Non-Marital Births (1992)	323	27%

CHILD WELL-BEING

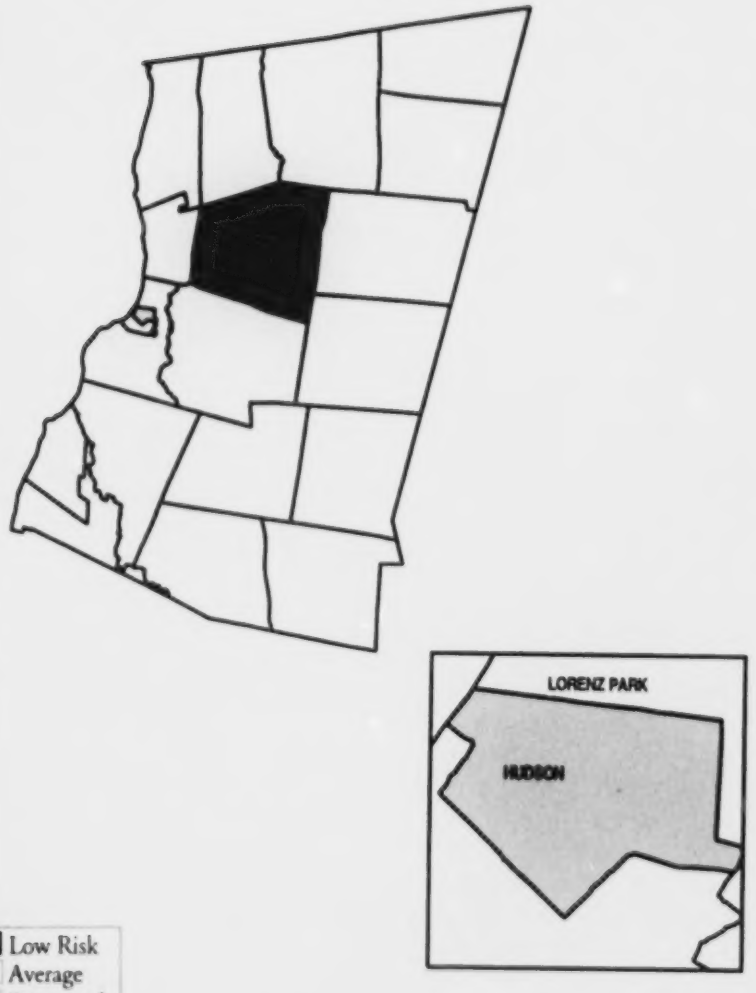
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,840	12%	2,700[2]	18%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	1,063	7%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	30	<1%	110[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	609	92%	615[1]	89%
- 6th Grade Math	630	95%	664[1]	96%
High School Dropouts	137	5%	76	3%
Regents Diplomas	211	33%	199[1]	37%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	38	5%	44[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	4[3]	5/1,000	4[4]	5/1,000
Intentional Injuries	6	<1 /1,000	<6[2]	<1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	929	10%	1,115[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	5	2/1,000	8	3/1,000
- Age 16-18	10	4/1,000	20	9/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	48	41/1,000	30[2]	27/1,000
- Age 18-19	81	113/1,000	73[2]	113/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	204	12/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	79	4/1,000	82	5/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



1993 Population Estimates

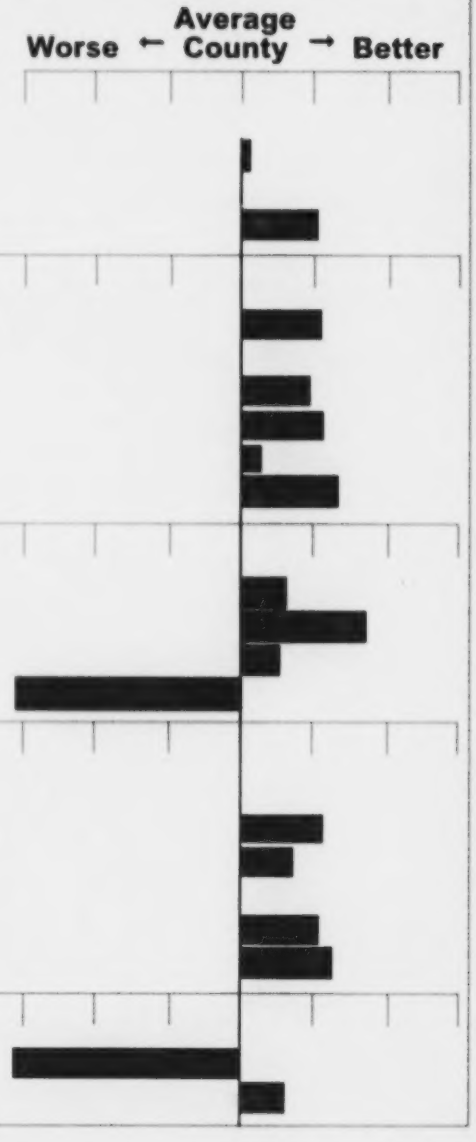
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,747	2,518	139	60	30
3-5	2,634	2,468	92	49	25
6-9	3,643	3,352	188	67	36
10-12	2,484	2,306	118	39	21
13-15	2,449	2,180	164	78	27
16-17	1,582	1,417	103	47	15
18-20	2,039	1,884	100	43	12
Total 0-20	17,578	16,125	904	383	166

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	62,223	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	98
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,759	28/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	30,300	63%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 437
Non-Marital Births (1992)	192	27%

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,581	13%	2,690[2]	22%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	10	<1%	16[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	469	95%	476[1]	97%
- 6th Grade Math	481	98%	490[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	78	3%	80	3%
Regents Diplomas	204	39%	240[1]	50%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	31	4%	32[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	3[3]	4/1,000	5[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	16	1/1,000	12[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,073	14%	1,299[1]	16%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	3	2/1,000	1	1/1,000
- Age 16-18	6	2/1,000	18	8/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	41	42/1,000	30[2]	32/1,000
- Age 18-19	111	67/1,000	94[2]	64/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	348	24/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	132	8/1,000	101	6/1,000



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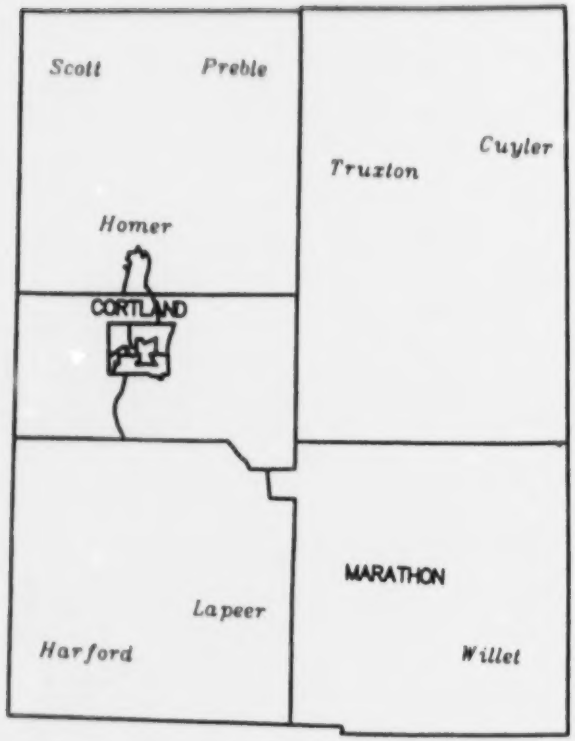
* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

NOTE: All tracts in Cortland County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

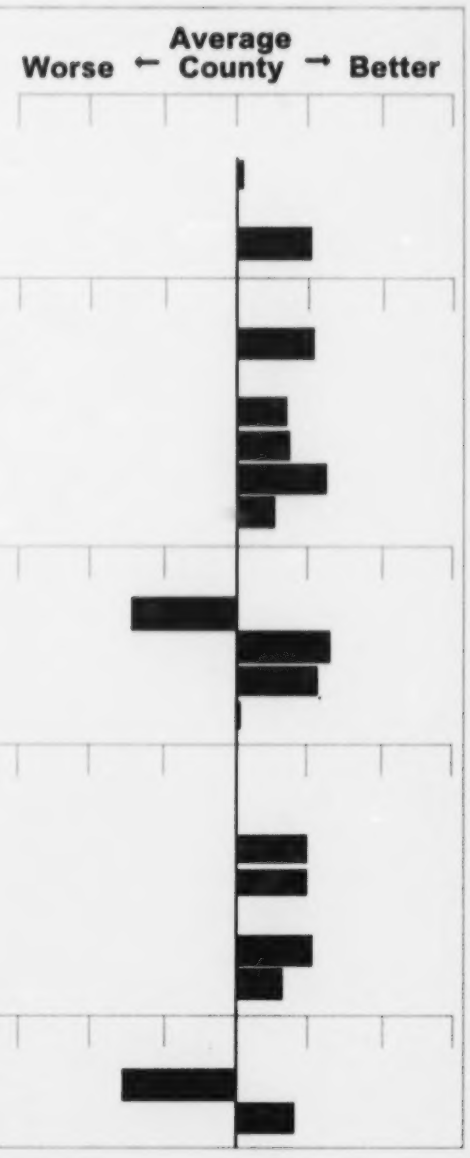
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,133	2,086	9	23	15
3-5	2,136	2,082	17	23	14
6-9	2,726	2,643	29	32	22
10-12	1,989	1,929	14	18	28
13-15	1,974	1,918	10	24	22
16-17	1,247	1,204	9	16	18
18-20	3,866	3,718	60	62	26
Total 0-20	16,071	15,580	148	198	145

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	47,332	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	95
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	2,093	44/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	22,800	63%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 396
Non-Marital Births (1992)	227	33%

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	2,053	17%	2,740[2]	23%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	27	<1%	37[1]	%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	432	89%	546[1]	91%
- 6th Grade Math	466	97%	577[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	57	2%	43	2%
Regents Diplomas	181	35%	207[1]	40%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	34	5%	32[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	7[3]	11/1,000	7[4]	12/1,000
Intentional Injuries	7	1/1,000	7[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	827	10%	1,004[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	3	2/1,000	4	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	6	3/1,000	9	4/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	46	51/1,000	30[2]	33/1,000
- Age 18-19	85	94/1,000	78[2]	101/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	200	15/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	44	3/1,000	60	4/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

NOTE: All tracts in Delaware County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	1,941	1,864	30	36	11
3-5	1,908	1,845	25	29	9
6-9	2,821	2,707	30	48	36
10-12	1,975	1,898	23	37	17
13-15	2,072	1,889	129	40	14
16-17	1,350	1,194	115	29	12
18-20	2,560	2,452	38	50	20
Total 0-20	14,627	13,849	390	269	119

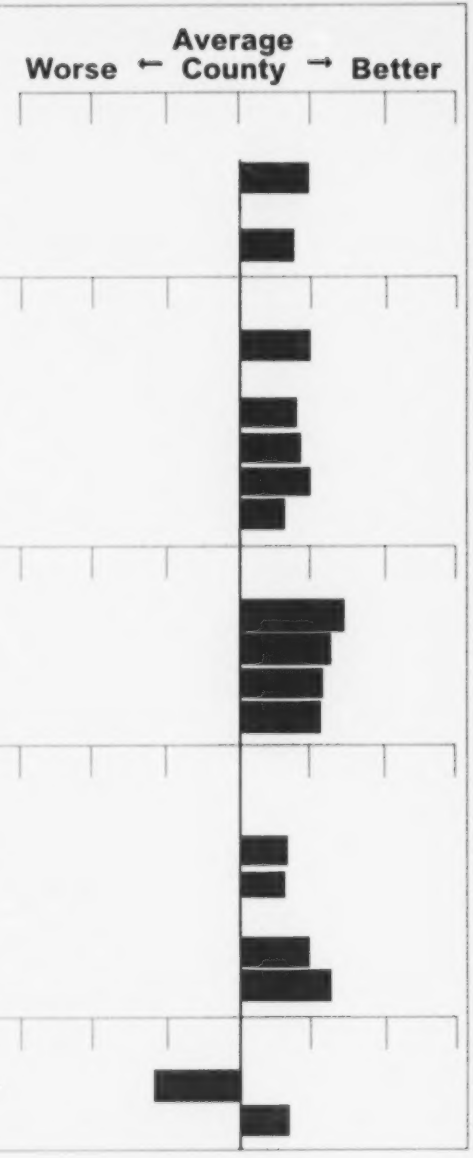
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	45,803	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	32
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,150	25/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	19,300	55%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 361
Non-Marital Births (1992)	177	30%

DUTCHESS COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

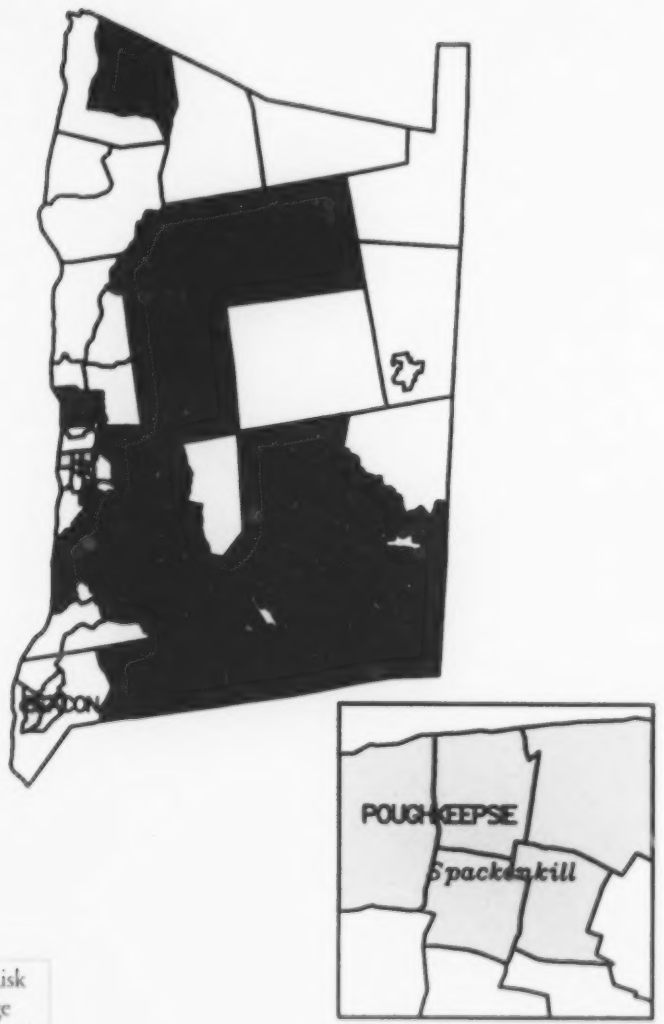
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	4,225	7%	7,140[2]	11%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	4,950	8%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	468	1%	551[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	2,319	93%	2,497[1]	93%
- 6th Grade Math	2,424	97%	2,603[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	330	3%	251	2%
Regents Diplomas	942	38%	984[1]	42%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	214	6%	207[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	24[3]	7/1,000	22[4]	6/1,000
Intentional Injuries	55	1/1,000	36[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	3,942	10%	4,487[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	30	3/1,000	50	5/1,000
- Age 16-18	64	6/1,000	91	9/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	175	37/1,000	169[2]	35/1,000
- Age 18-19	323	73/1,000	256[2]	67/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	945	13/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	611	8/1,000	416	6/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

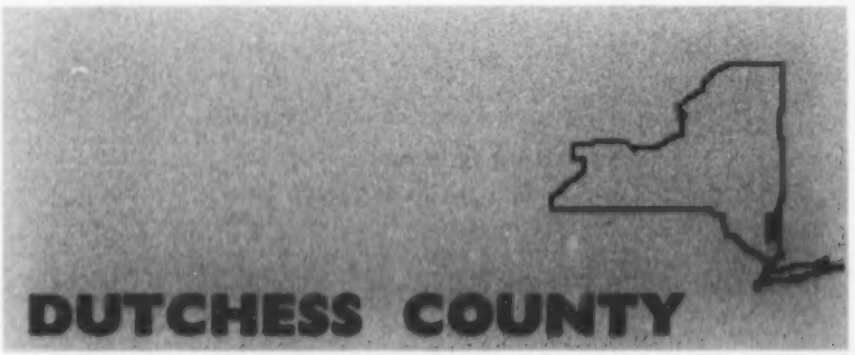


1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	11,750	9,761	1,107	513	369
3-5	10,595	9,051	899	411	234
6-9	14,512	12,062	1,406	588	456
10-12	10,098	8,370	980	423	325
13-15	9,729	8,060	914	422	333
16-17	6,476	5,154	797	298	227
18-20	12,020	10,251	984	489	296
Total 0-20	75,180	62,709	7,087	3,144	2,240

County Context

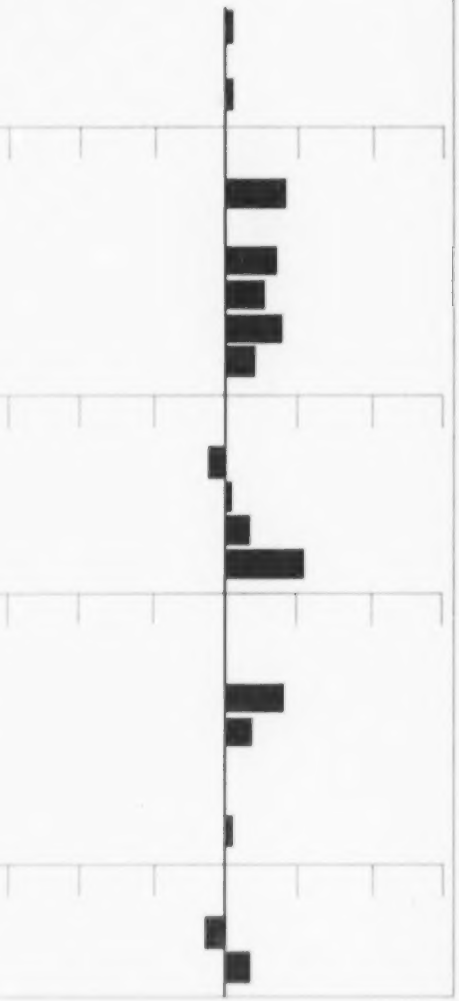
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	255,517	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	319
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	7,908	31/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	112,100	56%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 600
Non-Marital Births (1992)	724	19%



ERIE COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	40,650	18%	50,230[2]	22%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	54,442	24%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	2,449	2%	3,305[1]	2%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	7,505	91%	8,327[1]	89%
- 6th Grade Math	8,102	97%	9,101[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	1,338	3%	935	3%
Regents Diplomas	3,183	36%	3,072[1]	40%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	983	7%	987[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	134[3]	10/*1,000*	132[4]	9/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	194	1/*1,000*	222[2]	1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	12,872	10%	14,977[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	130	4/*1,000*	122	4/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	326	9/*1,000*	436	12/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	1,086	62/*1,000*	1,086[2]	63/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	2,020	141/*1,000*	1,610[2]	130/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	2,578	10/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	1,963	7/*1,000*	2,435	9/*1,000*



** For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
*** 1993, unless otherwise noted. [1] 1993-1994. [2] 1992. [3] 1988-1990. [4] 1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	79,444	35%
Average	92,533	41
Distressed	24,199	11
Severely Distressed	30,243	13

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	161,761	20,437	13%
Single Mother	50,925	28,502	56
Single Father	7,113	2,642	37

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

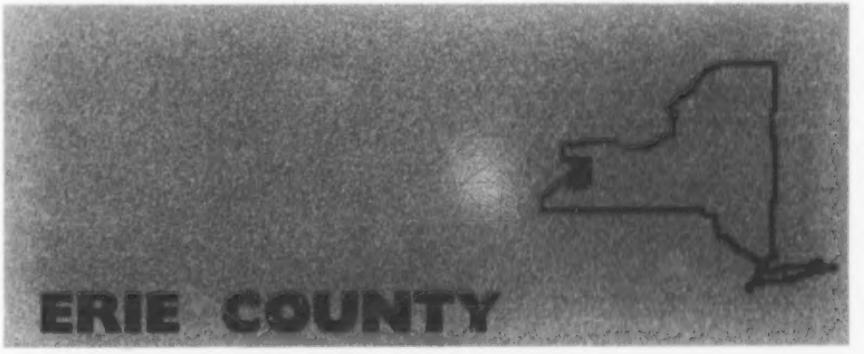
Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	179,683	19,881	11%
African-American	33,710	27,105	80
Latino	8,469	5,862	69
Asian	2,748	369	13
Native American	1,809	1,225	68

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	41,527	32,300	6,580	1,792	855
3-5	38,132	30,878	5,153	1,522	579
6-9	53,091	41,753	8,161	1,934	1,243
10-12	36,039	28,559	5,318	1,331	831
13-15	34,401	26,730	5,610	1,232	829
16-17	23,138	18,158	3,622	829	529
18-20	39,322	31,853	5,272	1,221	976
Total 0-20	265,650	210,231	39,716	9,861	5,842

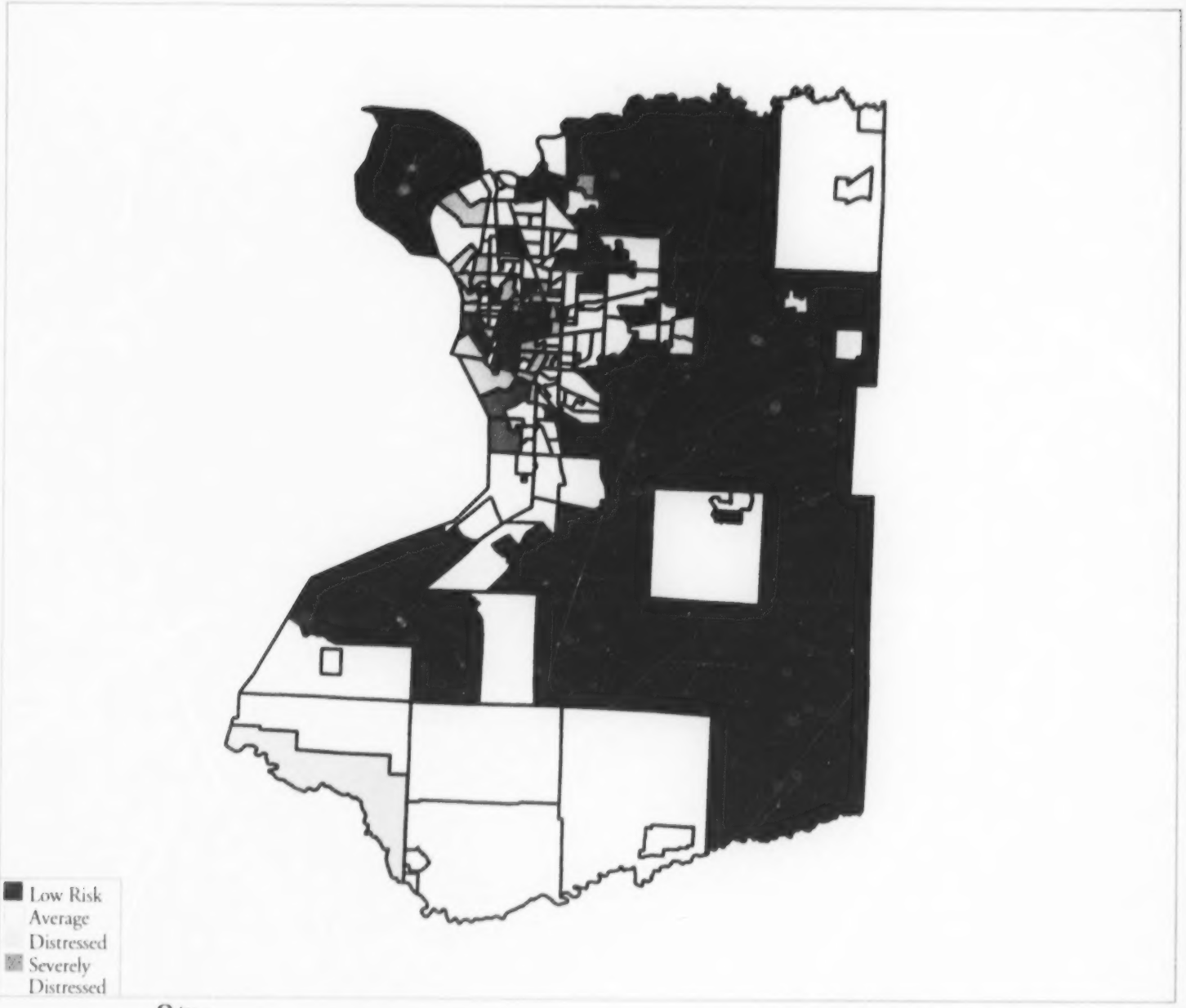
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	941,307	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	901
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	53,398	57/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	439,200	60%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 384
Non-Marital Births (1992)	4,390	32%



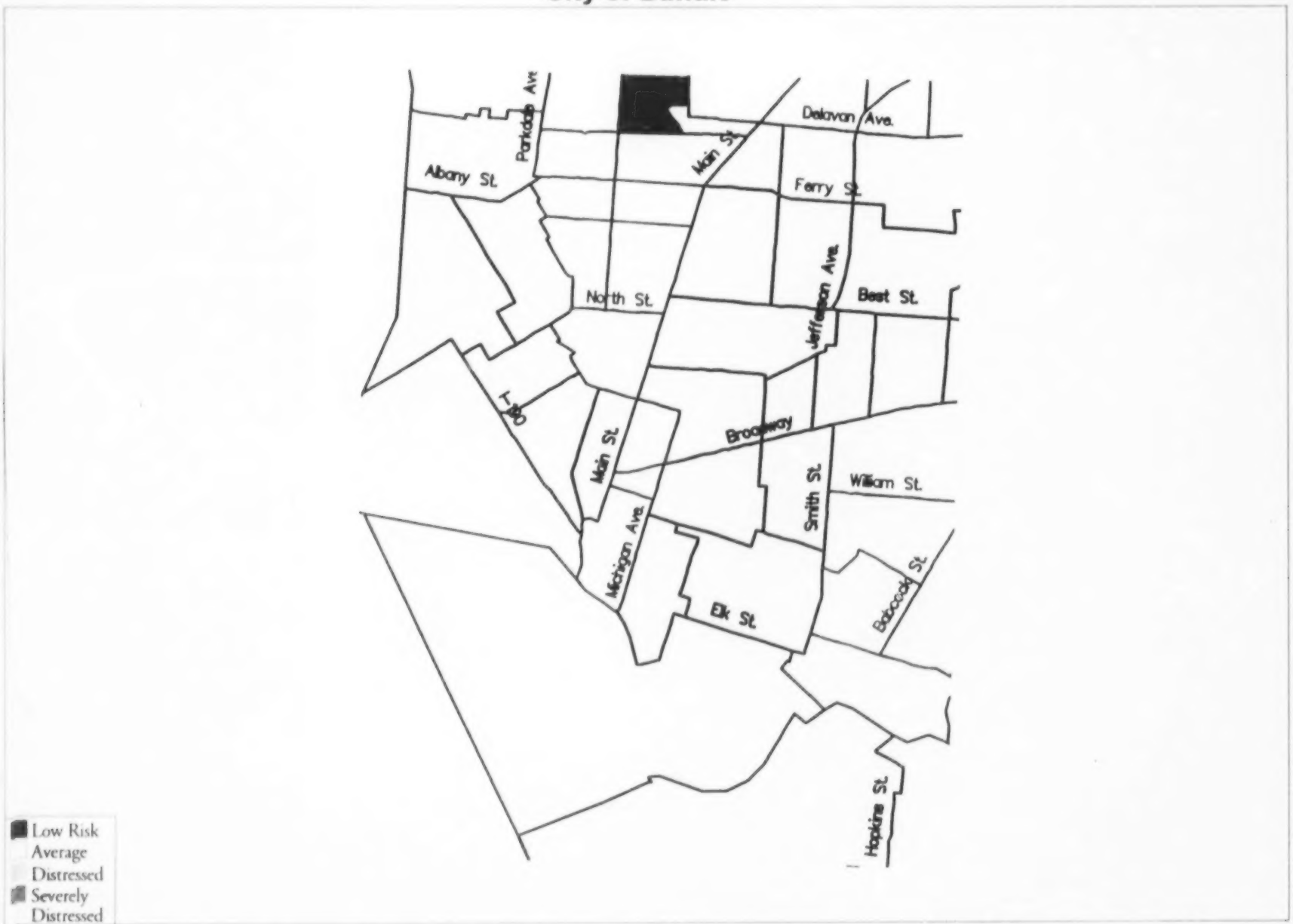
ERIE COUNTY

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

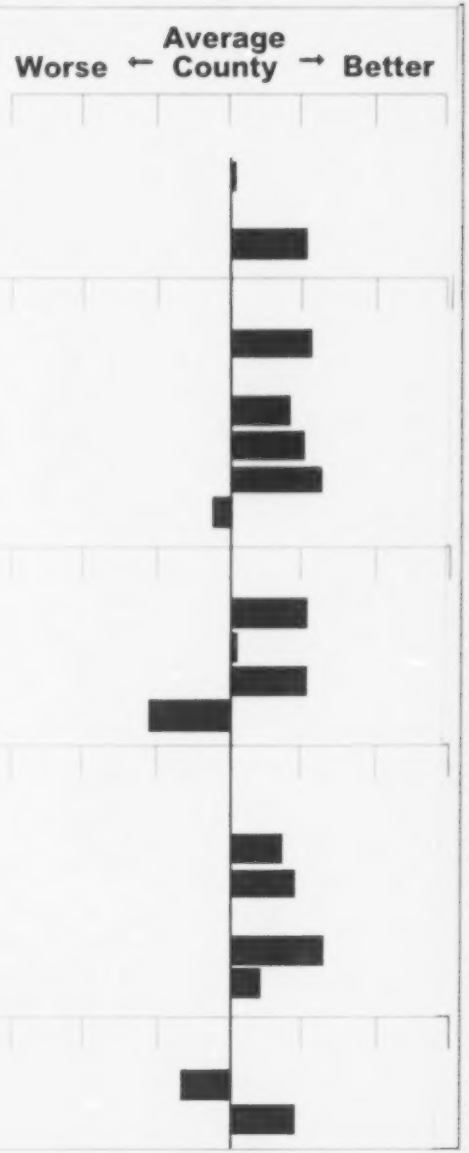
City of Buffalo



ESSEX COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,336	15%	2,040[2]	23%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	6	<1%	12[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	306	93%	318[1]	95%
- 6th Grade Math	318	98%	328[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	29	2%	25	2%
Regents Diplomas	135	32%	93[1]	30%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	33	6%	34[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	3[3]	6/1,000	3[4]	7/1,000
Intentional Injuries	14	1/1,000	<6[2]	<1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	527	11%	645[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	6	4/1,000	6	4/1,000
- Age 16-18	4	3/1,000	8	6/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	15	22/1,000	17[2]	25/1,000
- Age 18-19	52	125/1,000	40[2]	113/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	113	12/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	43	4/1,000	34	3/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

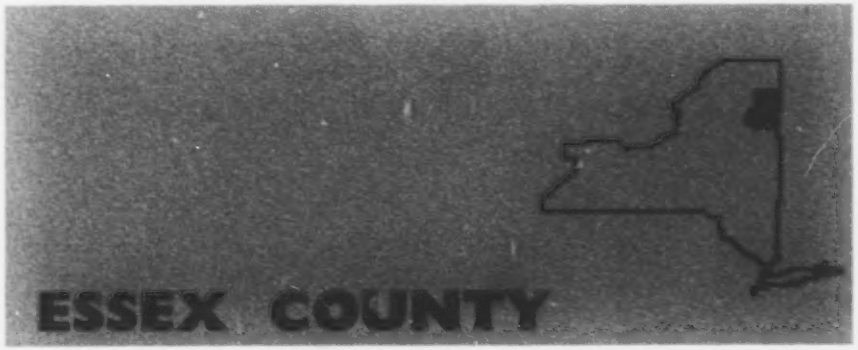
NOTE: All tracts in Essex County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	1,591	1,552	13	10	16
3-5	1,471	1,447	7	8	9
6-9	2,050	2,020	5	10	15
10-12	1,459	1,432	5	13	9
13-15	1,392	1,370	4	6	12
16-17	947	929	4	8	6
18-20	1,187	1,121	33	27	6
Total 0-20	10,097	9,871	71	82	73

County Context

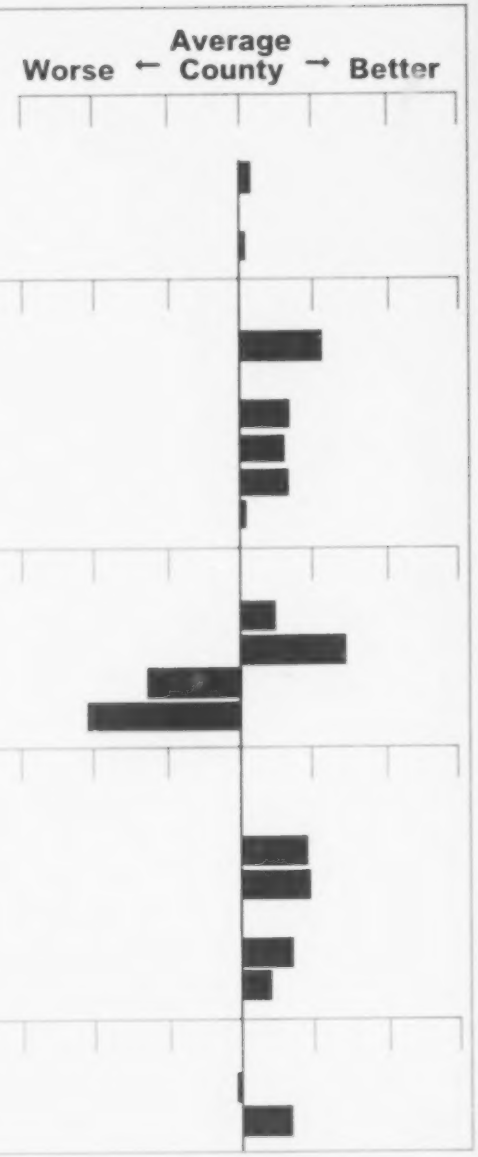
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	35,867	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	20
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	772	22/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	16,500	59%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 368
Non-Marital Births (1992)	102	22%



FRANKLIN COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	2,313	19%	2,580[2]	21%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	3,085	26%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	88	1%	4[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	464	92%	574[1]	89%
- 6th Grade Math	483	96%	618[1]	96%
High School Dropouts	91	4%	72	3%
Regents Diplomas	218	34%	190[1]	35%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	32	5%	30[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	5[3]	8/1,000	5[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	10	1/1,000	23[2]	2/1,000
Students With Disabilities	956	11%	1,304[1]	14%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	2	1/1,000	5	3/1,000
- Age 16-18	14	7/1,000	9	5/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	31	33/1,000	39[2]	42/1,000
- Age 18-19	74	107/1,000	69[2]	113/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	127	10/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	112	8/1,000	78	6/1,000



* For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.
**1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

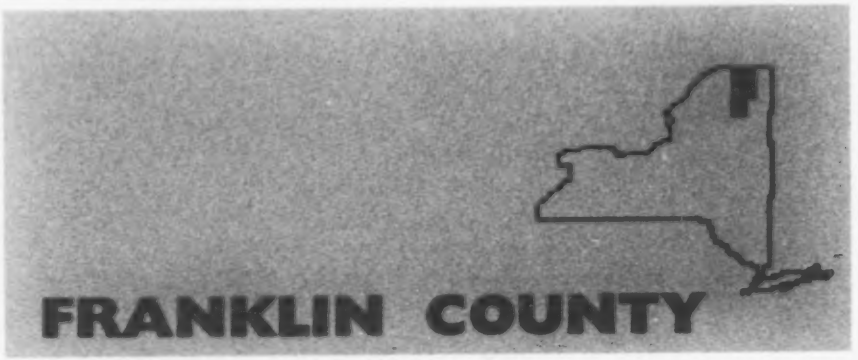
Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	1,972	1,780	6	8	178
3-5	2,076	1,941	10	13	112
6-9	2,875	2,670	11	13	181
10-12	2,031	1,840	9	13	169
13-15	1,830	1,646	6	11	167
16-17	1,249	1,127	10	10	102
18-20	1,964	1,745	62	34	123
Total 0-20	13,997	12,749	114	102	1,032

County Context

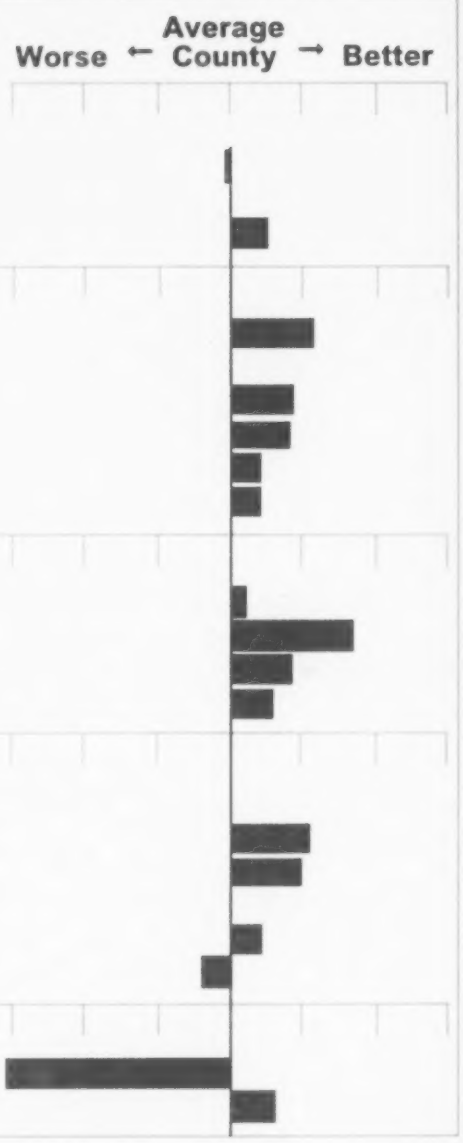
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	45,615	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	28
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,208	26/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	19,300	55%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 324
Non-Marital Births (1992)	188	33%



FULTON COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

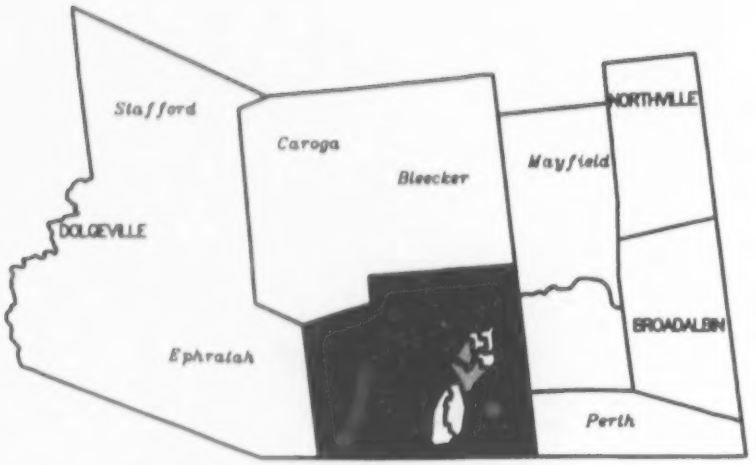
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	2,437	18%	3,470[2]	25%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	1,963	14%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	5	<1%	10[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	655	91%	638[1]	92%
- 6th Grade Math	692	96%	679[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	141	5%	89	3%
Regents Diplomas	239	40%	226[1]	41%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	48	6%	35[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	5[3]	7/1,000	6[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	14	1/1,000	10[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	960	10%	1,148[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	4	2/1,000	3	1/1,000
- Age 16-18	12	5/1,000	10	4/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	55	48/1,000	58[2]	51/1,000
- Age 18-19	111	148/1,000	101[2]	162/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	341	22/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	102	6/1,000	99	6/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



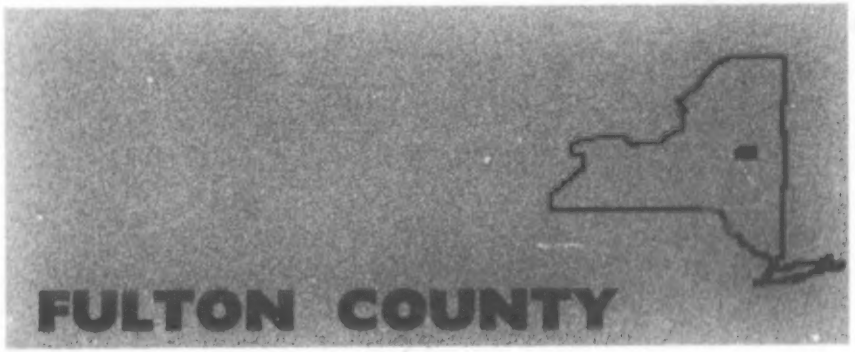
- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,162	2,109	28	18	7
3-5	2,327	2,277	20	20	10
6-9	3,252	3,153	40	32	27
10-12	2,250	2,159	51	18	22
13-15	2,506	2,101	305	66	34
16-17	1,607	1,427	108	50	22
18-20	1,911	1,856	27	15	13
Total 0-20	16,015	15,082	579	219	135

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	52,673	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	106
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	2,197	42/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	25,200	63%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 348
Non-Marital Births (1992)	248	34%



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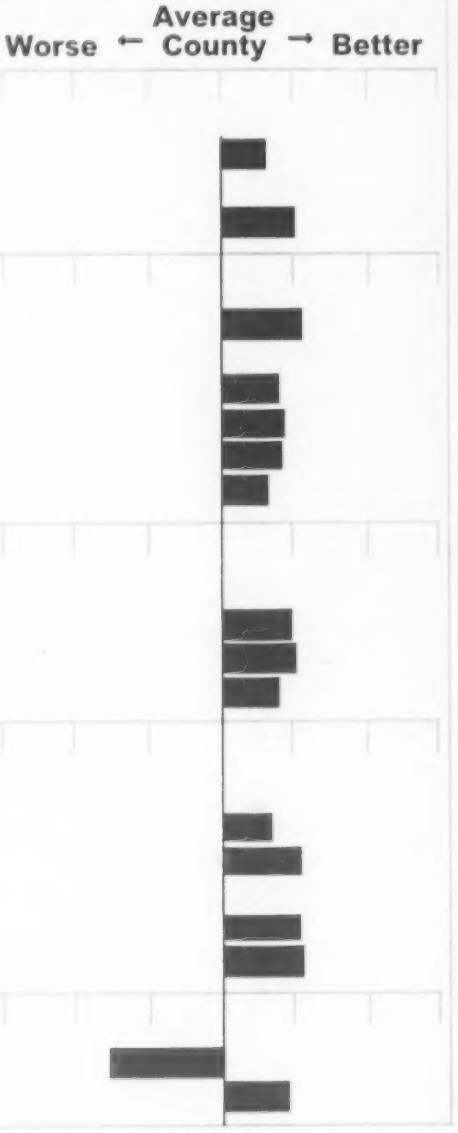
GENESEE COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

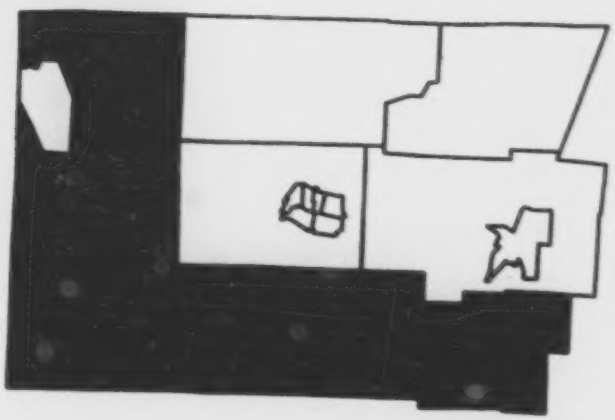
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,601	10%	2,540[2]	16%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	11	<1%	29[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	667	96%	705[1]	93%
- 6th Grade Math	684	98%	732[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	92	3%	72	2%
Regents Diplomas	321	47%	270[1]	41%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	33	4%	51[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	8[3]	9/1,000	8[4]	9/1,000
Intentional Injuries	17	1/1,000	10[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,122	11%	1,249[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	0	0/1,000	12	5/1,000
- Age 16-18	4	2/1,000	7	3/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	39	32/1,000	37[2]	31/1,000
- Age 18-19	84	89/1,000	60[2]	73/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	266	15/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	81	4/1,000	51	3/1,000



* For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.
**1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

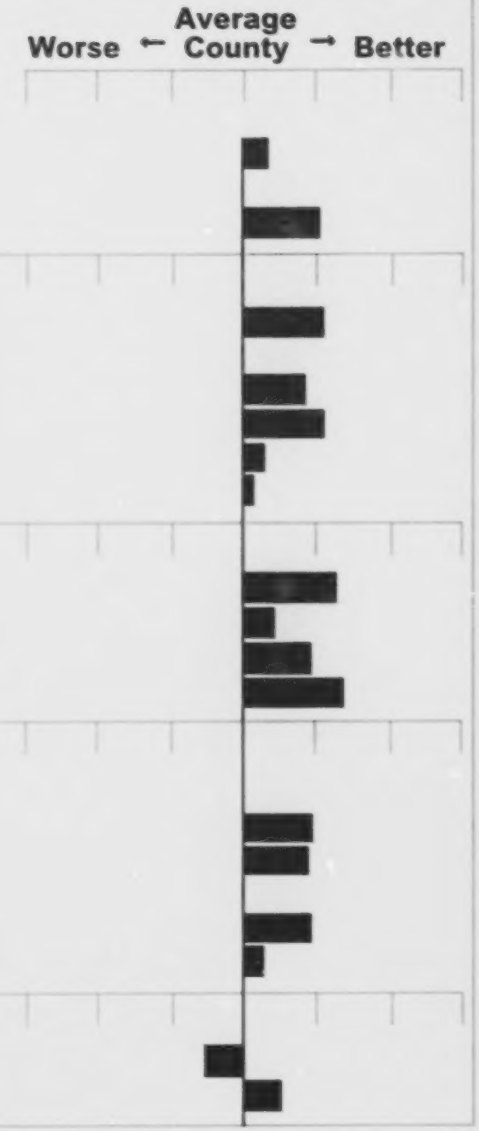
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,756	2,588	77	34	57
3-5	2,794	2,685	22	42	45
6-9	3,947	3,692	120	50	85
10-12	2,635	2,524	40	23	48
13-15	2,467	2,290	86	28	63
16-17	1,613	1,517	34	21	41
18-20	2,461	2,348	53	24	36
Total 0-20	18,673	17,644	432	222	375

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	59,421	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	120
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,667	28/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	29,900	67%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 402
Non-Marital Births (1992)	200	23%

CHILD WELL-BEING

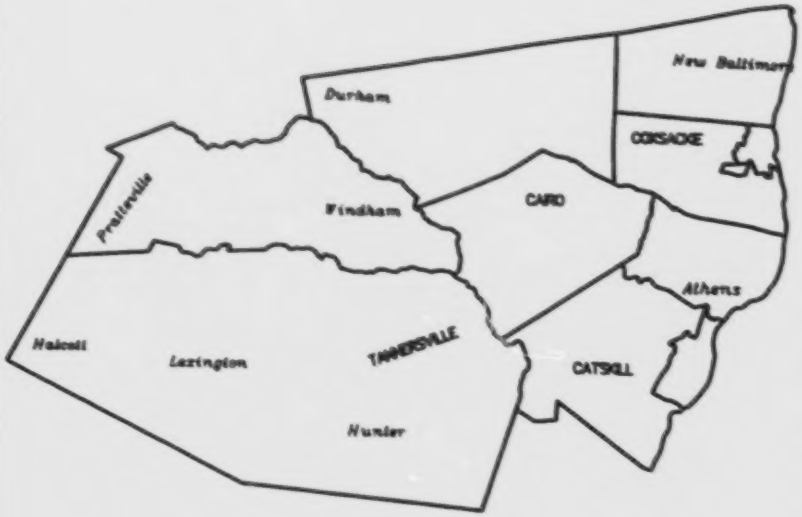
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,264	12%	2,070[2]	20%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	12	<1%	20[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	395	90%	420[1]	96%
- 6th Grade Math	425	97%	429[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	99	5%	68	3%
Regents Diplomas	152	33%	149[1]	36%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	43	7%	38[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	3[3]	5/1,000	4[4]	6/1,000
Intentional Injuries	6	1/1,000	7[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	554	8%	764[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	4	2/1,000	4	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	14	8/1,000	9	6/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	36	55/1,000	31[2]	37/1,000
- Age 18-19	59	120/1,000	48[2]	122/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	128	11/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	63	5/1,000	90	7/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

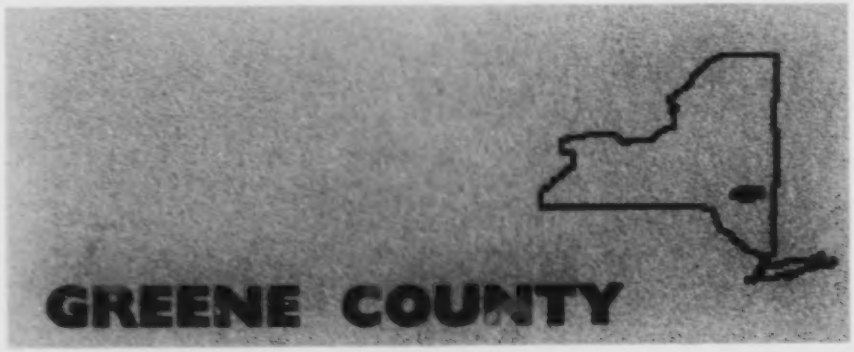
NOTE: All tracts in Greene County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	1,840	1,708	54	64	14
3-5	1,704	1,602	36	54	12
6-9	2,446	2,281	70	70	25
10-12	1,659	1,553	46	37	23
13-15	1,760	1,587	115	41	17
16-17	1,148	1,068	40	31	9
18-20	1,591	1,299	184	96	12
Total 0-20	12,148	11,098	545	393	112

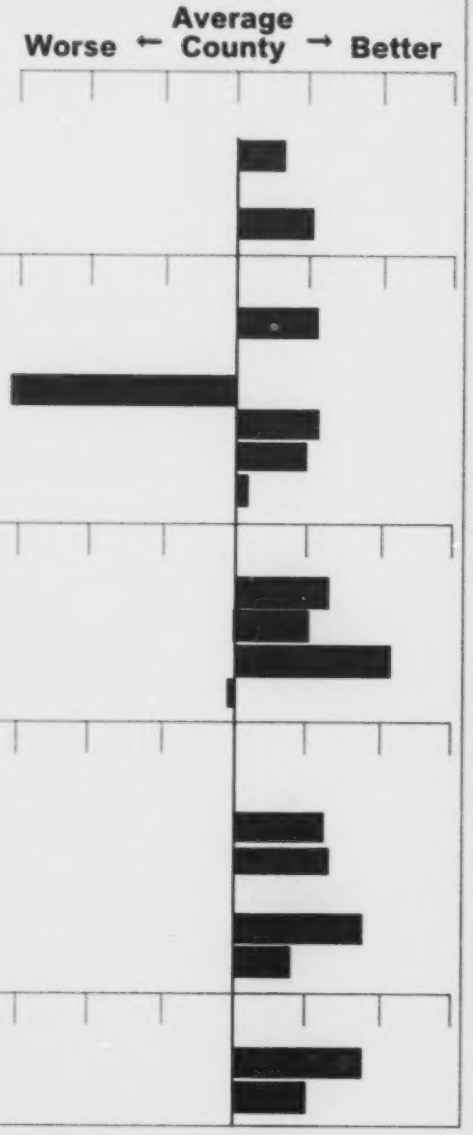
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	43,872	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	68
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,402	32/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	19,700	57%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 421
Non-Marital Births (1992)	174	31%



CHILD WELL-BEING

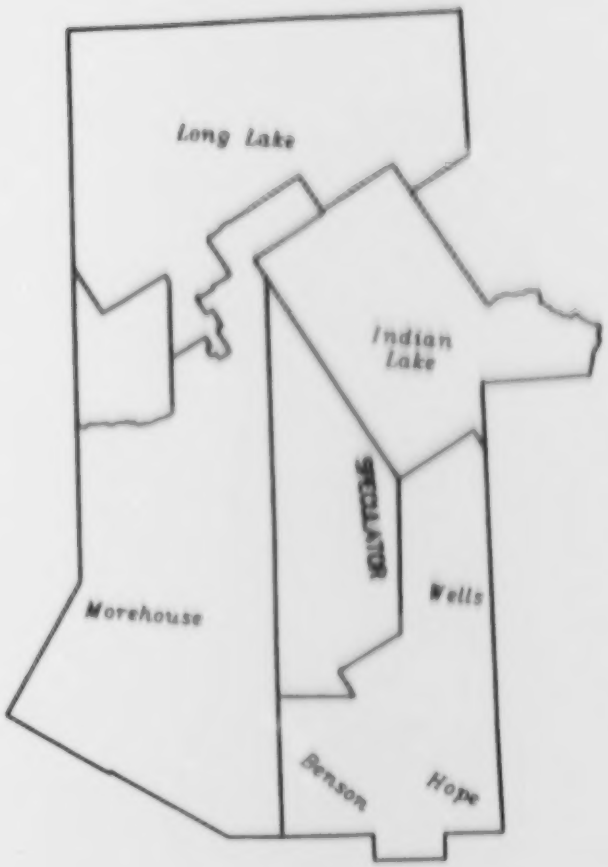
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	99	8%	170[2]	15%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	1	<1%	0[1]	0%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	47	96%	54[1]	96%
- 6th Grade Math	46	94%	56[1]	100%
High School Dropouts	4	2%	4	2%
Regents Diplomas	16	36%	15[1]	34%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	5	9%	3[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	1[3]	19/*1,000*	<1[4]	6/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	<6	---	0[2]	0/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	78	10%	89[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	0	0/*1,000*	0	0/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	0	0/*1,000*	0	0/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	4	43/*1,000*	1[2]	11/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	6	92/*1,000*	5[2]	93/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	4	3/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	2	2/*1,000*	2	2/*1,000*



** For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
***1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

NOTE: All tracts in Hamilton County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	147	147	0	0	0
3-5	187	187	0	0	0
6-9	254	252	0	2	0
10-12	227	227	0	0	0
13-15	192	191	0	1	0
16-17	127	126	1	0	0
18-20	170	169	0	1	0
Total 0-20	1,304	1,299	1	4	0

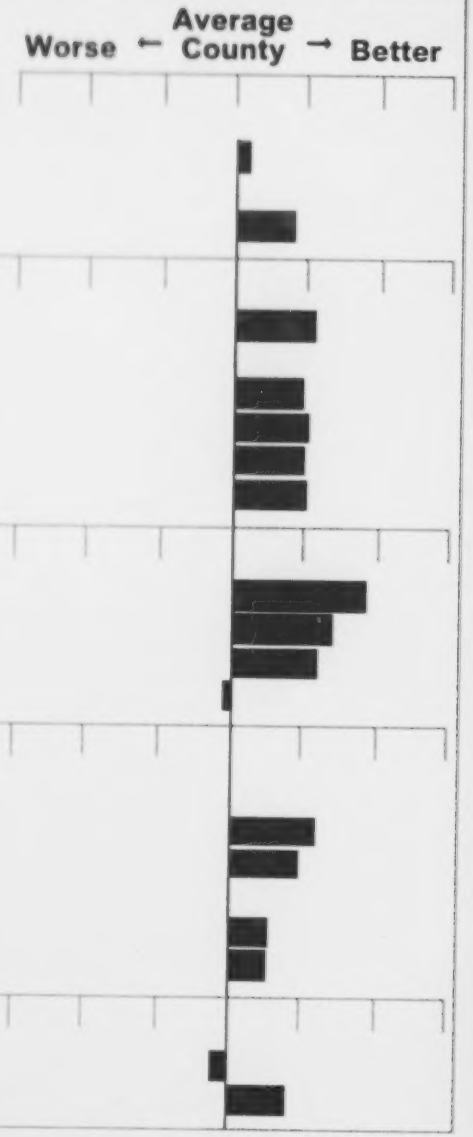
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	5,150	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	3
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	128	25/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	2,500	60%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 351
Non-Marital Births (1992)	10	19%

HERKIMER COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	2,784	16%	3,660[2]	21%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	1,042	6%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	5	<1%	30[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	775	94%	874[1]	95%
- 6th Grade Math	816	99%	915[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	98	3%	76	2%
Regents Diplomas	330	42%	335[1]	45%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	42	5%	43[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	8[3]	9/1,000	4[4]	5/1,000
Intentional Injuries	24	1/1,000	9[2]	<1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,246	10%	1,501[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	4	1/1,000	1	/1,000
- Age 16-18	11	4/1,000	14	5/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	54	38/1,000	65[2]	47/1,000
- Age 18-19	127	106/1,000	109[2]	106/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	191	10/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	85	4/1,000	84	4/1,000



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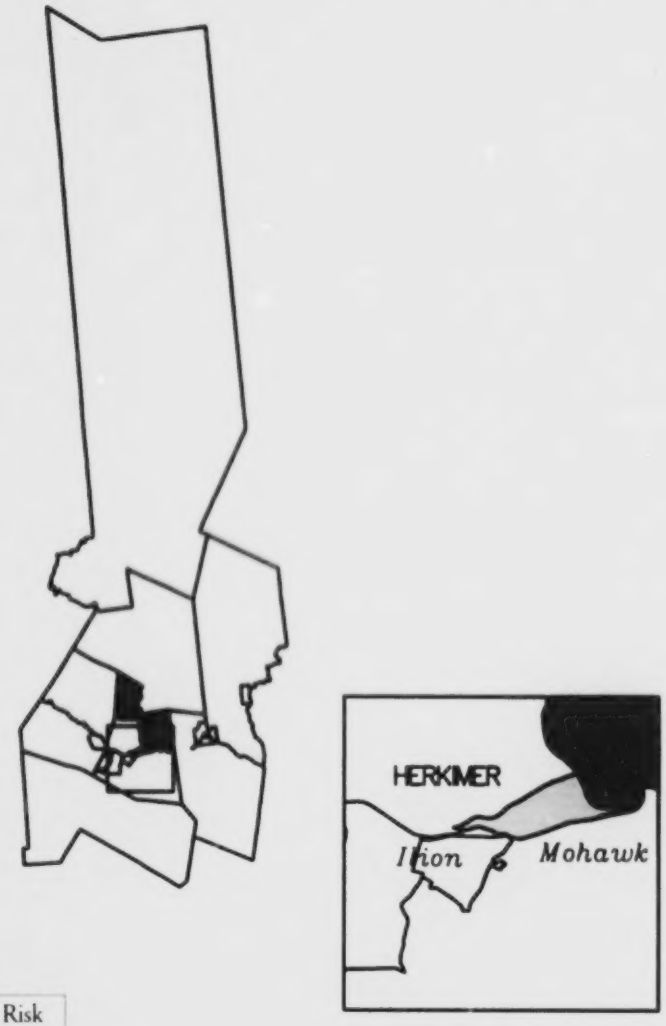
* For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.
**1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

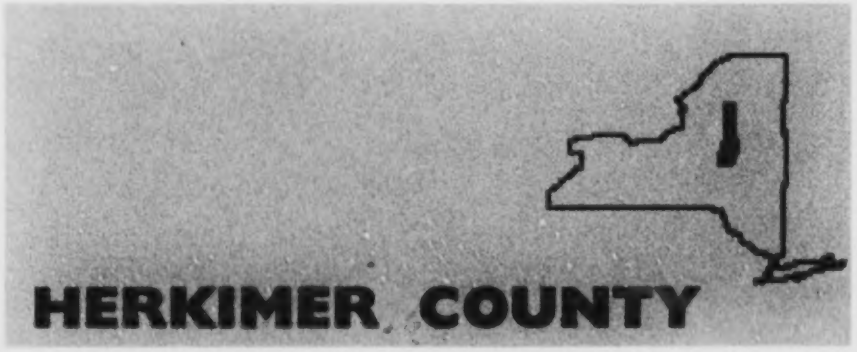


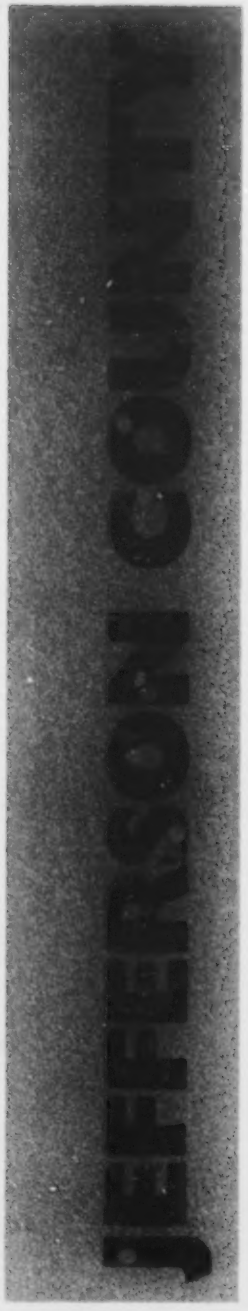
1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,735	2,680	18	31	6
3-5	2,959	2,913	11	29	6
6-9	3,819	3,744	11	38	26
10-12	2,927	2,876	10	29	12
13-15	2,607	2,560	6	20	21
16-17	1,829	1,801	6	14	8
18-20	2,811	2,745	23	28	15
Total 0-20	19,687	19,319	85	189	94

County Context

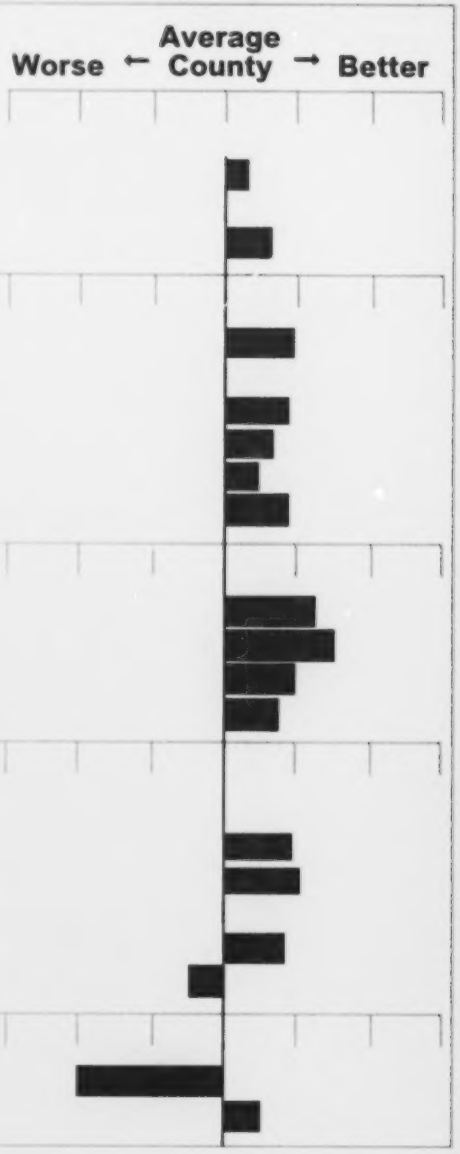
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	64,148	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	45
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,469	23/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	27,600	56%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 316
Non-Marital Births (1992)	234	28%





CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	4,637	15%	6,060[2]	20%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	3,099	10%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	125	1%	276[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	1,156	93%	1,261[1]	90%
- 6th Grade Math	1,226	97%	1,368[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	203	4%	159	3%
Regents Diplomas	450	41%	457[1]	46%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	116	5%	104[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	12[3]	6/1,000	13[4]	6/1,000
Intentional Injuries	33	1/1,000	20[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,674	9%	2,215[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	7	2/1,000	10	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	13	3/1,000	15	4/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	82	39/1,000	80[2]	38/1,000
- Age 18-19	216	141/1,000	207[2]	166/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	544	16/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	157	4/1,000	261	7/1,000



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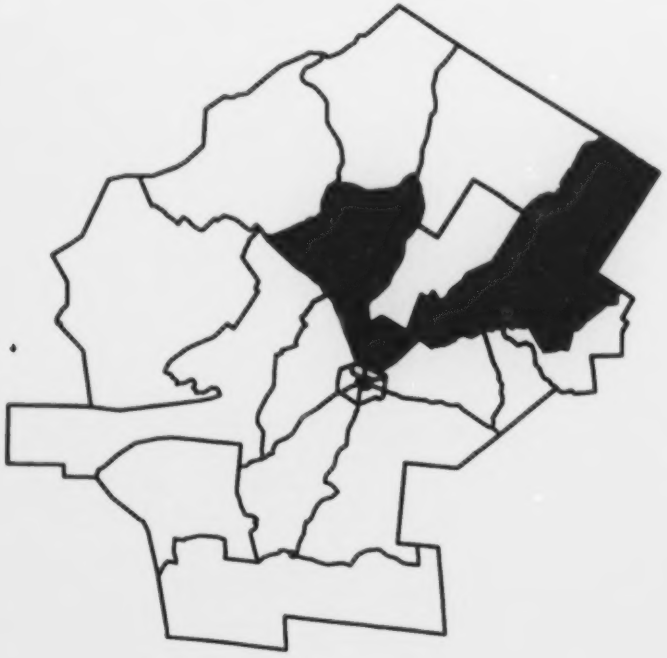
* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	5,831	4,994	515	252	70
3-5	5,179	4,732	226	188	33
6-9	7,331	6,455	539	202	135
10-12	4,565	4,012	377	97	79
13-15	4,612	3,890	572	67	83
16-17	2,841	2,625	127	38	51
18-20	5,713	4,728	635	280	70
Total 0-20	36,072	31,436	2,991	1,124	521

County Context

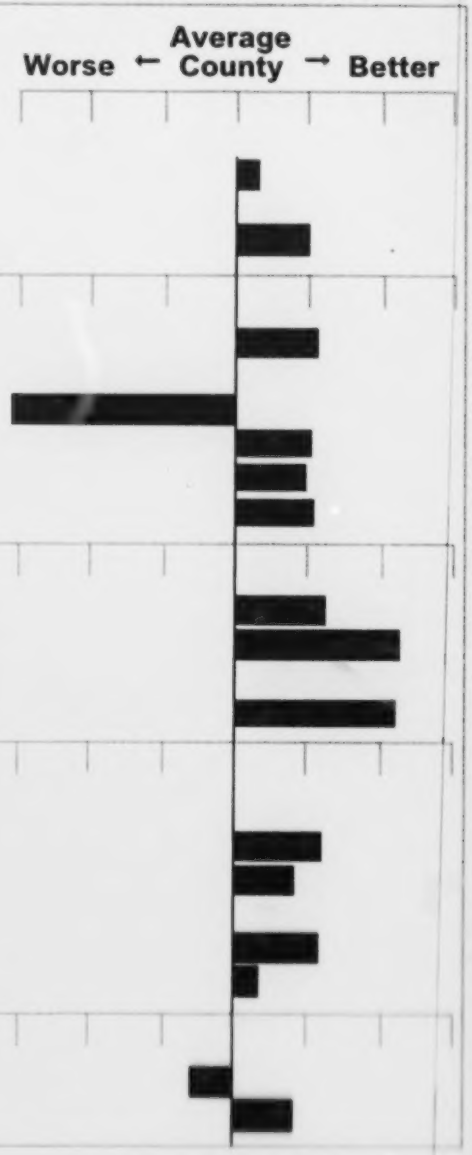
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	105,763	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	83
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	2,882	27/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	39,500	50%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 400
Non-Marital Births (1992)	470	23%

JEFFERSON COUNTY

LEWIS COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,352	16%	1,620[2]	20%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	5	<1%	2[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	380	95%	400[1]	95%
- 6th Grade Math	399	99%	420[1]	100%
High School Dropouts	42	3%	35	2%
Regents Diplomas	165	42%	177[1]	46%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	21	5%	16[2]	4%
Infant Mortality	2[3]	4/1,000	3[4]	6/1,000
Intentional Injuries	8	1/1,000	<6[2]	---
Students With Disabilities	411	8%	541[1]	10%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	0	0/1,000	0	0/1,000
- Age 16-18	2	2/1,000	7	6/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	17	26/1,000	18[2]	28/1,000
- Age 18-19	44	133/1,000	30[2]	118/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	99	11/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	47	5/1,000	32	4/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

NOTE: All tracts in Lewis County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

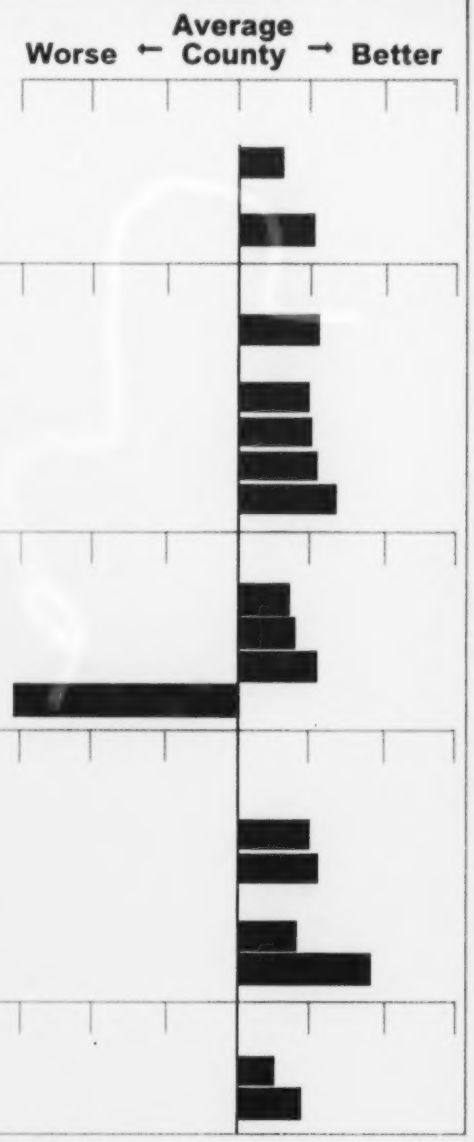
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	1,354	1,317	10	12	15
3-5	1,416	1,375	9	18	14
6-9	1,854	1,815	10	14	15
10-12	1,380	1,366	4	5	5
13-15	1,361	1,341	4	5	11
16-17	854	846	2	2	4
18-20	916	898	6	5	7
Total 0-20	9,135	8,958	45	61	71

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	26,026	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	20
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	317	12/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	11,100	59%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 358
Non-Marital Births (1992)	94	23%

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,337	8%	2,440[2]	16%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	14	<1%	34[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	543	93%	668[1]	95%
- 6th Grade Math	572	98%	704[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	68	2%	57	2%
Regents Diplomas	311	46%	303[1]	51%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	43	5%	48[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	7[3]	9/1,000	6[4]	7/1,000
Intentional Injuries	<6	<1/1,000	10[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,221	12%	1,702[1]	16%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	2	1/1,000	6	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	13	4/1,000	9	3/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	33	29/1,000	45[2]	40/1,000
- Age 18-19	83	41/1,000	59[2]	32/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	139	8/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	82	4/1,000	62	3/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

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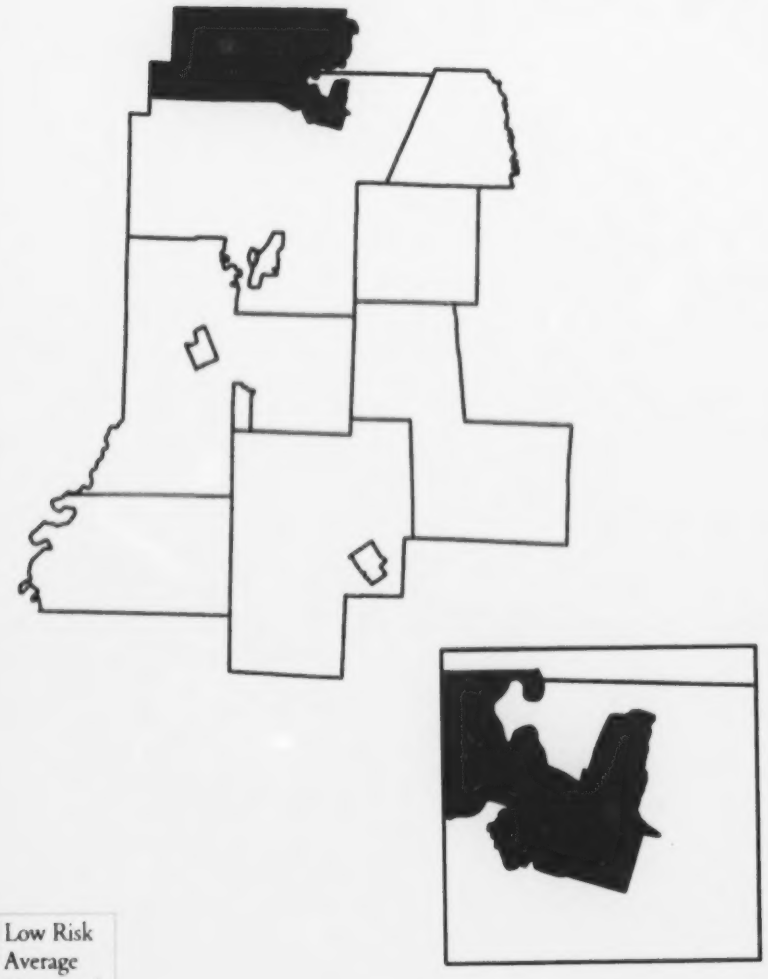
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

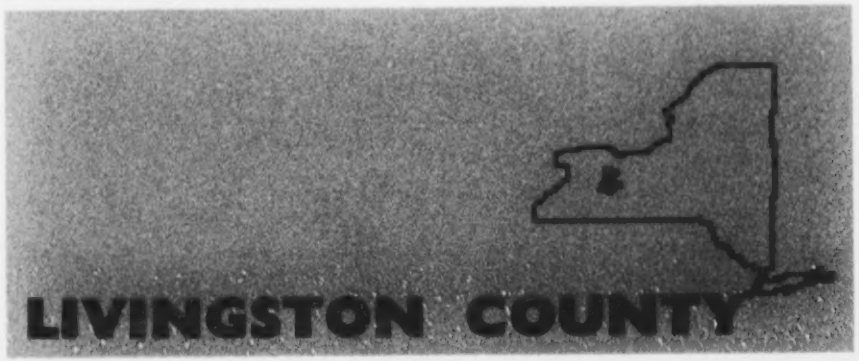


1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,613	2,524	21	41	27
3-5	2,864	2,789	21	39	15
6-9	3,658	3,530	38	55	35
10-12	2,594	2,486	38	33	37
13-15	2,442	2,348	22	28	44
16-17	1,496	1,426	21	25	24
18-20	4,656	4,400	110	74	72
Total 0-20	20,323	19,503	271	295	254

County Context

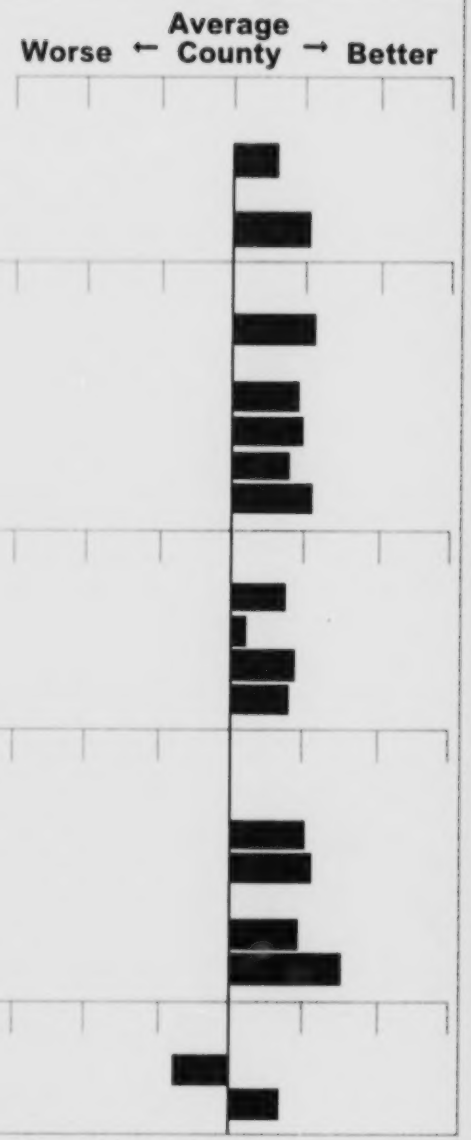
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	62,208	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	98
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,701	27/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	31,000	65%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 412
Non-Marital Births (1992)	199	26%



MADISON COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

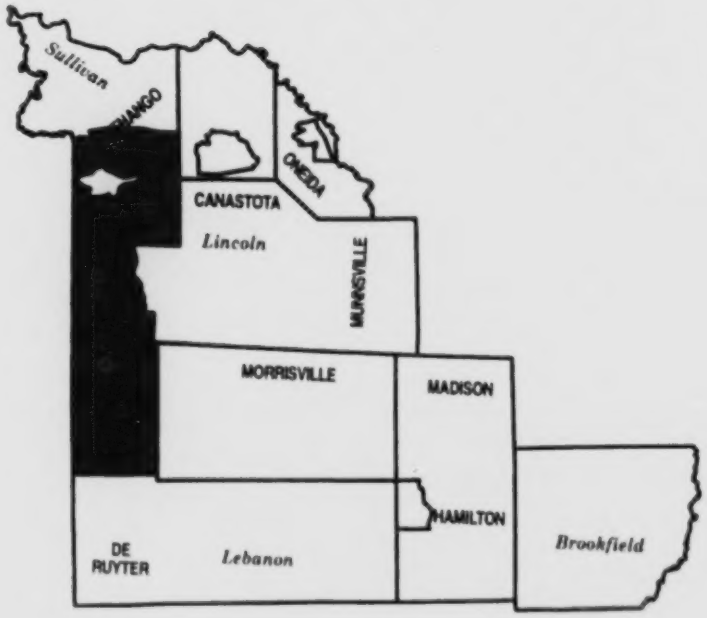
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,836	10%	2,780[2]	16%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	7	<1%	8[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	747	94%	831[1]	95%
- 6th Grade Math	782	99%	867[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	112	3%	85	3%
Regents Diplomas	362	43%	361[1]	48%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	56	5%	71[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	8[3]	8/1,000	7[4]	7/1,000
Intentional Injuries	9	<1/1,000	14[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,241	10%	1,420[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	2	1/1,000	4	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	11	3/1,000	10	3/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	51	38/1,000	46[2]	35/1,000
- Age 18-19	142	59/1,000	108[2]	49/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	264	12/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	130	5/1,000	125	5/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



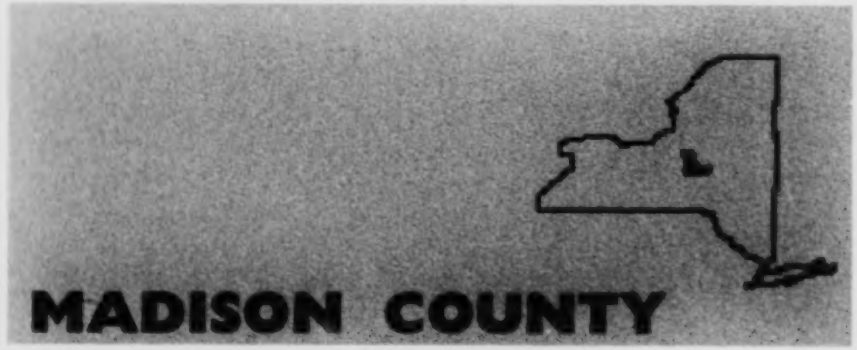
- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,975	2,904	21	24	26
3-5	3,058	2,994	19	24	21
6-9	4,257	4,174	14	28	41
10-12	2,997	2,930	17	21	29
13-15	2,644	2,588	8	23	25
16-17	1,742	1,681	16	22	23
18-20	5,969	5,434	259	129	147
Total 0-20	23,642	22,705	354	271	312

County Context

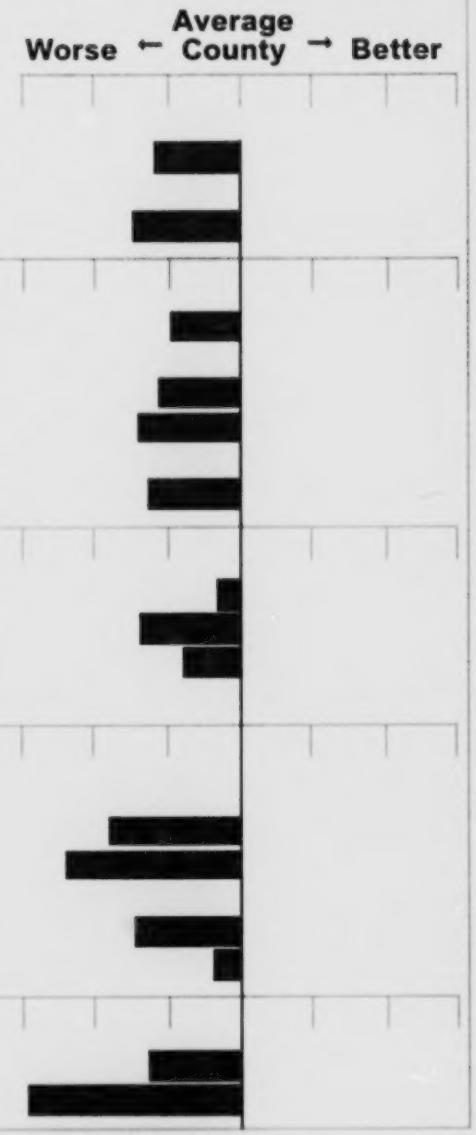
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	67,981	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	104
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,520	22/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	32,900	63%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 398
Non-Marital Births (1992)	254	25%



MANHATTAN

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	87,401	36%	100,810 [2]	39%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	166,395	67%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	27,992	14%	34,477 [1]	17%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	4,826	68%	4,794 [1]	63%
- 6th Grade Math	5,947	79%	6,191 [1]	78%
High School Dropouts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Regents Diplomas	1,292	23%	1,112 [1]	18%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	2,190	10%	2,073 [2]	10%
Infant Mortality	269 [3]	12/*1,000*	213 [4]	10/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	472	2/*1,000*	434 [2]	1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	1,087	29/*1,000*	1,081	27/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	2,470	57/*1,000*	2,102	49/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	1,870	95/*1,000*	2,177 [2]	106/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	2,749	146/*1,000*	2,840 [2]	159/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	4,200	14/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	15,098	49/*1,000*	14,782	46/*1,000*



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	36,654	15%
Average	47,013	19
Distressed	87,887	35
Severely Distressed	78,508	31

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	114,331	52,667	46%
Single Mother	99,129	86,213	87
Single Father	13,630	10,384	76

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	62,554	9,439	15%
African-American	61,250	55,615	91
Latino	107,659	92,757	86
Asian	18,038	8,147	45
Native American	561	437	78

1993 Population Estimates

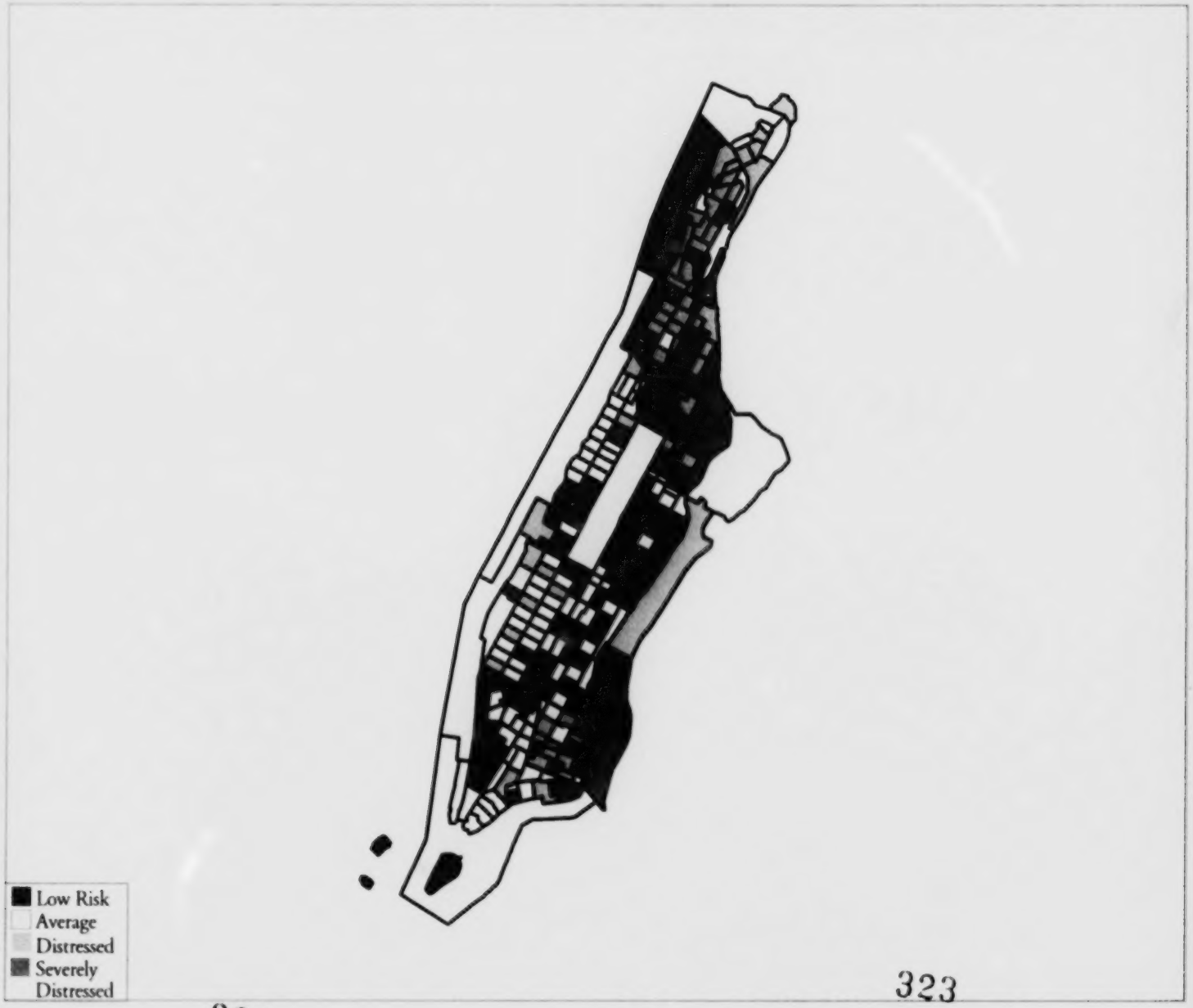
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	56,422	17,817	12,967	21,856	3,782
3-5	51,939	14,429	12,647	21,923	2,940
6-9	53,424	12,433	13,251	23,652	4,088
10-12	41,750	8,681	10,820	18,667	3,582
13-15	40,217	7,430	9,911	18,886	3,990
16-17	27,429	5,574	6,963	12,096	2,796
18-20	53,167	17,710	11,021	19,252	5,184
Total 0-20	324,348	84,074	77,580	136,332	26,362

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	1,569,661	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	56,059
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	172,021	110/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	695,400	52%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 513
Non-Marital Births (1992)	10,346	48%

MANHATTAN

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



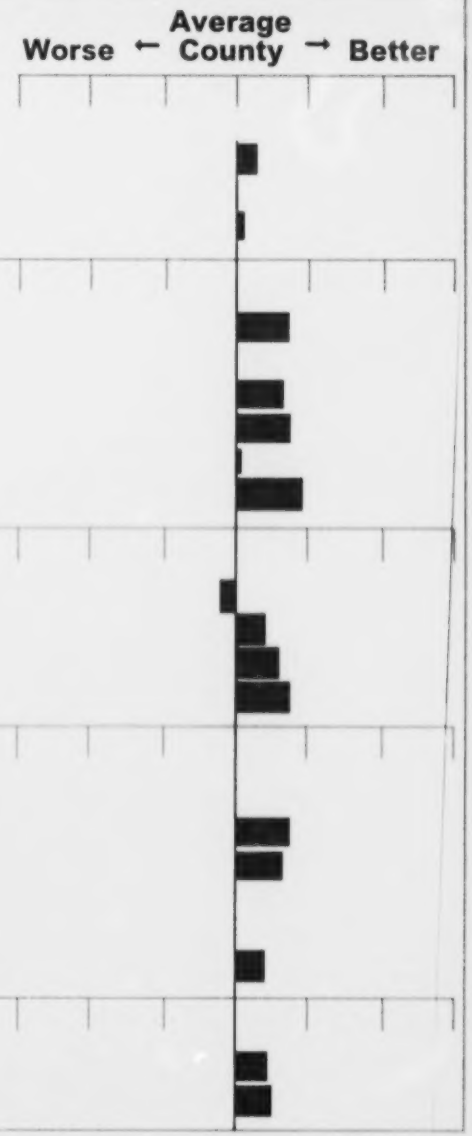
NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Harlem

MONROE COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	27,961	16%	35,580[2]	20%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	41,336	23%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	3,421	3%	3,392[1]	3%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	5,649	89%	7,034[1]	91%
- 6th Grade Math	6,002	95%	7,395[1]	96%
High School Dropouts	1,523	5%	1,132	4%
Regents Diplomas	2,652	42%	2,659[1]	46%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	869	7%	796[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	104[3]	9/1,000	112[4]	9/1,000
Intentional Injuries	125	1/1,000	153[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	10,872	10%	12,846[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	92	4/1,000	110	4/1,000
- Age 16-18	260	9/1,000	237	9/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	781	62/1,000	793[2]	62/1,000
- Age 18-19	1,305	116/1,000	1,119[2]	114/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	1,543	8/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	1,493	7/1,000	1,514	7/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	71,733	41%
Average	62,934	36
Distressed	18,139	10
Severely Distressed	23,197	13

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	122,972	13,805	11%
Single Mother	40,785	22,927	56
Single Father	5,447	2,164	40

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	130,050	9,930	8%
African American	30,686	22,933	75
Latino	10,548	7,458	71
Asian	4,167	809	19
Native American	552	206	37

1993 Population Estimates

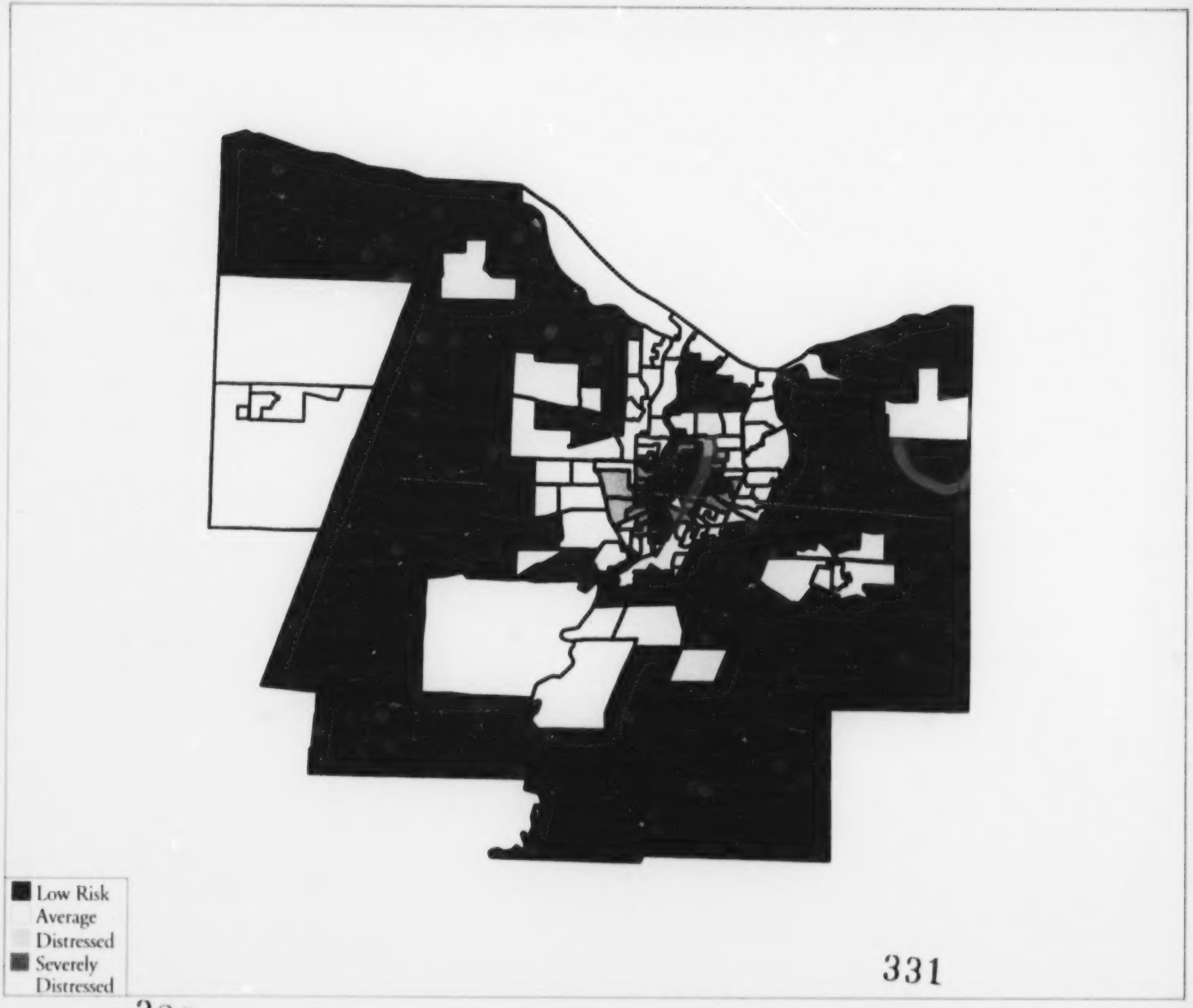
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	34,774	25,029	6,582	2,278	885
3-5	31,472	23,794	5,059	1,946	673
6-9	41,753	30,675	7,352	2,410	1,316
10-12	28,498	20,779	5,290	1,609	820
13-15	25,605	18,572	4,615	1,570	848
16-17	17,086	12,321	3,250	956	559
18-20	31,961	25,207	4,297	1,503	954
Total 0-20	211,149	156,377	36,445	12,272	6,055

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	705,522	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	1,071
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	42,439	60/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	366,400	67%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 478
Non-Marital Births (1992)	4,070	35%

MONROE COUNTY

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



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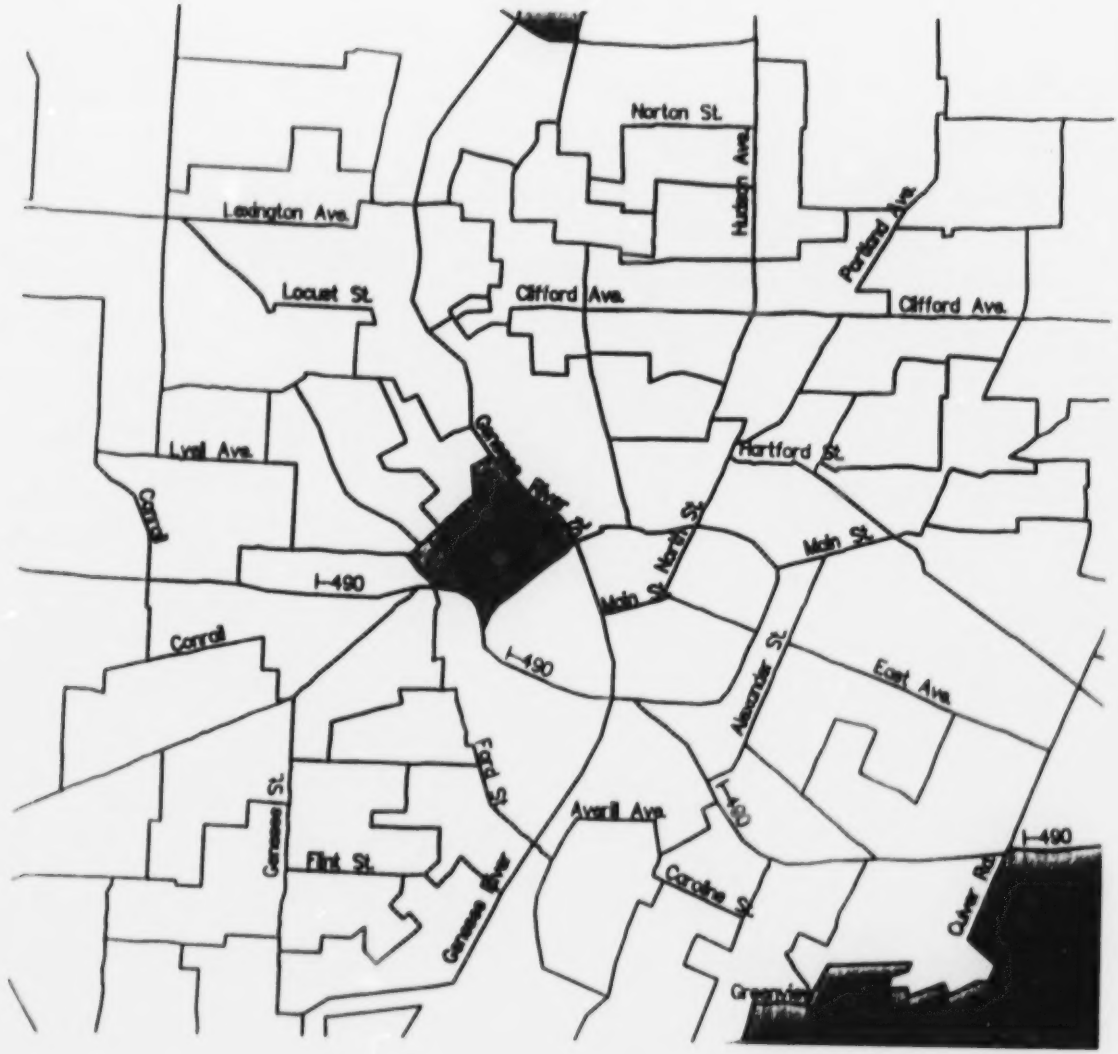
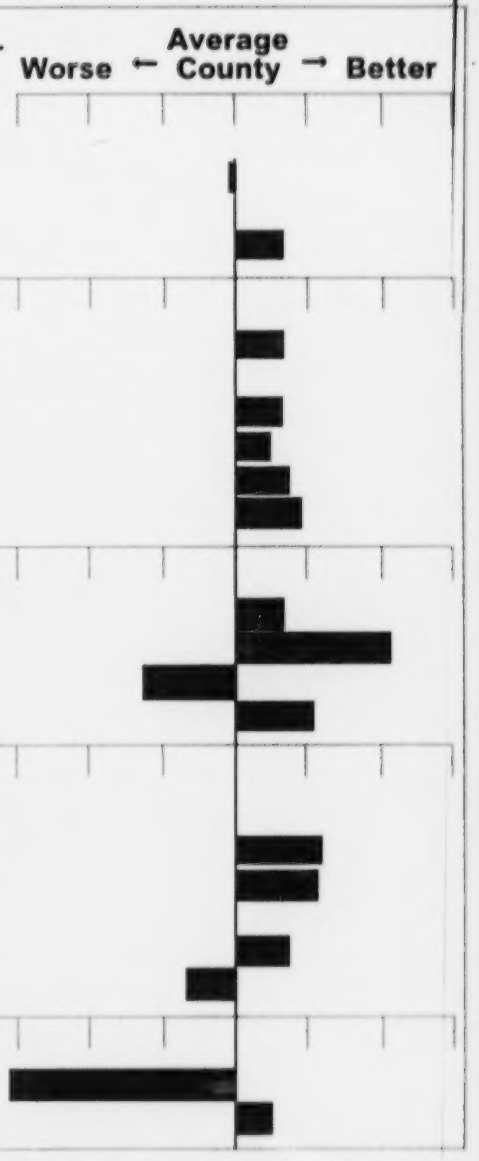
NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS
City of Rochester



MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

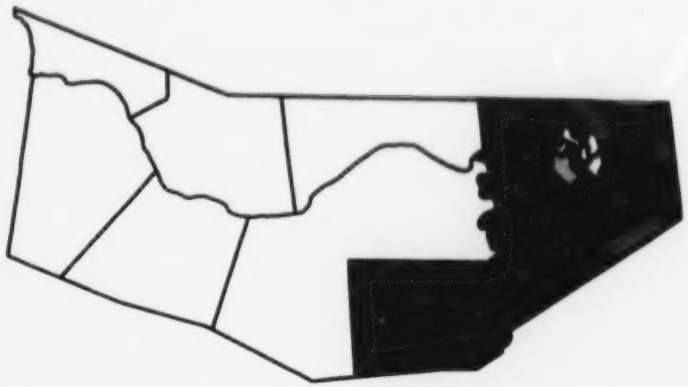
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	2,263	17%	3,120[2]	24%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	1,208	9%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	138	2%	267[1]	3%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	504	90%	549[1]	88%
- 6th Grade Math	545	97%	607[1]	96%
High School Dropouts	111	5%	63	3%
Regents Diplomas	201	39%	215[1]	46%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	44	6%	28[2]	4%
Infant Mortality	5[3]	7/1,000	5[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	36	3/1,000	24[2]	2/1,000
Students With Disabilities	707	8%	924[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	1	1/1,000	0	0/1,000
- Age 16-18	3	1/1,000	4	2/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	58	58/1,000	39[2]	41/1,000
- Age 18-19	102	166/1,000	90[2]	176/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	303	22/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	80	5/1,000	101	7/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



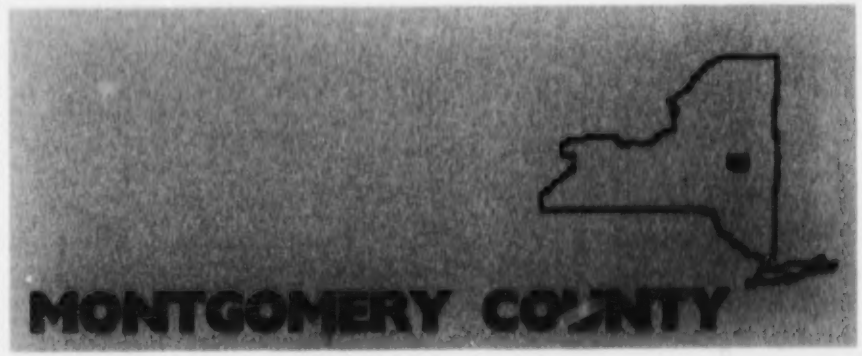
- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,144	1,894	21	214	15
3-5	2,094	1,880	17	185	12
6-9	3,020	2,708	41	250	21
10-12	2,020	1,780	30	193	17
13-15	2,002	1,780	18	174	30
16-17	1,296	1,154	14	111	17
18-20	1,648	1,500	13	118	17
Total 0-20	14,224	12,696	154	1,245	129

County Context

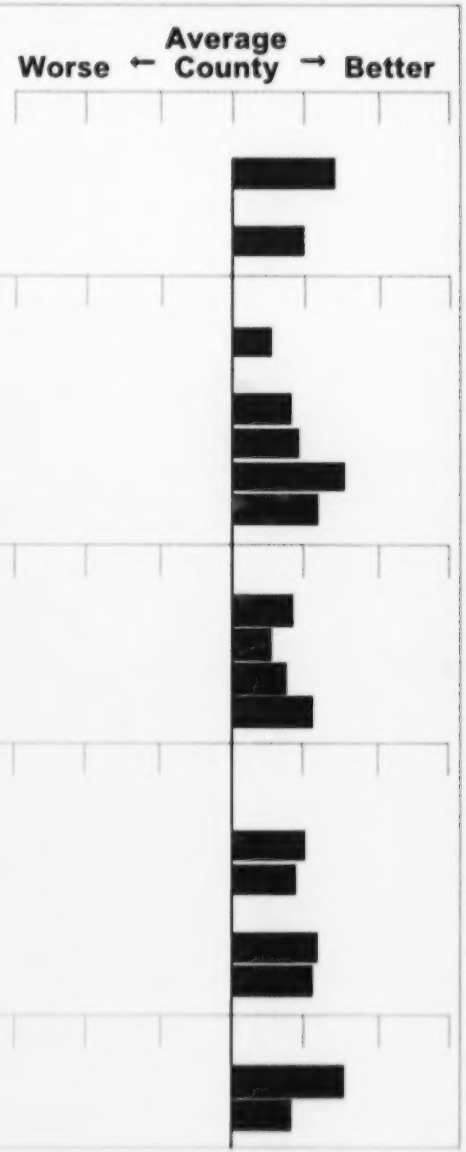
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	49,459	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	122
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,013	20/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	22,500	59%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 341
Non-Marital Births (1992)	170	25%



NASSAU COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	12,290	4%	15,750[2]	5%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	3,506	1%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	6,072	3%	7,821[1]	4%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	9,474	94%	11,055[1]	94%
- 6th Grade Math	9,907	98%	11,603[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	764	1%	627	1%
Regents Diplomas	5,541	45%	5,778[1]	48%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	1,129	6%	1,191[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	156[3]	9/1,000	130[4]	7/1,000
Intentional Injuries	236	1/1,000	224[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	17,275	10%	19,351[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	57	1/1,000	88	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	240	5/1,000	271	6/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	789	33/1,000	671[2]	28/1,000
- Age 18-19	1,424	84/1,000	1,153[2]	74/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	1,298	4/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	1,296	4/1,000	1,209	3/1,000



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* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	52,750	41,351	5,352	4,179	1,868
3-5	51,390	41,279	4,748	3,703	1,660
6-9	62,562	47,599	7,012	4,438	3,513
10-12	49,268	37,052	5,617	3,600	2,999
13-15	48,220	36,761	4,743	3,837	2,879
16-17	32,276	24,444	3,556	2,632	1,644
18-20	49,690	37,691	5,944	4,367	1,688
Total 0-20	346,156	266,177	36,972	26,756	16,251

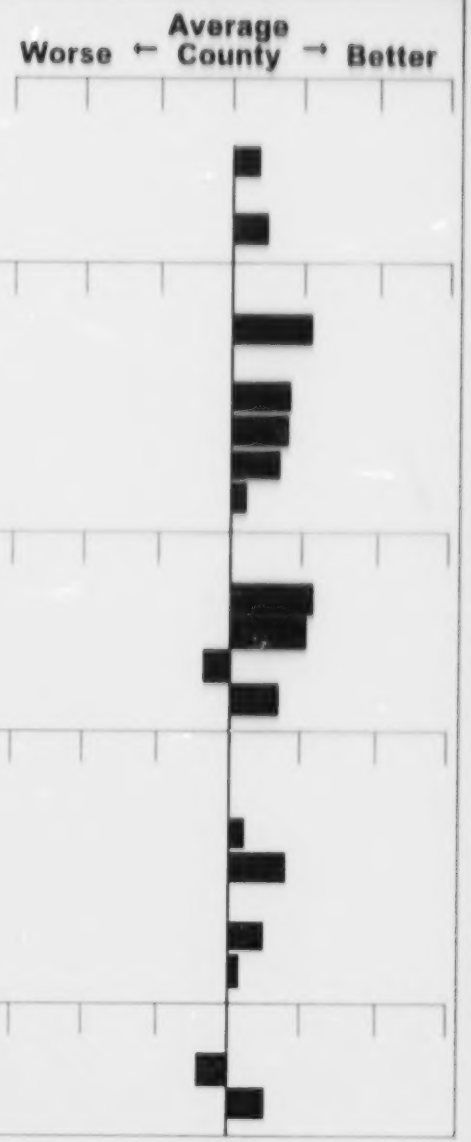
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	1,322,123	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	4,607
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	38,965	29/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	634,200	60%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 749
Non-Marital Births (1992)	2,986	17%

NIAGARA COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	9,269	17%	10,500[2]	19%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	8,199	15%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	63	<1%	142[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	1,929	85%	2,325[1]	92%
- 6th Grade Math	2,176	96%	2,481[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	396	4%	281	3%
Regents Diplomas	849	39%	762[1]	37%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	243	7%	174[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	22[3]	7/1,000	21[4]	7/1,000
Intentional Injuries	67	1/1,000	77[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	3,419	10%	4,083[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	16	2/1,000	74	9/1,000
- Age 16-18	48	5/1,000	60	7/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	245	58/1,000	206[2]	49/1,000
- Age 18-19	405	126/1,000	353[2]	130/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	656	11/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	425	7/1,000	478	7/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	17,625	32%
Average	29,442	53
Distressed	6,265	11
Severely Distressed	1,934	3

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	41,683	3,501	8%
Single Mother	10,217	3,763	37
Single Father	1,730	447	26

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

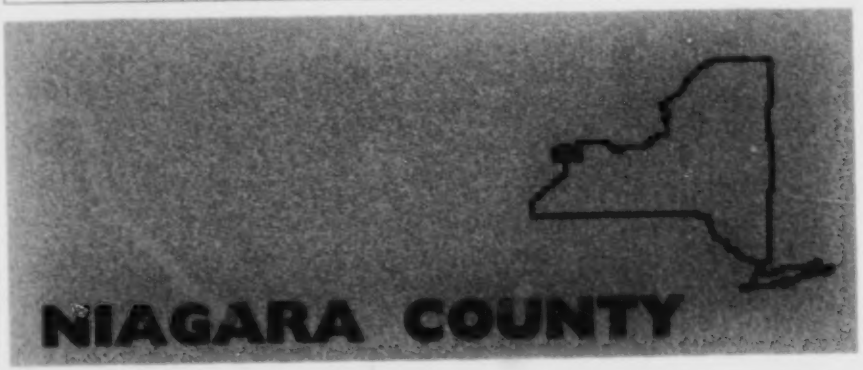
Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	49,053	4,404	9%
African-American	4,408	3,282	74
Latino	781	175	22
Asian	288	22	8
Native American	736	316	43

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	9,785	8,502	891	172	220
3-5	9,739	8,694	762	130	153
6-9	12,621	11,137	1,013	212	259
10-12	9,438	8,473	754	132	179
13-15	8,455	7,682	493	106	174
16-17	5,645	4,999	483	65	98
18-20	8,490	7,687	595	91	117
Total 0-20	64,173	57,174	4,891	908	1,200

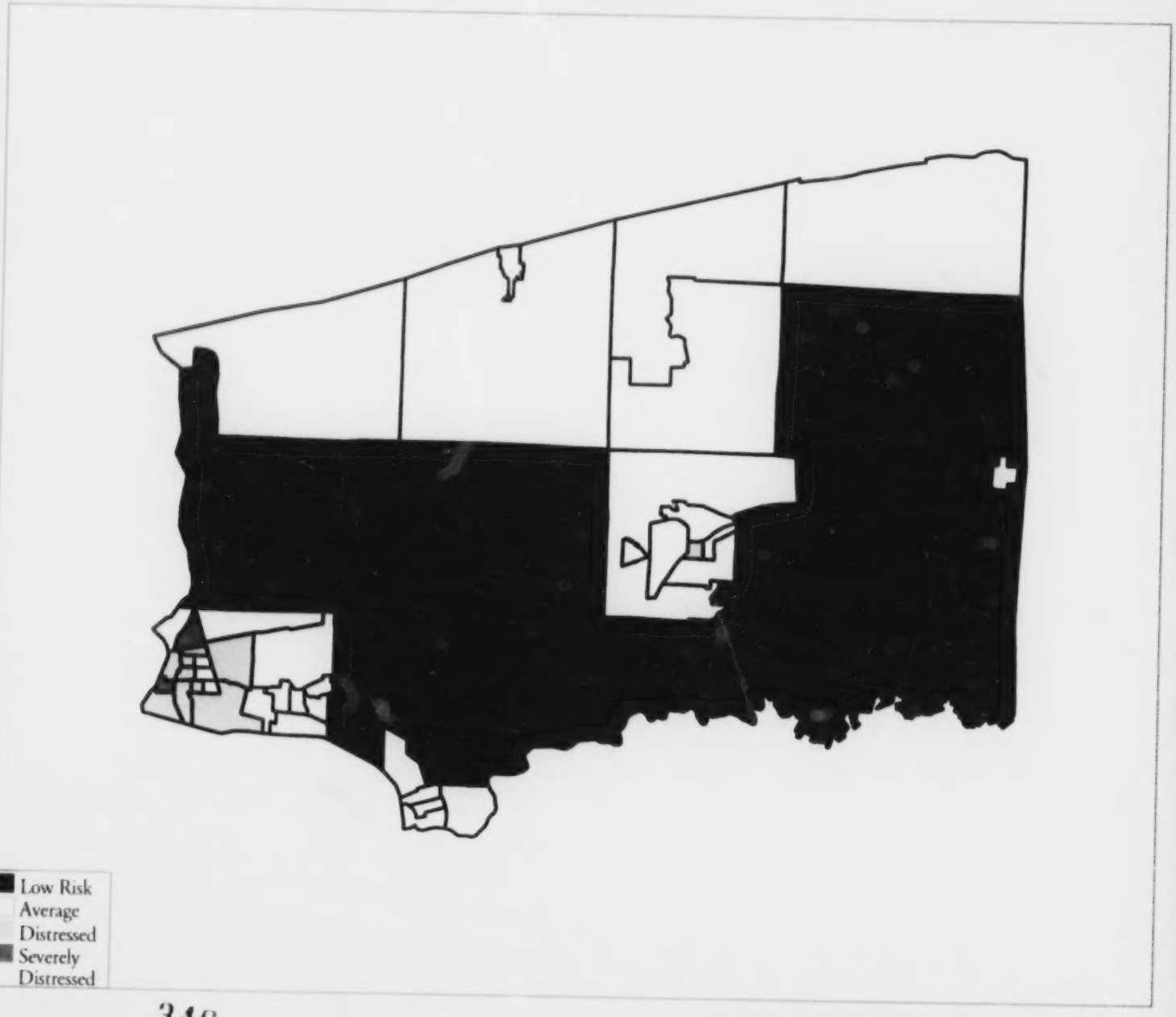
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	216,037	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	413
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	9,901	46/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	99,900	60%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 362
Non-Marital Births (1992)	938	31%



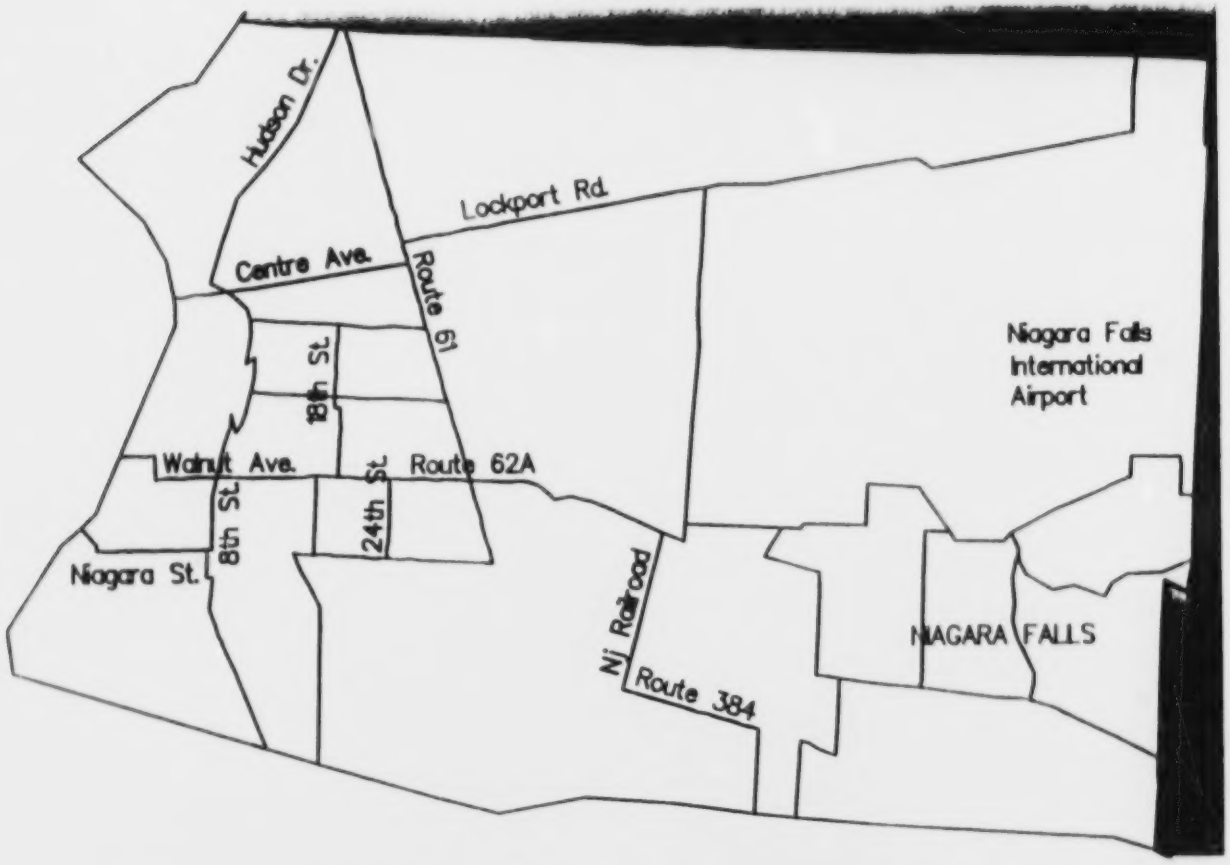
NIAGARA COUNTY

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Town of Niagara

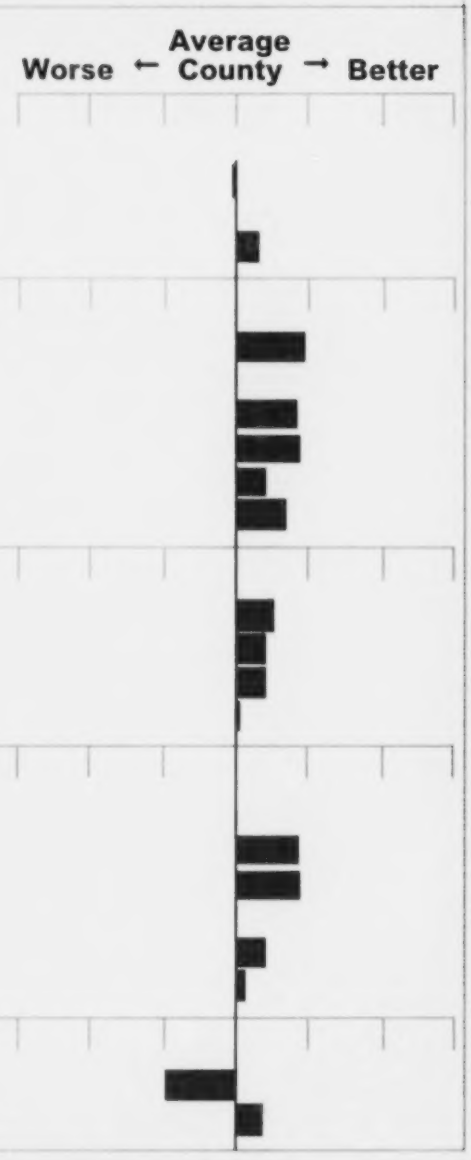


- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

ONEIDA COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	10,579	17%	14,850[2]	24%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	11,425	19%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	391	1%	605[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	2,378	92%	2,589[1]	93%
- 6th Grade Math	2,512	98%	2,729[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	440	4%	318	3%
Regents Diplomas	994	41%	944[1]	44%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	238	6%	233[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	34[3]	9/1,000	28[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	58	1/1,000	59[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	3,986	10%	4,818[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	9	1/1,000	26	3/1,000
- Age 16-18	48	5/1,000	54	6/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	219	48/1,000	228[2]	51/1,000
- Age 18-19	479	124/1,000	431[2]	131/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	853	13/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	487	7/1,000	620	9/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	15,483	25%
Average	34,108	56
Distressed	8,788	14
Severely Distressed	2,637	4

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	45,457	5,422	12%
Single Mother	11,444	5,250	46
Single Father	2,158	417	19

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

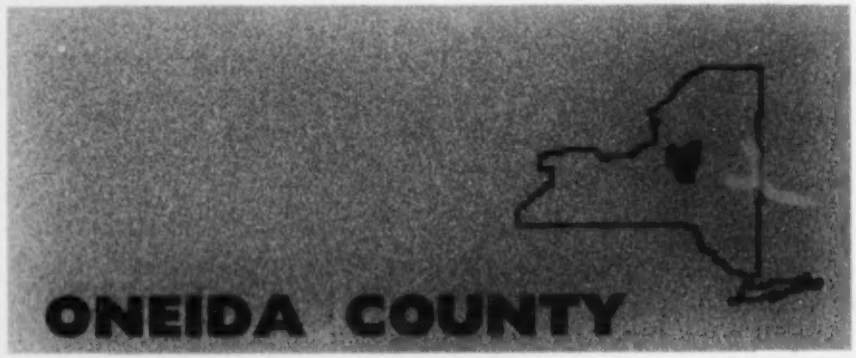
Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	54,660	7,471	14%
African-American	3,848	2,700	70
Latino	1,689	1,015	60
Asian	705	202	29
Native American	114	37	32

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	10,736	9,433	803	365	135
3-5	10,362	9,257	712	307	86
6-9	14,297	12,822	884	379	212
10-12	10,047	8,962	647	282	156
13-15	8,935	8,253	266	232	184
16-17	6,390	5,606	472	157	155
18-20	11,146	9,585	973	405	183
Total 0-20	71,913	63,918	4,757	2,127	1,111

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	242,310	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	200
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	8,240	34/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	106,300	57%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 373
Non-Marital Births (1992)	1,082	31%



ONEIDA COUNTY

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

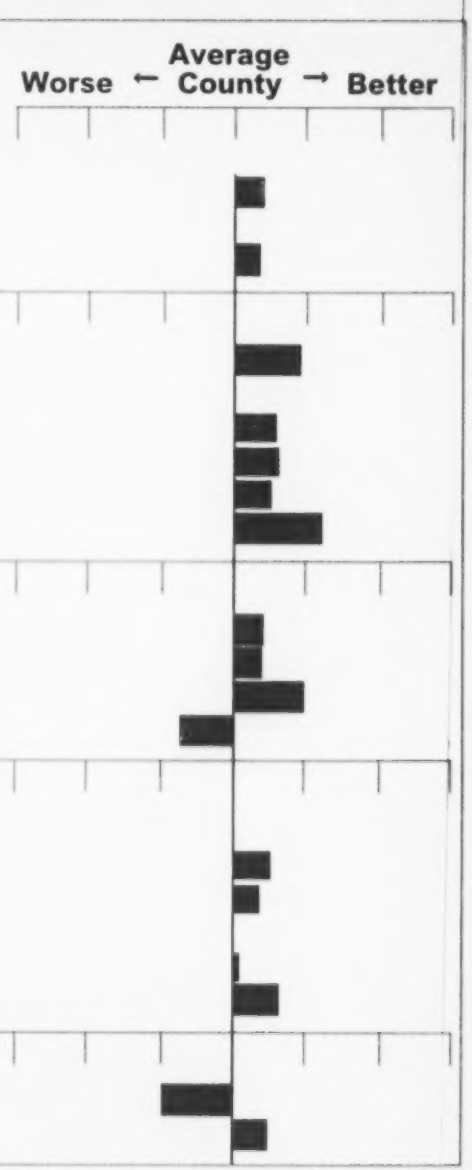
NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

City of Utica

ONONDAGA COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	15,621	14%	21,440[2]	18%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	21,797	19%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	904	1%	1,316[1]	2%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	4,233	89%	4,595[1]	89%
- 6th Grade Math	4,490	95%	4,949[1]	95%
High School Dropouts	740	4%	599	3%
Regents Diplomas	2,054	48%	1,878[1]	49%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	509	7%	489[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	68[3]	9/1,000	60[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	88	1/1,000	76[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	7,949	11%	9,666[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	67	4/1,000	105	6/1,000
- Age 16-18	151	8/1,000	222	12/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	513	60/1,000	523[2]	61/1,000
- Age 18-19	870	102/1,000	755[2]	101/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	1,679	13/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	1,153	8/1,000	1,094	8/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	55,167	48%
Average	38,366	33
Distressed	12,217	11
Severely Distressed	9,580	8

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	83,880	7,666	9%
Single Mother	23,212	11,292	49
Single Father	3,940	1,101	28

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

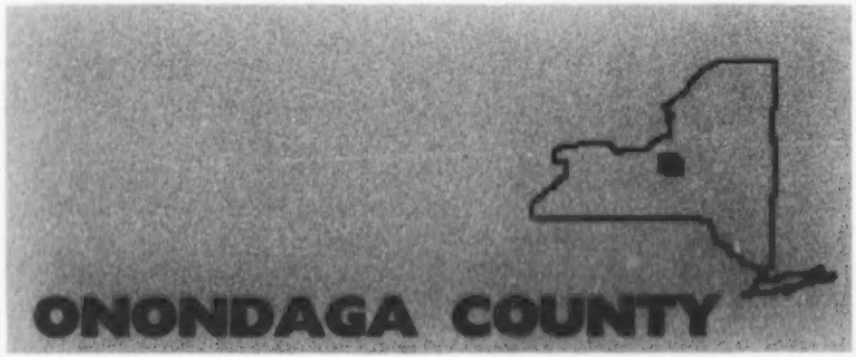
Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	95,615	8,542	9%
African-American	13,923	10,907	78
Latino	2,603	1,389	53
Asian	2,015	444	22
Native American	1,174	515	44

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	22,099	17,880	2,978	615	626
3-5	20,327	17,073	2,329	486	439
6-9	27,431	22,609	3,368	584	870
10-12	18,192	15,117	2,201	349	525
13-15	17,392	13,952	2,525	353	562
16-17	11,277	9,234	1,408	272	363
18-20	23,288	20,040	2,034	570	644
Total 0-20	140,006	115,905	16,843	3,229	4,029

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	459,592	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	589
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	20,263	44/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	226,600	64%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 440
Non-Marital Births (1992)	2,457	34%



ONONDAGA COUNTY

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

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NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

City of Syracuse

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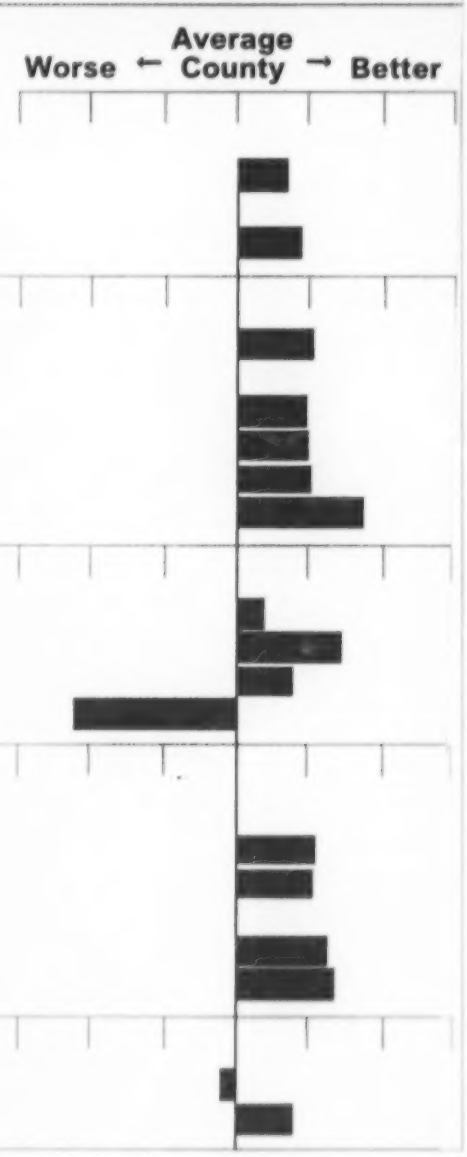
ONTARIO COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	2,239	9%	3,550[2]	15%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	1,181	5%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	89	1%	110[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	936	92%	1,124[1]	94%
- 6th Grade Math	985	97%	1,259[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	126	3%	100	2%
Regents Diplomas	468	45%	501[1]	56%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	75	5%	74[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	9[3]	7/1,000	12[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	9	<1/1,000	19[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,933	12%	2,459[1]	14%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	1	<1/1,000	5	1/1,000
- Age 16-18	5	1/1,000	13	4/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	43	25/1,000	45[2]	26/1,000
- Age 18-19	119	76/1,000	86[2]	61/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	274	10/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	111	4/1,000	126	4/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

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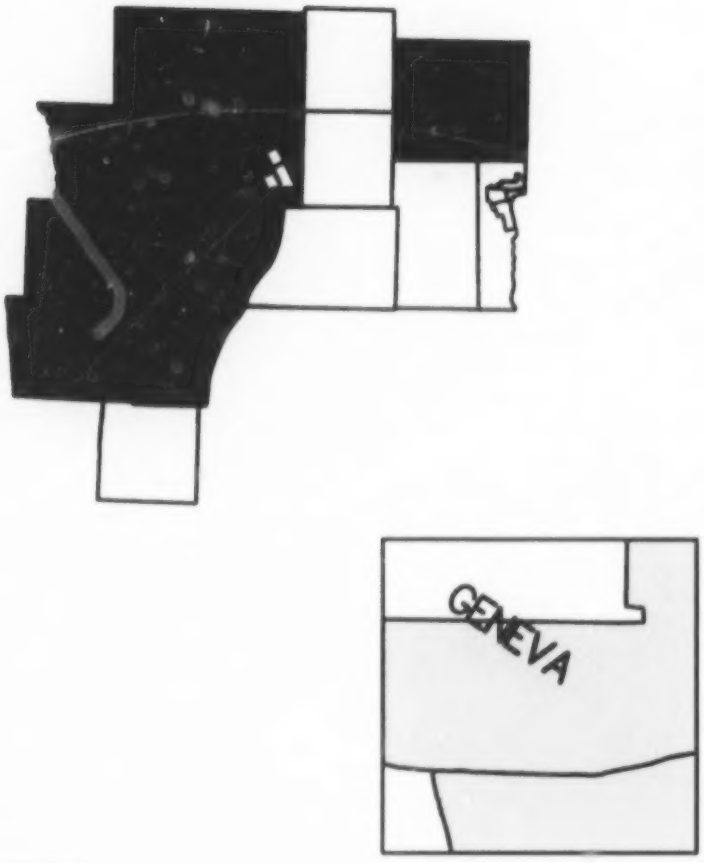
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



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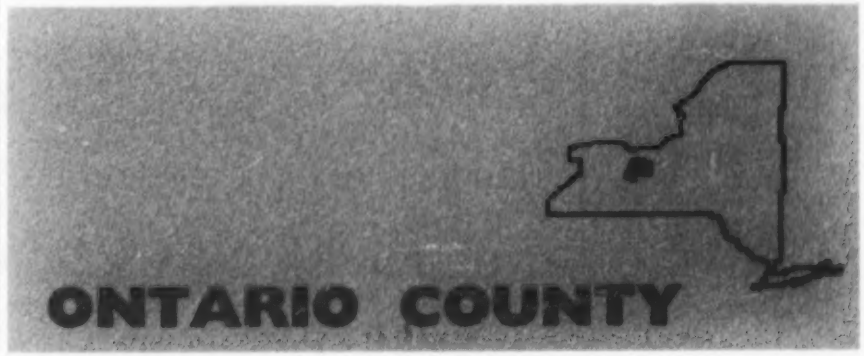
1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	4,283	4,030	109	94	50
3-5	4,345	4,094	108	103	40
6-9	5,750	5,404	132	129	85
10-12	3,968	3,707	120	92	49
13-15	3,691	3,413	165	67	46
16-17	2,351	2,226	58	44	23
18-20	4,322	4,069	111	86	56
Total 0-20	28,710	26,943	803	615	349

County Context

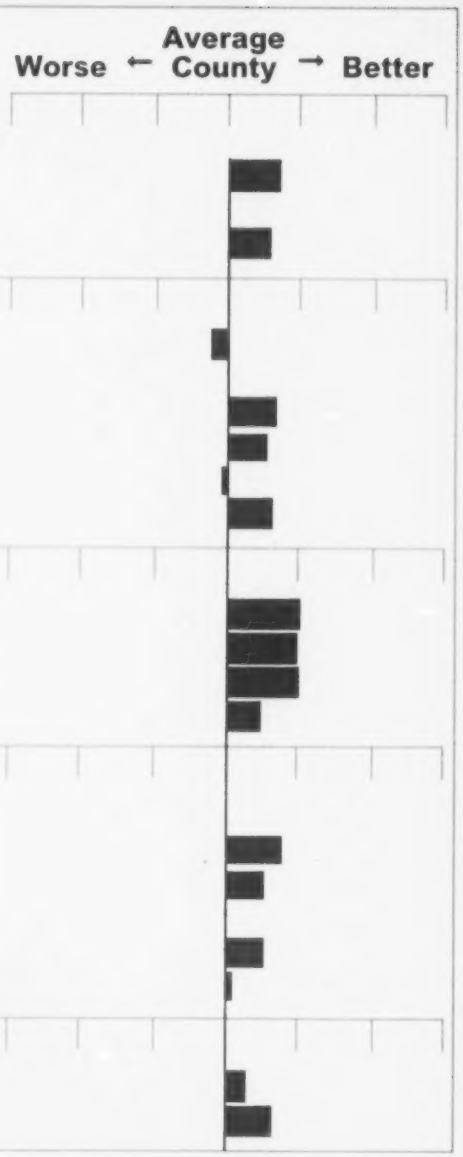
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	95,192	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	148
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	2,561	27/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	49,400	68%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 437
Non-Marital Births (1992)	360	25%



ORANGE COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

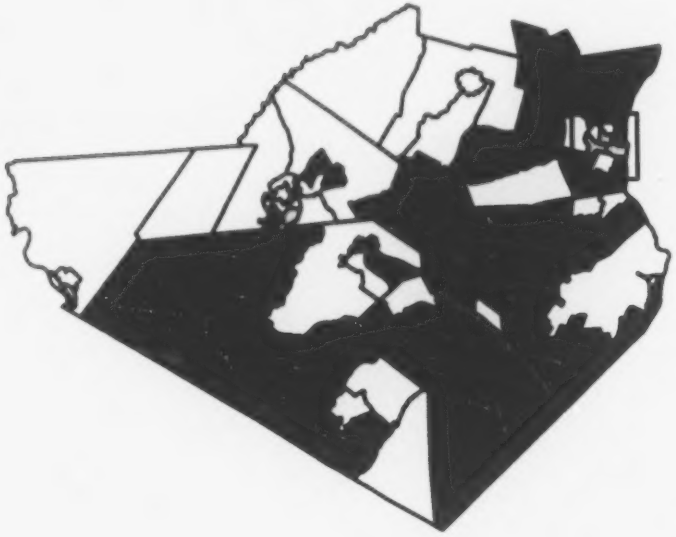
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	10,869	13%	12,690[2]	15%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	10,024	12%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	1,394	2%	5,364[1]	9%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	2,762	87%	3,394[1]	88%
- 6th Grade Math	3,040	96%	3,708[1]	96%
High School Dropouts	527	4%	599	4%
Regents Diplomas	1,340	45%	1,265[1]	43%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	325	6%	314[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	50[3]	9/1,000	37[4]	7/1,000
Intentional Injuries	68	1/1,000	54[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	5,421	11%	6,380[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	41	3/1,000	52	4/1,000
- Age 16-18	111	8/1,000	128	10/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	247	42/1,000	284[2]	48/1,000
- Age 18-19	421	98/1,000	489[2]	135/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	797	8/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	742	7/1,000	578	6/1,000

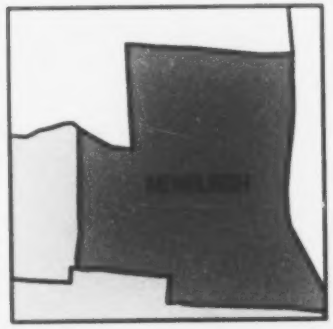


* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status





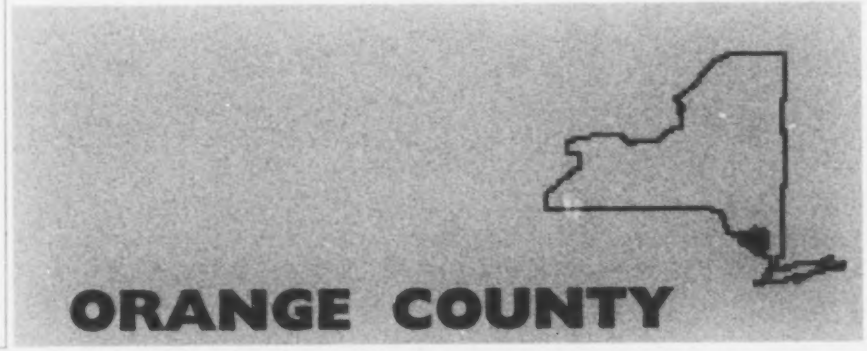
- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	16,335	13,344	1,326	1,469	196
3-5	14,756	12,362	966	1,272	156
6-9	20,491	16,614	1,804	1,718	355
10-12	13,677	11,070	1,206	1,162	239
13-15	13,151	10,486	1,236	1,160	269
16-17	8,298	6,538	784	802	174
18-20	13,508	10,953	1,040	1,225	290
Total 0-20	100,216	81,367	8,362	8,808	1,679

County Context

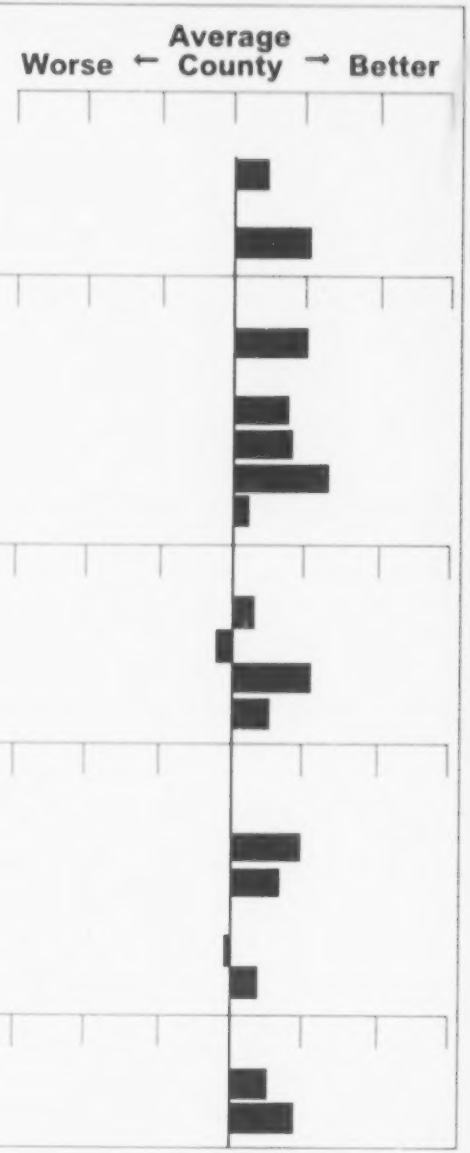
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	302,842	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	371
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	10,093	33/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	144,400	64%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 595
Non-Marital Births (1992)	1,232	23%



ORLEANS COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

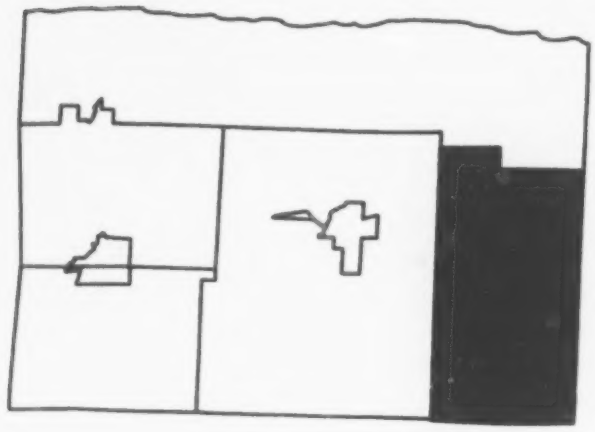
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,600	14%	2,040[2]	18%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	9	<1%	84[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	463	94%	559[1]	92%
- 6th Grade Math	487	99%	590[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	68	3%	34	2%
Regents Diplomas	215	43%	165[1]	37%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	32	5%	50[2]	8%
Infant Mortality	3[3]	5/1,000	5[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	11	1/1,000	<6[2]	<1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	782	10%	978[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	14	8/1,000	4	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	9	5/1,000	14	8/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	40	47/1,000	54[2]	66/1,000
- Age 18-19	77	137/1,000	59[2]	117/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	96	8/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	49	4/1,000	44	3/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
***1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

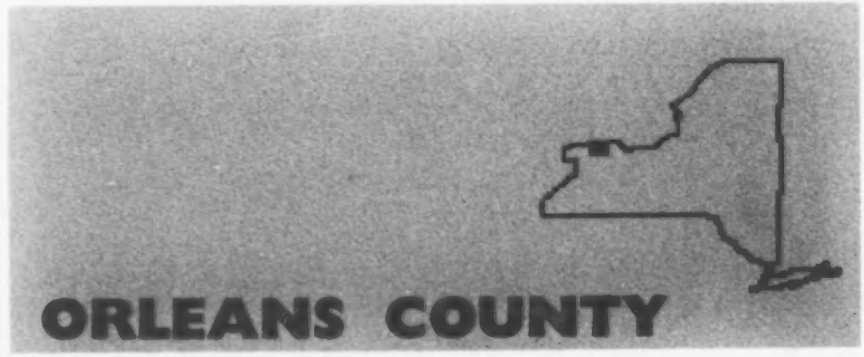
376

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	1,891	1,702	100	65	24
3-5	1,981	1,837	80	48	16
6-9	2,763	2,527	167	48	21
10-12	1,964	1,844	61	44	15
13-15	1,636	1,519	71	32	14
16-17	1,161	1,004	120	24	13
18-20	1,670	1,362	210	77	21
Total 0-20	13,066	11,795	809	338	124

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	41,315	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	106
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,223	30/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	19,100	61%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 388
Non-Marital Births (1992)	235	37%



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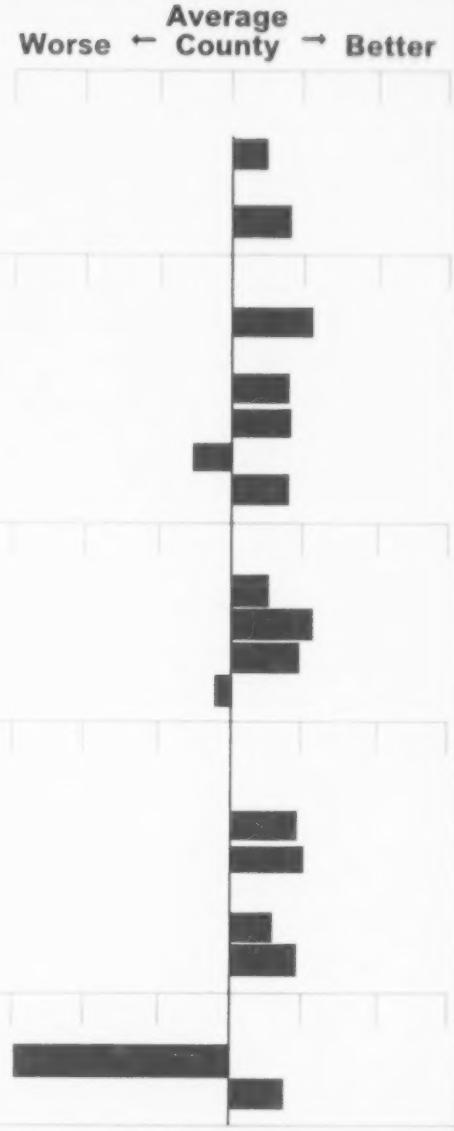
OSWEGO COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

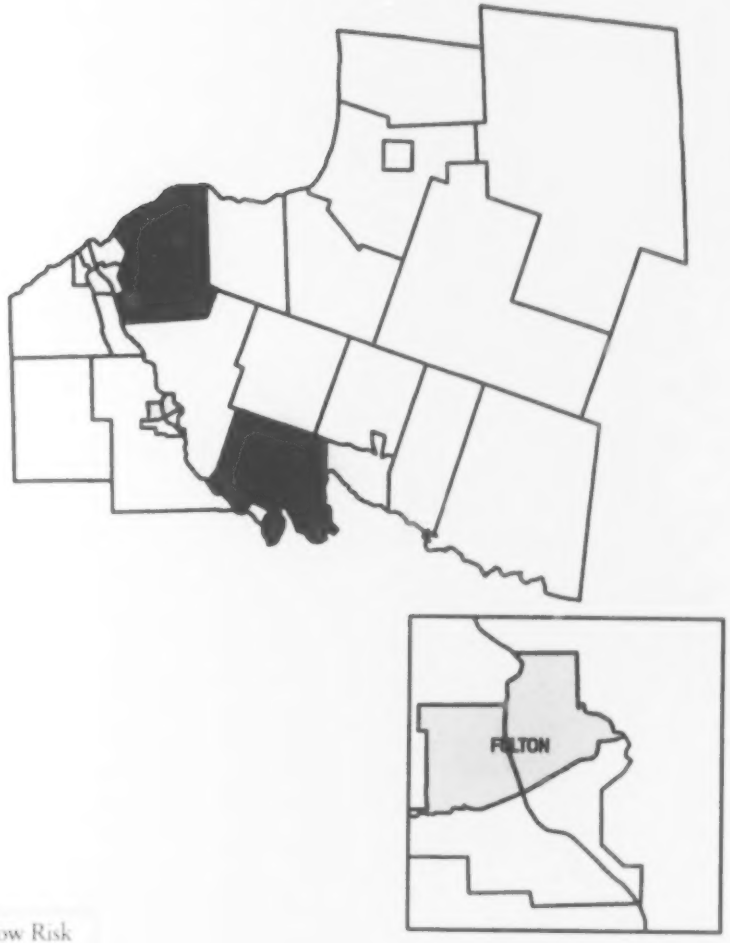
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	4,700	14%	6,000[2]	17%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	1,969	6%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	12	<1%	60[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	1,539	90%	1,662[1]	92%
- 6th Grade Math	1,647	97%	1,745[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	313	5%	351	5%
Regents Diplomas	570	39%	607[1]	44%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	115	6%	108[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	18[3]	9/1,000	15[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	22	1/1,000	24[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	2,506	10%	3,127[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	4	1/1,000	15	3/1,000
- Age 16-18	10	2/1,000	22	4/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	104	42/1,000	115[2]	47/1,000
- Age 18-19	214	79/1,000	205[2]	86/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	760	20/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	200	5/1,000	195	5/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

380

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	5,911	5,695	36	123	57
3-5	5,968	5,802	29	95	42
6-9	7,842	7,629	33	98	82
10-12	5,726	5,596	30	44	56
13-15	5,505	5,363	23	60	59
16-17	3,390	3,303	18	29	40
18-20	6,973	6,630	125	142	76
Total 0-20	41,315	40,018	294	591	412

County Context

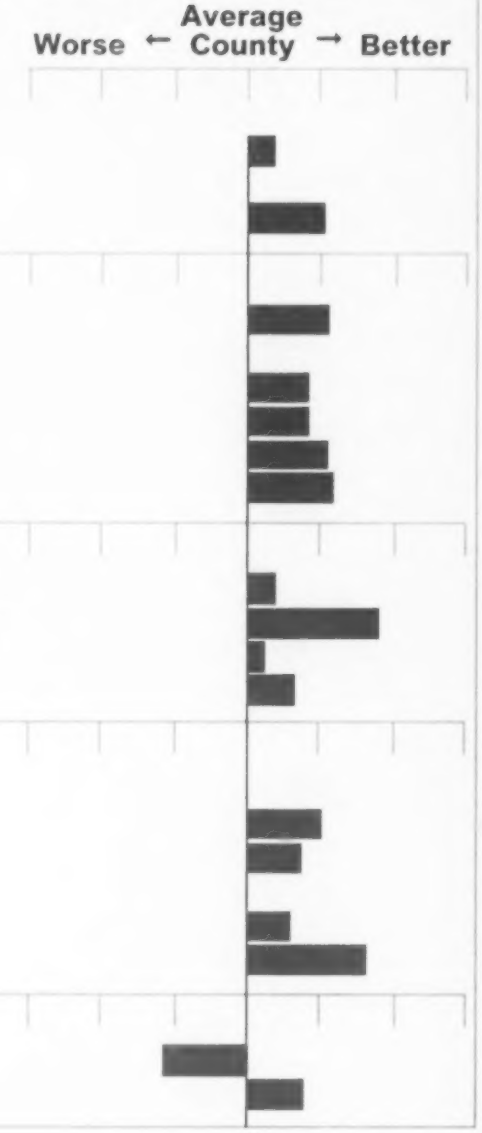
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	119,315	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	125
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	3,452	29/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	52,300	59%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 392
Non-Marital Births (1992)	578	31%

OSWEGO COUNTY

OTSEGO COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	2,174	14%	2,640[2]	19%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	4	<1%	10[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	537	92%	665[1]	93%
- 6th Grade Math	574	98%	699[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	37	1%	54	2%
Regents Diplomas	294	50%	274[1]	49%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	47	6%	32[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	7[3]	9/1,000	6[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	24	1/1,000	17[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	891	9/1,000	1,143[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	2	1/1,000	4	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	6	2/1,000	22	7/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	46	42/1,000	50[2]	46/1,000
- Age 18-19	112	52/1,000	83[2]	43/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	232	13/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	160	8/1,000	82	4/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

■ Low Risk
Average
Distressed
■ Severely Distressed

NOTE: All tracts in Otsego County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,336	2,243	24	55	14
3-5	2,361	2,295	21	35	10
6-9	3,488	3,389	29	39	31
10-12	2,367	2,276	32	38	21
13-15	2,245	2,154	32	31	28
16-17	1,524	1,334	122	45	23
18-20	5,098	4,741	180	116	61
Total 0-20	19,419	18,432	440	359	188

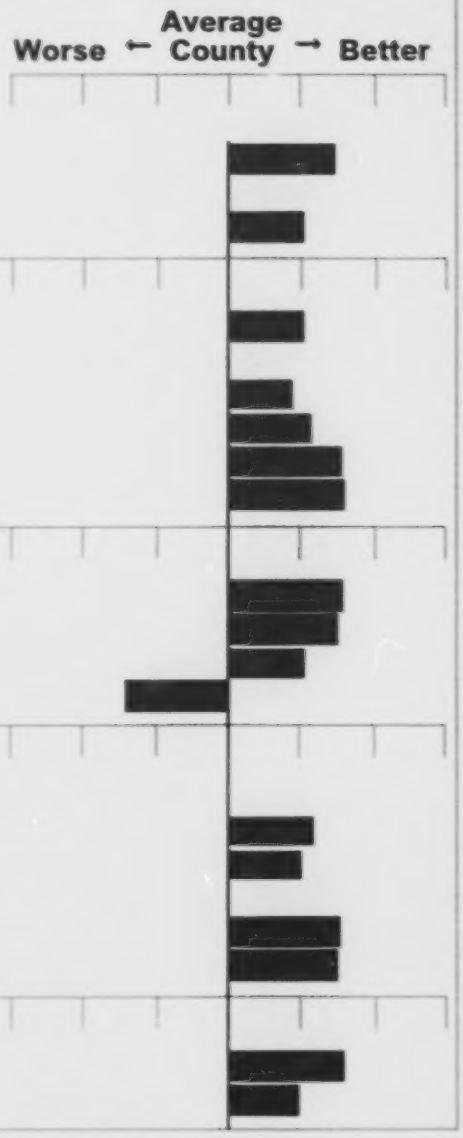
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	59,478	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	59
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,356	23/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	29,200	63%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 380
Non-Marital Births (1992)	211	30%

PUTNAM COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	693	3%	1,010[2]	5%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	83	1%	101[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	615	90%	889[1]	97%
- 6th Grade Math	659	97%	898[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	52	1%	40	1%
Regents Diplomas	357	44%	403[1]	53%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	61	4%	69[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	11[3]	8/1,000	8[4]	6/1,000
Intentional Injuries	15	1/1,000	13[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,523	12%	1,796[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	2	1/1,000	1	/1,000
- Age 16-18	4	1/1,000	13	4/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	31	18/1,000	29[2]	17/1,000
- Age 18-19	67	64/1,000	47[2]	51/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	88	4/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	85	3/1,000	52	2/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

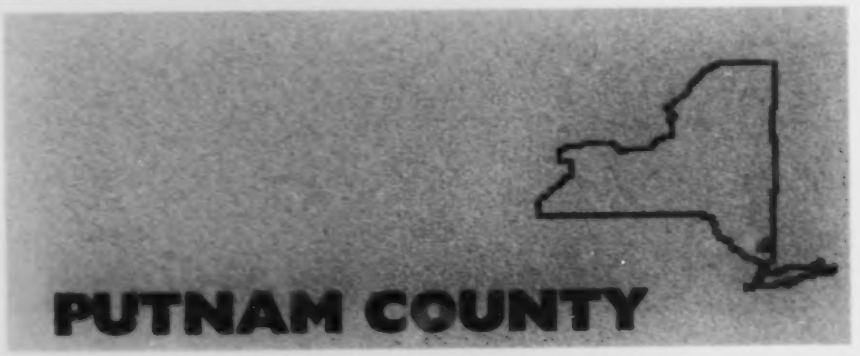
388

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	4,162	3,918	45	143	56
3-5	3,714	3,549	34	109	22
6-9	5,039	4,764	52	145	78
10-12	3,421	3,213	59	107	42
13-15	3,339	3,128	44	108	59
16-17	2,247	2,107	28	75	37
18-20	3,008	2,842	34	98	34
Total 0-20	24,930	23,521	296	785	328

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	83,184	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	359
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,543	19/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	45,600	72%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 765
Non-Marital Births (1992)	107	8%



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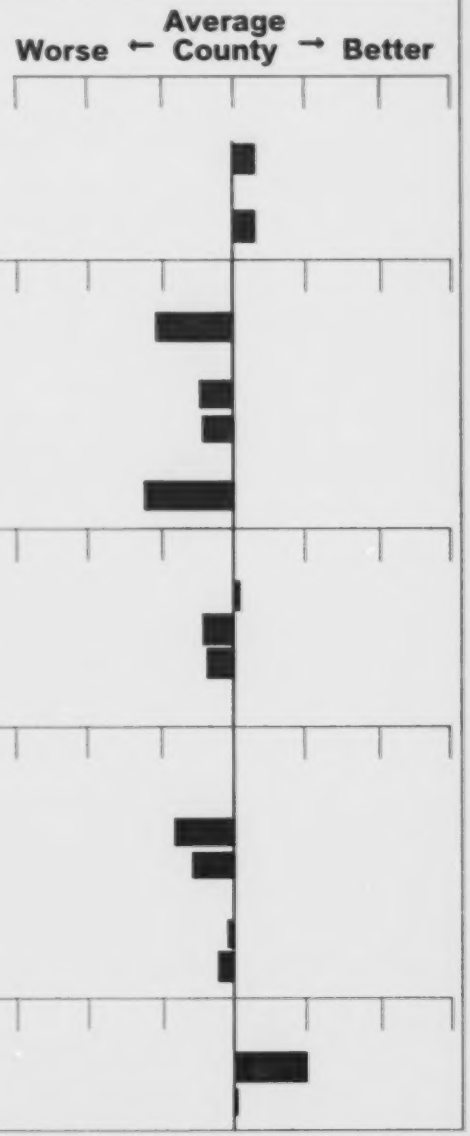
389

QUEENS

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	60,951	15%	82,830[2]	19%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	78,497	19%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	31,681	11%	41,602[1]	14%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	10,562	79%	11,263[1]	76%
- 6th Grade Math	11,674	86%	12,845[1]	85%
High School Dropouts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Regents Diplomas	1,843	22%	1,812[1]	19%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	2,592	8%	2,630[2]	8%
Infant Mortality	305[3]	10/*1,000*	287[4]	9/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	612	1/*1,000*	591[2]	1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	804	12/*1,000*	1,228	18/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	1,531	22/*1,000*	1,709	25/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	1,873	56/*1,000*	2,313[2]	65/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	3,426	138/*1,000*	3,539[2]	151/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	2,805	6/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	6,969	14/*1,000*	6,435	13/*1,000*



** For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
***1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	44,731	11%
Average	290,254	70
Distressed	63,134	15
Severely Distressed	15,363	4

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	271,641	33,358	12%
Single Mother	93,408	33,208	36
Single Father	19,559	4,916	25

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

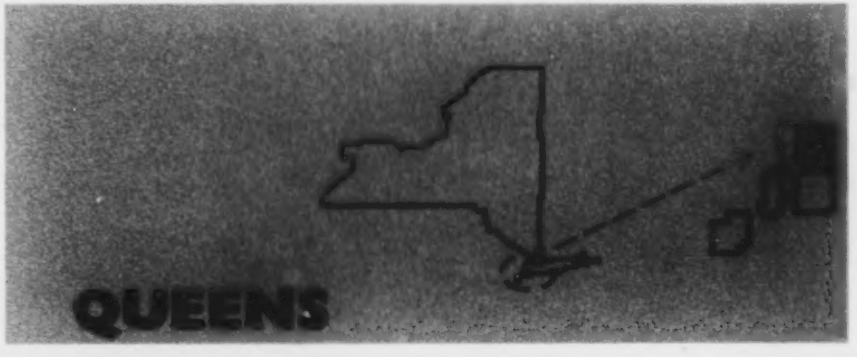
Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	146,396	7,758	5%
African-American	108,190	40,880	38
Latino	101,232	25,557	25
Asian	56,200	3,964	7
Native American	1,464	338	23

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	85,528	30,365	20,843	22,043	12,277
3-5	77,433	29,203	19,685	19,498	9,047
6-9	90,259	29,900	24,303	21,641	14,415
10-12	70,939	22,899	19,895	16,831	11,314
13-15	68,686	22,430	17,914	17,094	11,248
16-17	46,778	15,718	12,429	11,255	7,376
18-20	74,140	27,815	18,869	17,896	9,560
Total 0-20	513,763	178,330	133,938	126,258	75,237

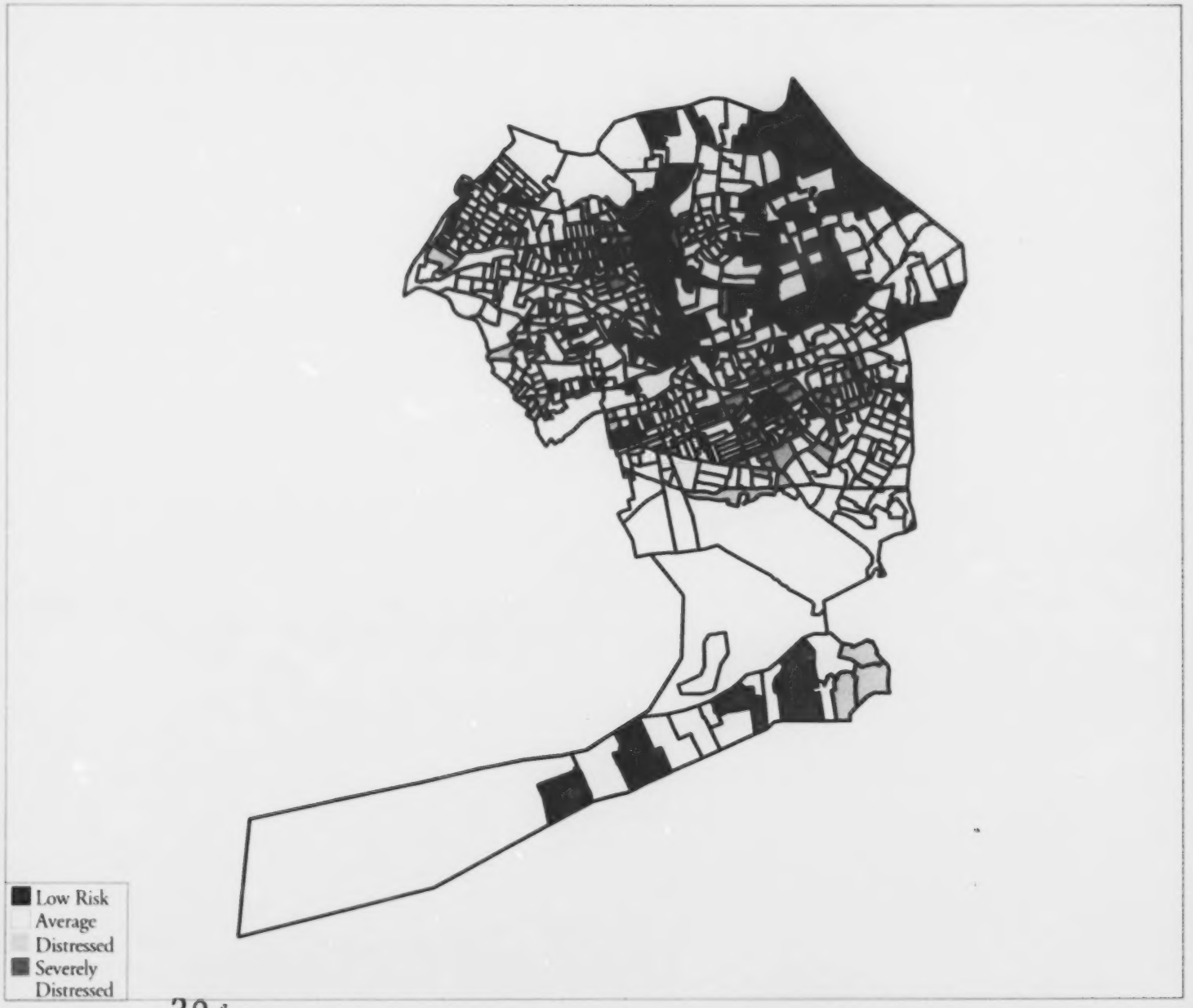
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	2,020,911	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	18,540
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	149,016	74/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	846,900	52%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 560
Non-Marital Births (1992)	11,277	35%



QUEENS

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

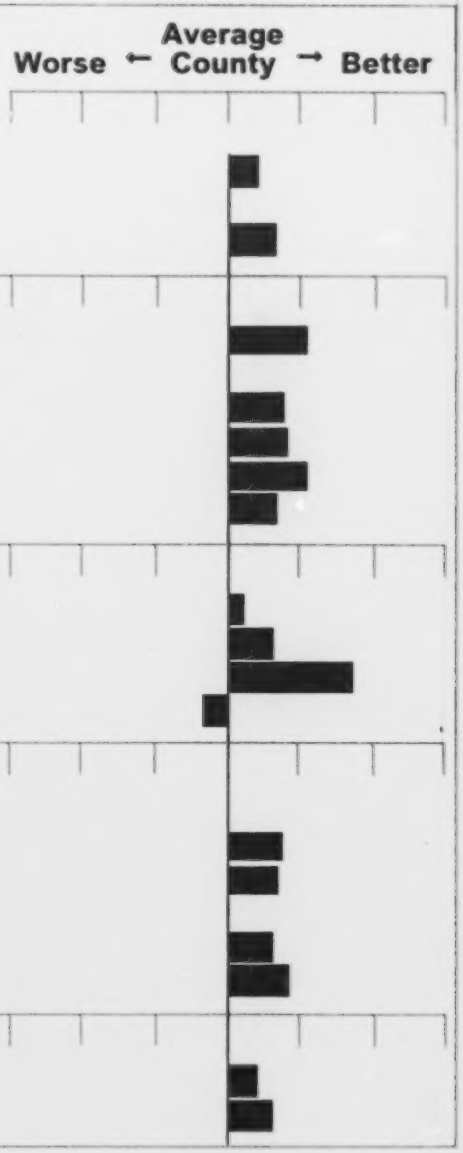
Jamaica & Surrounding Area

- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

RENSSELAER COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

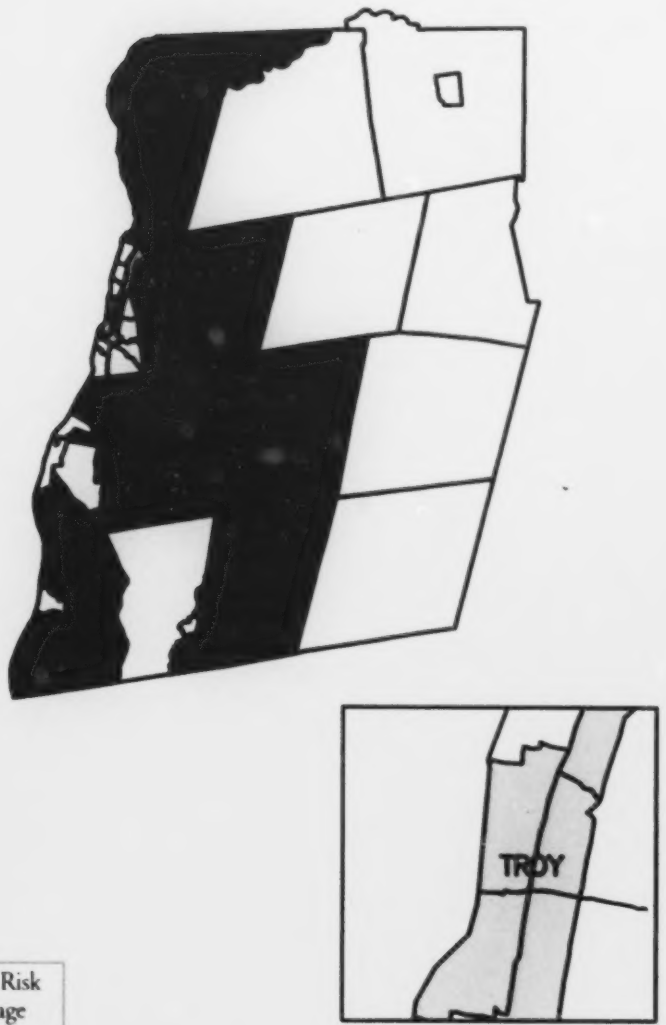
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	4,569	12%	6,860[2]	18%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	3,077	8%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	131	1%	135[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	1,332	92%	1,404[1]	92%
- 6th Grade Math	1,405	97%	1,472[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	203	3%	121	2%
Regents Diplomas	533	40%	520[1]	42%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	161	7%	142[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	16[3]	7/1,000	19[4]	9/1,000
Intentional Injuries	35	1/1,000	9[2]	/1,000
Students With Disabilities	2,109	9%	2,806[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	16	3/1,000	23	4/1,000
- Age 16-18	29	4/1,000	52	8/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	130	46/1,000	124[2]	45/1,000
- Age 18-19	290	108/1,000	218[2]	89/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	336	8/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	255	5/1,000	282	6/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	6,797	6,223	335	99	140
3-5	6,413	5,937	267	102	107
6-9	8,566	7,883	391	171	121
10-12	5,906	5,393	334	92	87
13-15	5,642	5,114	382	76	70
16-17	3,880	3,574	170	72	64
18-20	8,432	7,491	354	203	384
Total 0-20	45,636	41,615	2,233	815	973

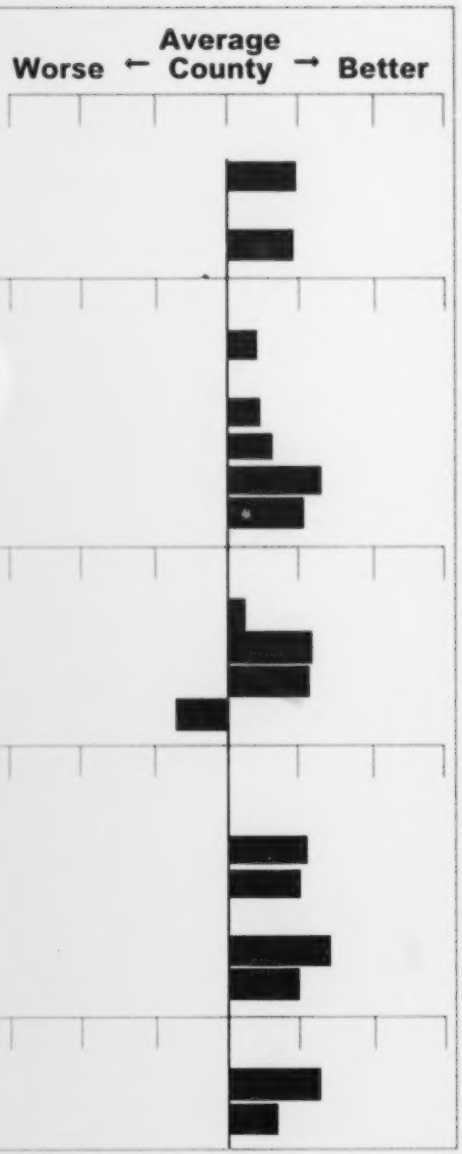
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	150,866	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	231
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	5,678	38/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	77,800	66%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 421
Non-Marital Births (1992)	610	28%

ROCKLAND COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	6,715	10%	8,110[2]	12%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	2,881	4%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	2,016	4%	2,461[1]	5%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	2,018	91%	2,039[1]	89%
- 6th Grade Math	2,135	95%	2,151[1]	94%
High School Dropouts	123	1%	200	2%
Regents Diplomas	1,367	48%	1,216[1]	47%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	259	6%	236[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	32[3]	8/*1,000*	35[4]	8/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	48	1/*1,000*	40[2]	1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	4,210	12%	4,692[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	9	1/*1,000*	13	1/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	32	3/*1,000*	45	4/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	200	34/*1,000*	134[2]	22/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	369	100/*1,000*	244[2]	81/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	376	5/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	509	6/*1,000*	423	5/*1,000*



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

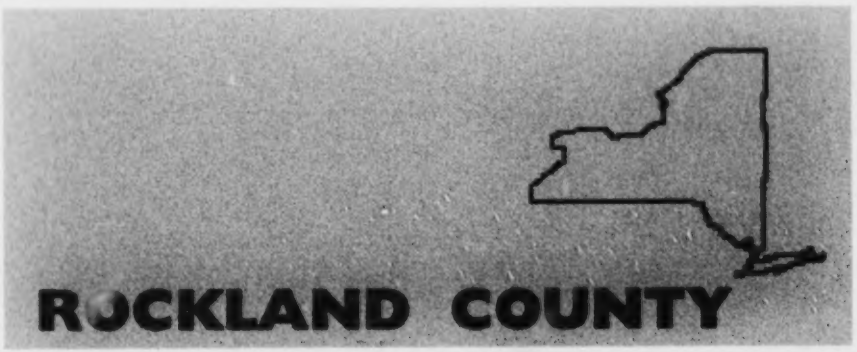
Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	12,107	8,993	1,579	1,020	515
3-5	10,739	8,367	1,026	899	447
6-9	15,662	11,580	1,893	1,242	947
10-12	11,570	8,337	1,516	951	766
13-15	11,919	8,474	1,627	1,053	765
16-17	8,026	5,832	1,059	666	469
18-20	10,071	7,755	1,051	867	398
Total 0-20	80,094	59,338	9,751	6,698	4,307

County Context

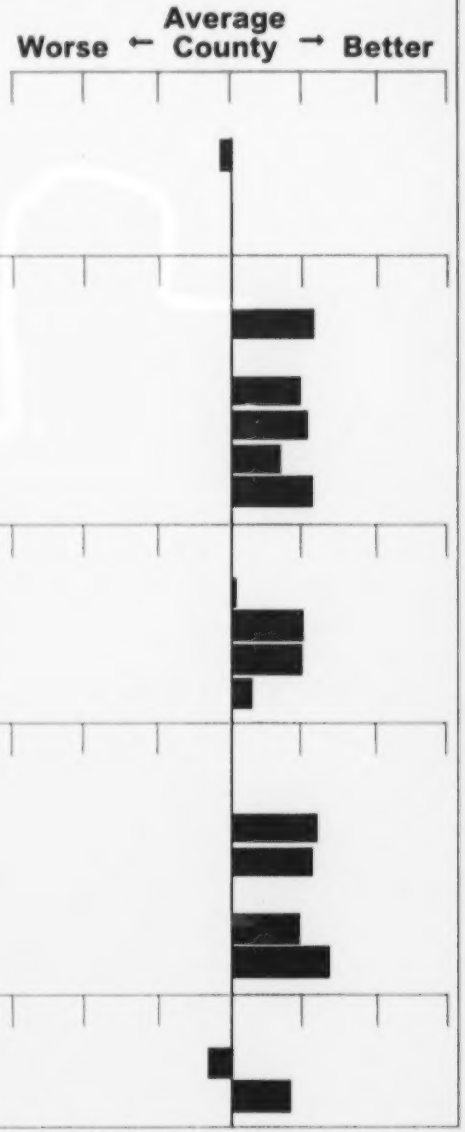
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	260,086	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	1,495
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	7,648	29/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	133,900	68%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 708
Non-Marital Births (1992)	631	15%



ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	5,774	20%	7,250[2]	25%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	7,756	27%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	2	<1%	21[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	1,167	96%	1,205[1]	95%
- 6th Grade Math	1,213	99%	1,254[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	189	3%	152	3%
Regents Diplomas	585	46%	576[1]	47%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	84	5%	88[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	10[3]	7/1,000	14[4]	9/1,000
Intentional Injuries	31	1/1,000	20[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	2,045	11%	2,255[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	1	/1,000	2	/1,000
- Age 16-18	16	3/1,000	14	3/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	69	31/1,000	80[2]	36/1,000
- Age 18-19	192	64/1,000	165[2]	61/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	355	10/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	153	4/1,000	145	4/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

■ Low Risk
Average
Distressed
■ Severely Distressed

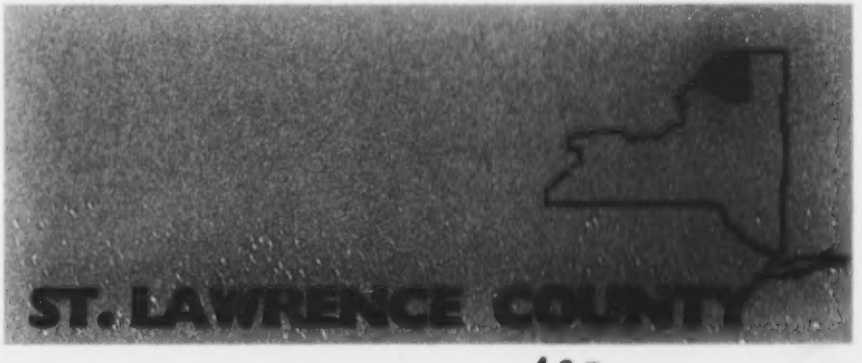
NOTE: All tracts in St. Lawrence County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	4,570	4,419	33	26	92
3-5	4,714	4,598	20	38	58
6-9	6,634	6,472	20	42	100
10-12	4,877	4,768	9	28	72
13-15	4,688	4,579	13	26	70
16-17	3,031	2,924	15	26	66
18-20	8,834	8,357	185	148	144
Total 0-20	37,348	36,117	295	334	602

County Context

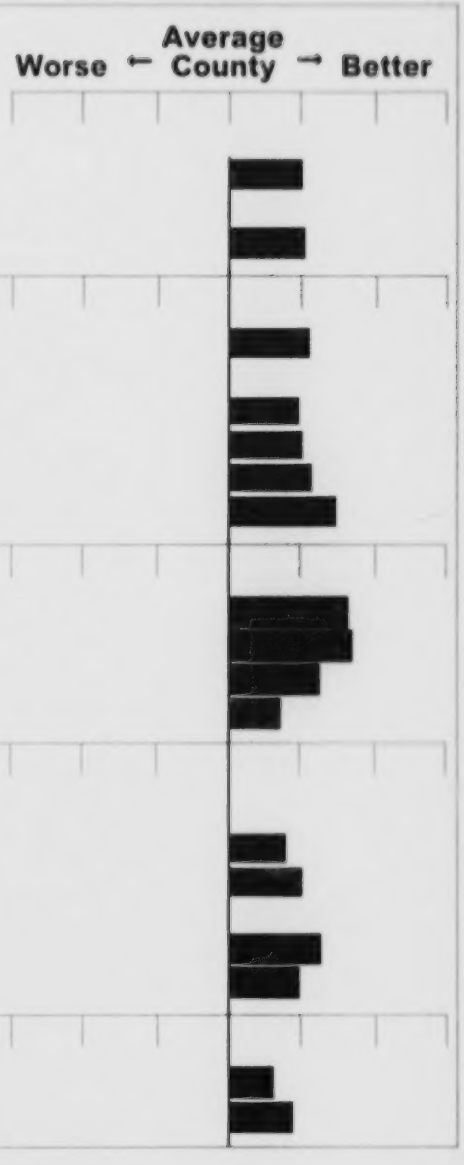
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	109,152	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	41
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	3,447	32/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	45,800	55%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 331
Non-Marital Births (1992)	475	32%



SARATOGA COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	3,248	7%	5,140[2]	11%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	54	<1%	62[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	2,043	92%	2,226[1]	95%
- 6th Grade Math	2,151	97%	2,327[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	266	3%	180	2%
Regents Diplomas	798	47%	1,062[1]	53%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	128	5%	127[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	16[3]	6/1,000	15[4]	5/1,000
Intentional Injuries	25	<1/1,000	24[2]	<1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	2,530	8%	3,765[1]	11%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	34	5/1,000	30	4/1,000
- Age 16-18	46	6/1,000	30	4/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	125	33/1,000	93[2]	25/1,000
- Age 18-19	235	87/1,000	193[2]	82/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	379	7/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	193	4/1,000	184	3/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

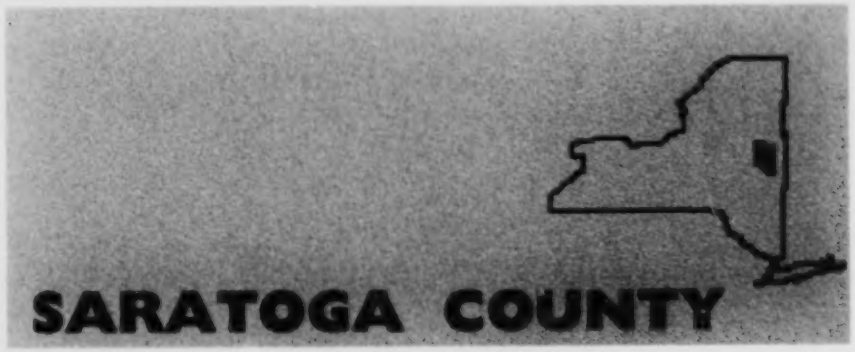
Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	8,547	8,254	103	108	82
3-5	8,086	7,813	83	111	79
6-9	10,987	10,536	130	141	180
10-12	7,757	7,379	194	82	102
13-15	7,591	7,267	160	66	98
16-17	4,819	4,639	54	52	74
18-20	7,691	7,376	128	106	81
Total 0-20	55,478	53,264	852	666	696

County Context

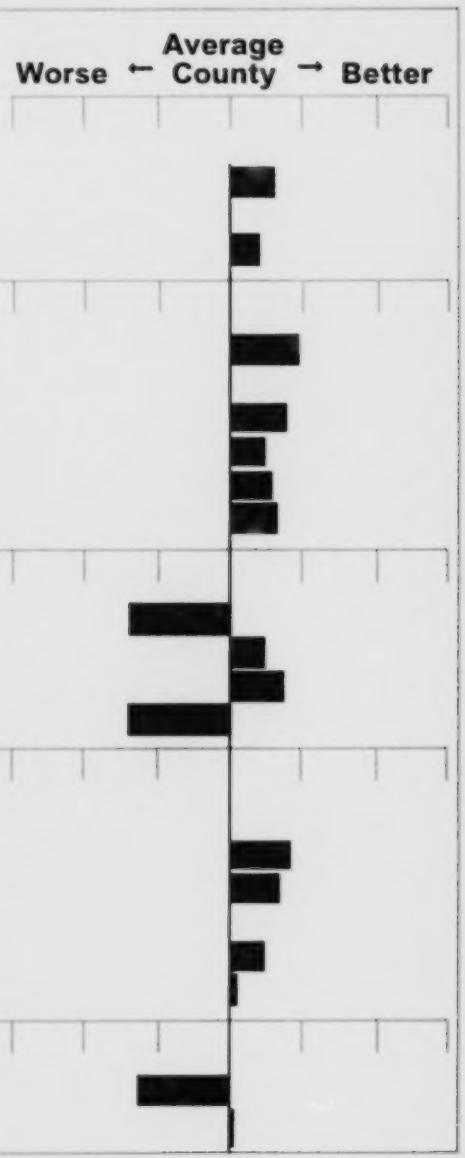
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	181,415	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	223
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	4,277	24/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	94,900	69%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 501
Non-Marital Births (1992)	471	18%



SCHENECTADY COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	3,917	11%	5,430[2]	16%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	5,405	16%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	236	1%	330[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	1,143	85%	1,222[1]	88%
- 6th Grade Math	1,278	95%	1,355[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	223	4%	160	3%
Regents Diplomas	496	39%	478[1]	42%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	136	6%	138[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	20[3]	9/*1,000*	26[4]	12/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	27	1/*1,000*	27[2]	1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	1,963	10%	2,781[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	45	9/*1,000*	18	3/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	30	5/*1,000*	40	8/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	157	60/*1,000*	125[2]	49/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	244	122/*1,000*	231[2]	131/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	525	14/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	342	8/*1,000*	502	13/*1,000*



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	11,558	34%
Average	17,395	51
Distressed	3,211	9
Severely Distressed	2,194	6

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	25,757	2,500	10%
Single Mother	6,266	2,295	37
Single Father	976	309	32

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	30,618	3,526	12%
African-American	2,159	1,382	64
Latino	911	428	47
Asian	606	60	10
Native American	64	9	14

1993 Population Estimates

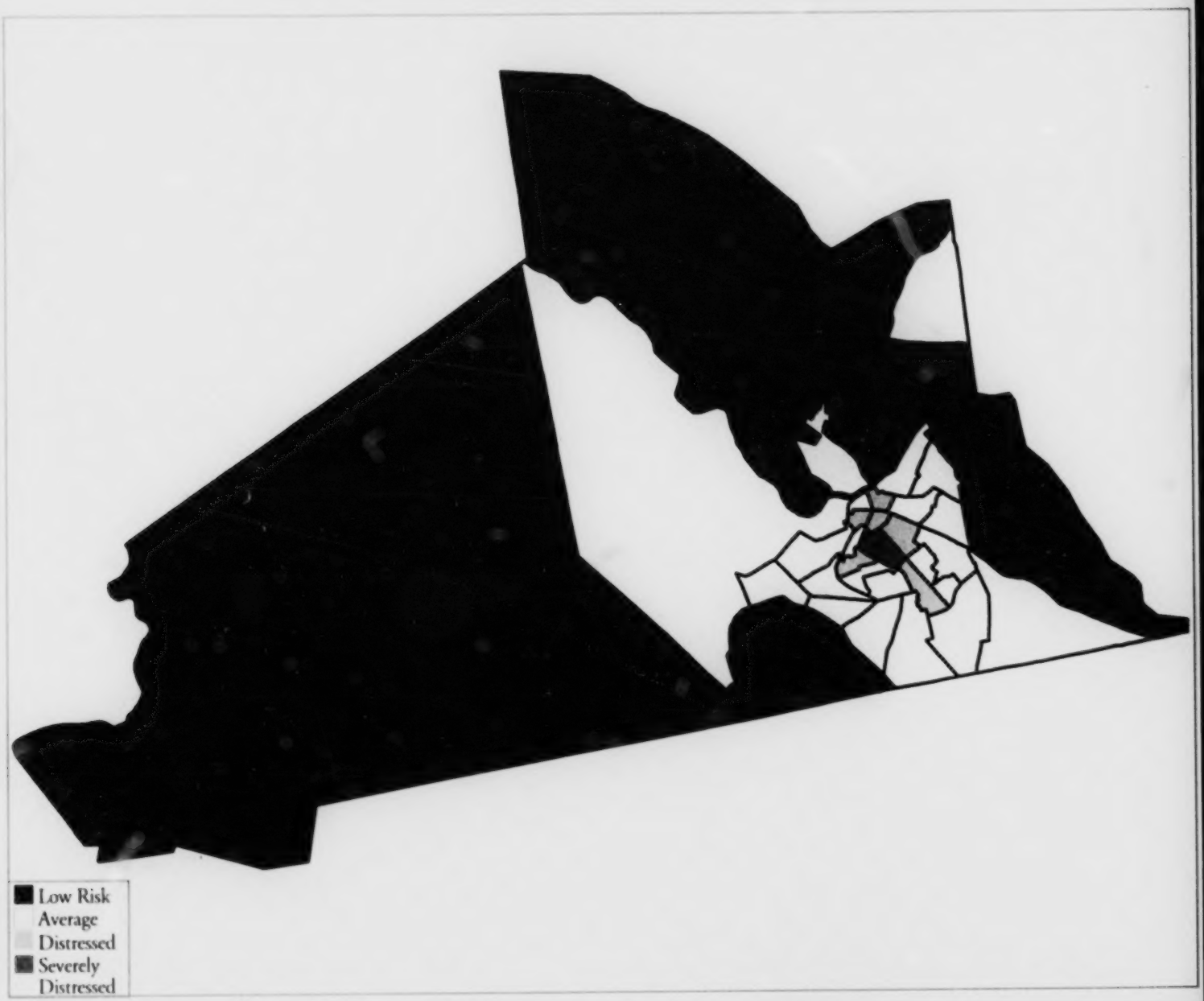
Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	6,660	5,873	477	207	103
3-5	5,556	5,107	193	173	83
6-9	8,145	7,026	678	240	201
10-12	5,322	4,676	376	127	143
13-15	5,272	4,517	508	105	142
16-17	3,471	3,115	190	77	89
18-20	5,685	5,122	305	149	109
Total 0-20	40,111	35,436	2,727	1,078	870

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	146,183	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	710
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	6,406	44/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	71,600	62%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 452
Non-Marital Births (1992)	595	29%

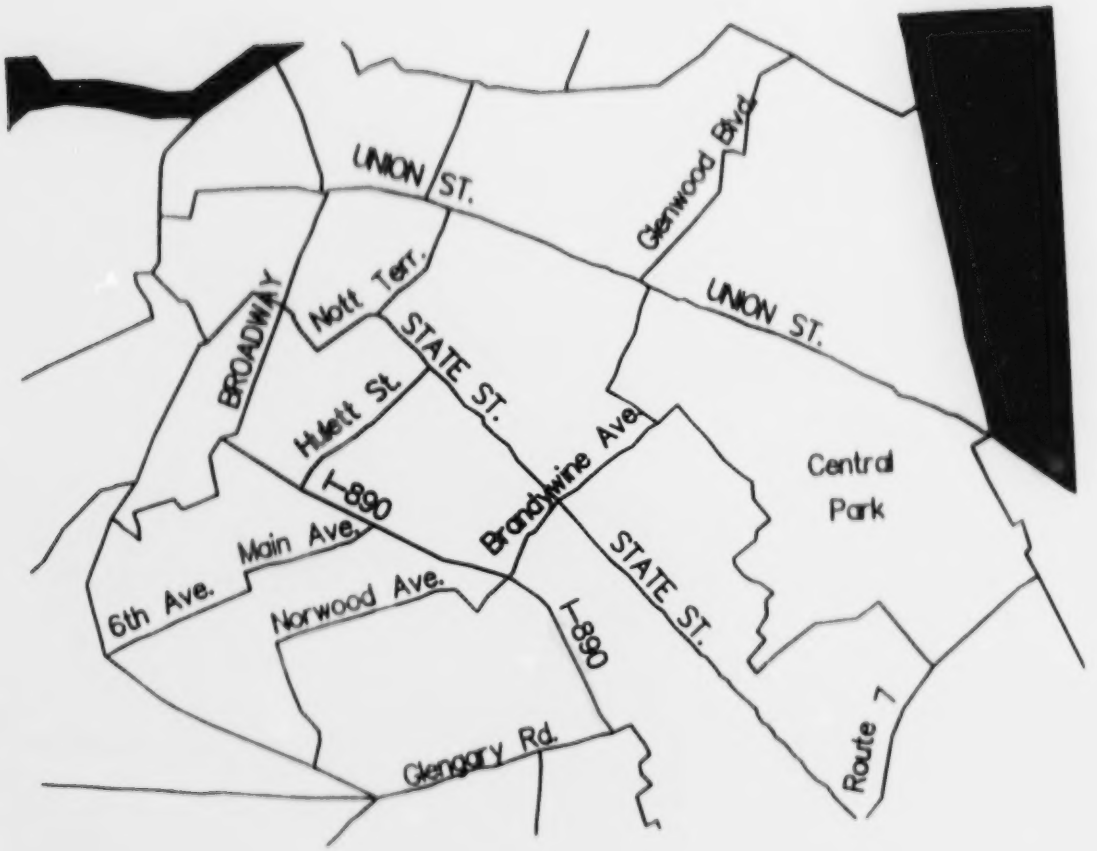
SCHENECTADY COUNTY

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

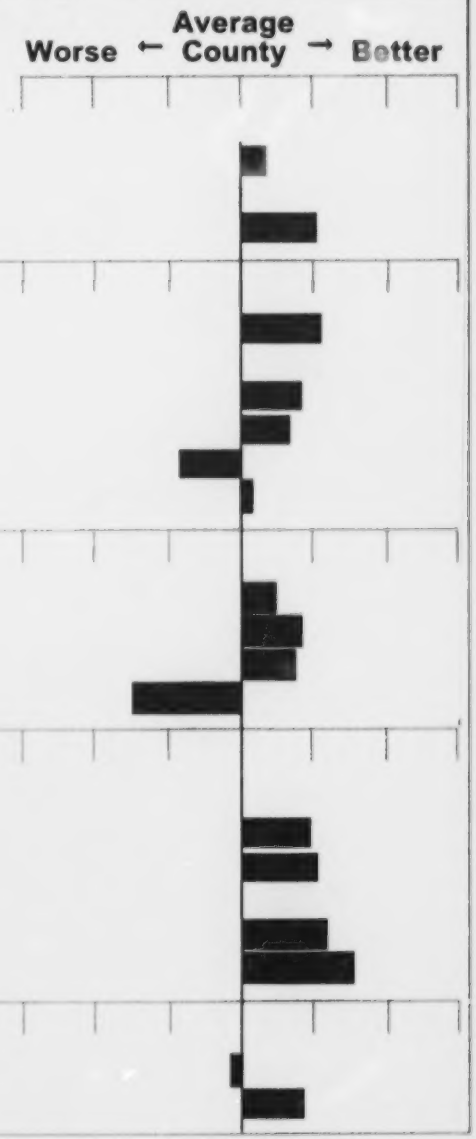
City of Schenectady



- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,262	16%	1,520[2]	19%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	1	<1%	13[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	327	90%	226[1]	90%
- 6th Grade Math	355	98%	403[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	54	3%	54	5%
Regents Diplomas	141	39%	125[1]	37%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	13	4%	23[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	2[3]	6/1,000	3[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	7	1/1,000	7[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	654	11%	778[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	3	2/1,000	3	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	5	3/1,000	6	3/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	16	25/1,000	18[2]	29/1,000
- Age 18-19	52	48/1,000	51[2]	50/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	99	10/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	52	5/1,000	38	4/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

NOTE: All tracts in Schoharie County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	1,266	1,217	14	28	7
3-5	1,391	1,336	17	25	13
6-9	1,891	1,834	14	25	18
10-12	1,401	1,357	7	27	10
13-15	1,246	1,193	5	38	10
16-17	910	874	7	25	4
18-20	2,589	2,429	74	70	16
Total 0-20	10,694	10,240	138	238	78

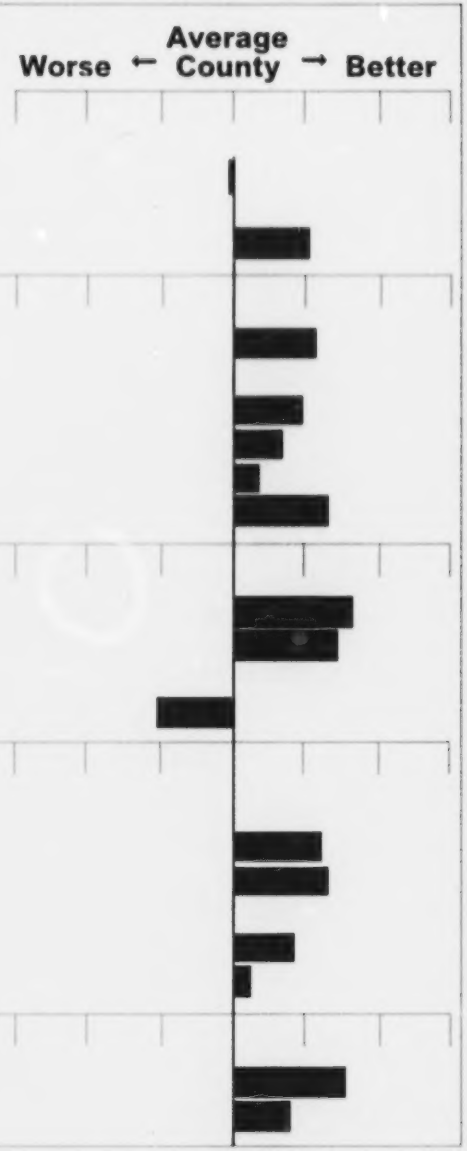
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	32,596	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	52
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	587	18/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	14,400	57%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 392
Non-Marital Births (1992)	88	23%

SCHUYLER COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

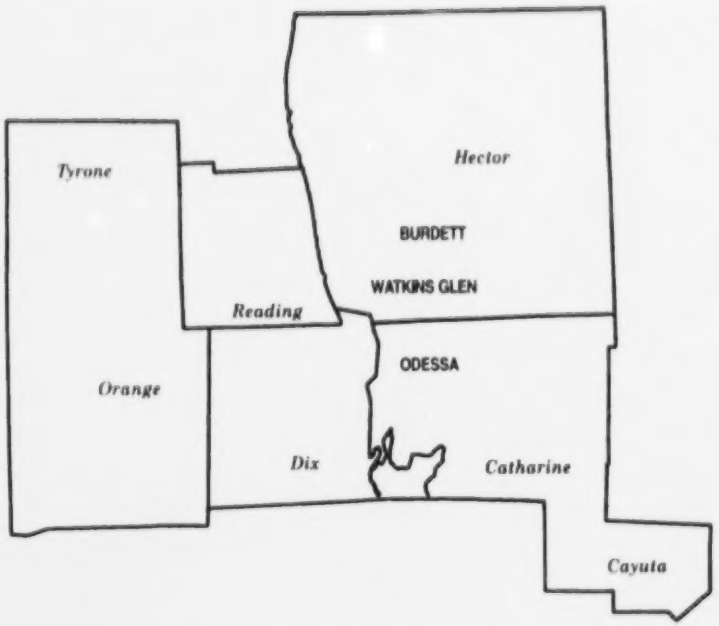
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	822	16%	1,220[2]	24%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	0	0%	0[1]	0%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	166	86%	178[1]	90%
- 6th Grade Math	185	97%	195[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	42	6%	24	3%
Regents Diplomas	69	39%	89[1]	51%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	21	8%	12[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	1[3]	4/*1,000*	1[4]	5/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	6	1/*1,000*	<6[2]	---
Students With Disabilities	277	11/*1,000*	318[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	1	1/*1,000*	0	0/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	1	1/*1,000*	0	0/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	11	29/*1,000*	14[2]	38/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	32	141/*1,000*	24[2]	123/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	22	4/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	15	3/*1,000*	24	4/*1,000*



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

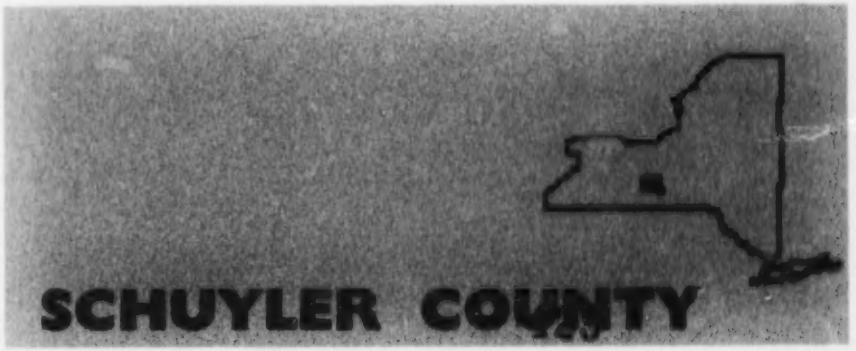
NOTE: All tracts in Schuyler County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	799	781	3	11	4
3-5	838	820	3	12	3
6-9	1,139	1,126	2	7	4
10-12	894	881	3	7	3
13-15	842	825	5	7	5
16-17	502	489	7	4	2
18-20	641	596	24	14	7
Total 0-20	5,655	5,518	47	62	28

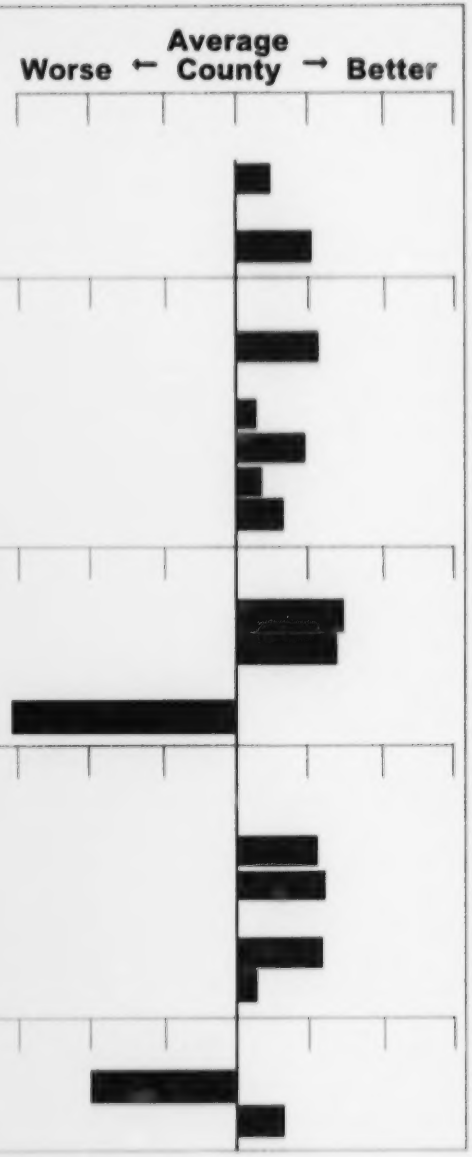
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	18,158	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	55
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	428	24/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	8,200	60%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 344
Non-Marital Births (1992)	73	32%



CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,349	15%	1,530[2]	18%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	23	<1%	7[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	280	88%	281[1]	94%
- 6th Grade Math	305	96%	278[1]	92%
High School Dropouts	54	3%	50	3%
Regents Diplomas	145	41%	133[1]	42%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	26	5%	25[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	4[3]	8/1,000	3[4]	6/1,000
Intentional Injuries	<6	<1/1,000	<6[2]	<1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	632	12%	771[1]	15%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	1	1/1,000	1	1/1,000
- Age 16-18	3	2/1,000	2	1/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	23	32/1,000	20[2]	29/1,000
- Age 18-19	39	94/1,000	42[2]	121/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	154	16/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	51	5/1,000	58	6/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

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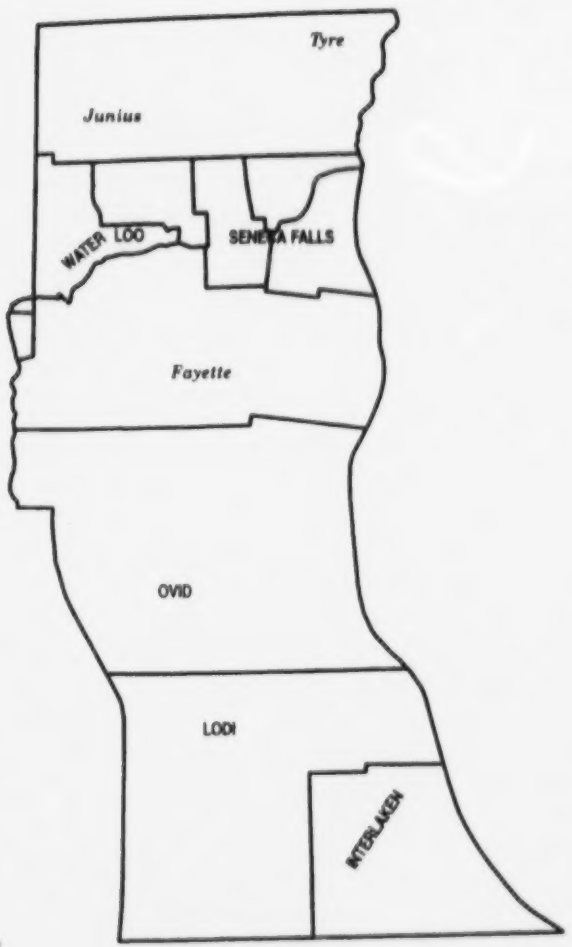
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

NOTE: All tracts in Seneca County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	1,528	1,450	29	27	22
3-5	1,559	1,494	29	21	15
6-9	1,923	1,836	37	31	19
10-12	1,493	1,433	26	23	11
13-15	1,253	1,193	26	19	15
16-17	949	899	18	13	19
18-20	1,237	1,159	44	22	12
Total 0-20	9,942	9,464	209	156	113

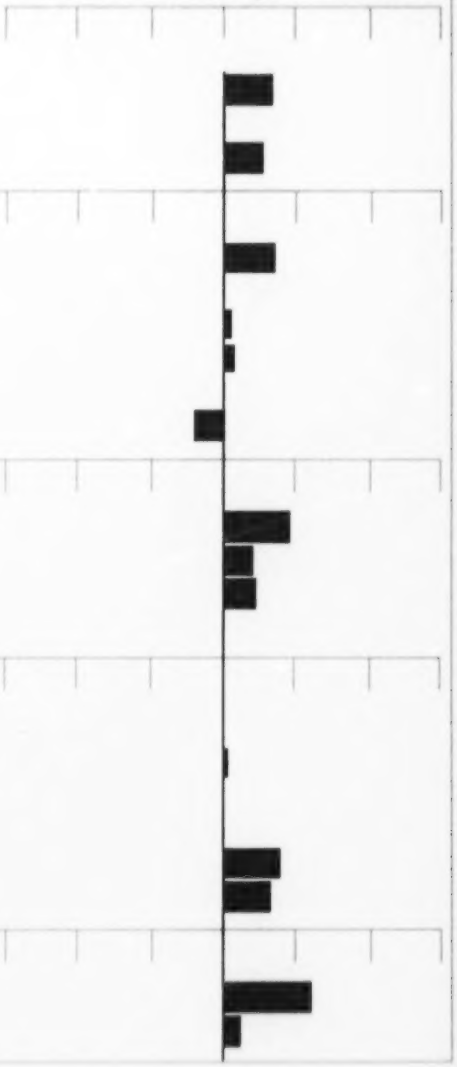
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	32,885	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	101
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	656	20/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	15,500	62%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 396
Non-Marital Births (1992)	131	28%

STATEN ISLAND

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	11,041	12%	14,690[2]	15%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	12,264	13%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	1,445	2%	1,842[1]	3%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	2,375	81%	2,635[1]	83%
- 6th Grade Math	2,531	87%	2,762[1]	90%
High School Dropouts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Regents Diplomas	607	28%	685[1]	29%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	435	7%	442[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	52[3]	8/1,000	45[4]	7/1,000
Intentional Injuries	77	1/1,000	93[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	114	8/1,000	171	10/1,000
- Age 16-18	272	18/1,000	263	17/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	276	36/1,000	312[2]	40/1,000
- Age 18-19	503	95/1,000	509[2]	100/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	576	5/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	1,289	12/1,000	1,228	10/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	36,726	39%
Average	45,692	48
Distressed	8,452	9
Severely Distressed	3,812	4

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	73,239	4,698	6%
Single Mother	15,182	6,018	40
Single Father	2,661	745	28

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

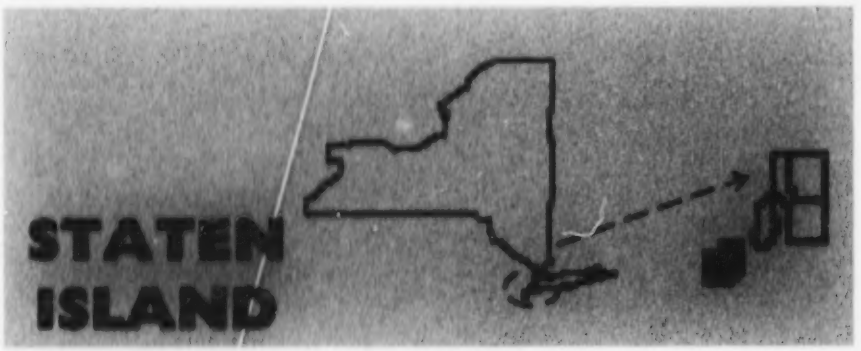
Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	69,498	2,960	4%
African-American	10,044	6,004	60
Latino	10,033	2,972	30
Asian	4,928	271	5
Native American	179	57	32

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	19,758	14,425	2,156	2,289	888
3-5	18,726	13,987	1,846	2,087	806
6-9	20,979	14,970	2,482	2,223	1,304
10-12	16,093	11,206	1,969	1,759	1,159
13-15	16,410	11,344	2,257	1,705	1,104
16-17	10,262	7,342	1,196	989	735
18-20	16,011	12,322	1,437	1,531	721
Total 0-20	118,239	85,596	13,343	12,583	6,717

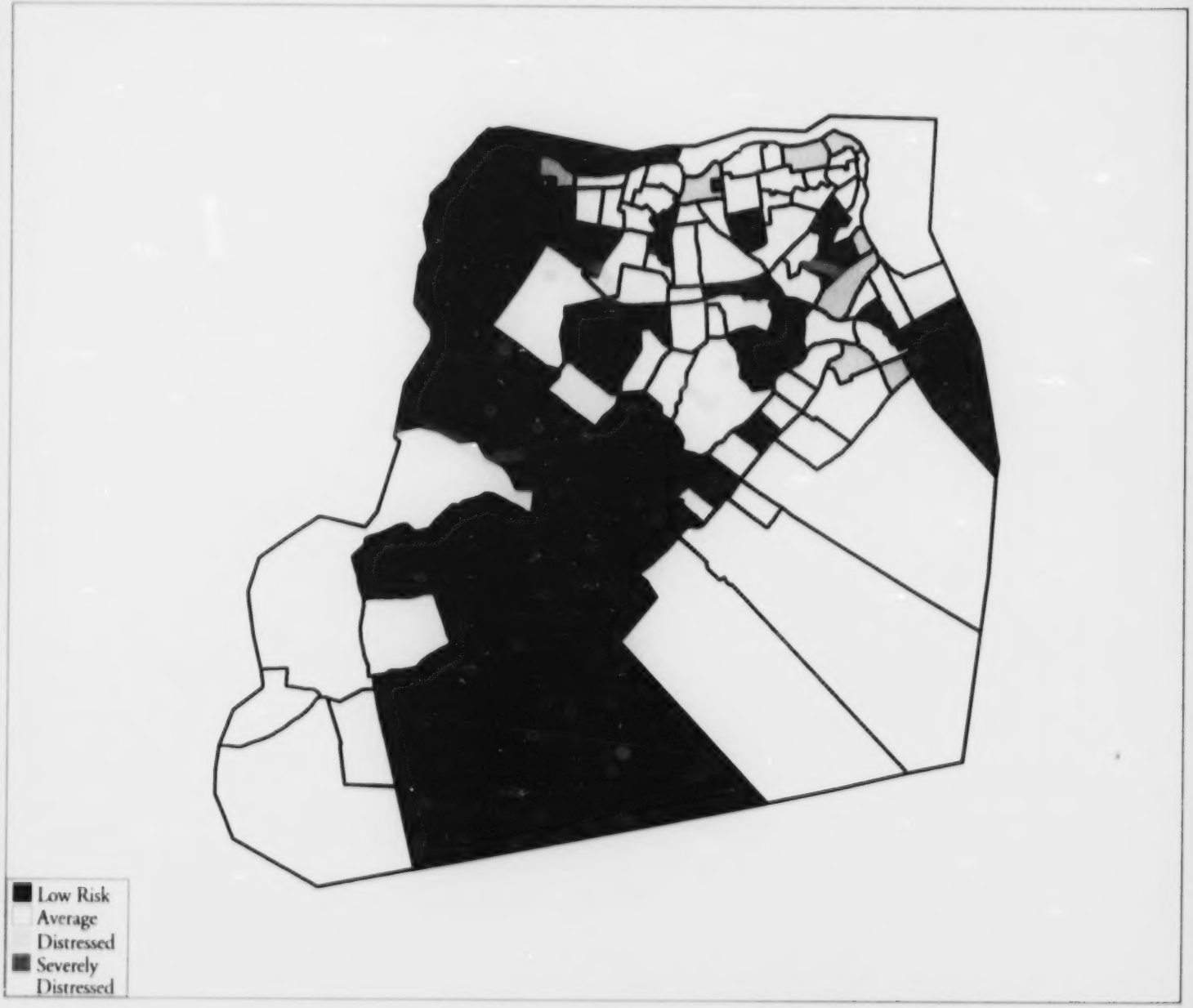
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	401,799	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	6,810
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	18,203	45/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	165,000	53%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 578
Non-Marital Births (1992)	1,319	20%

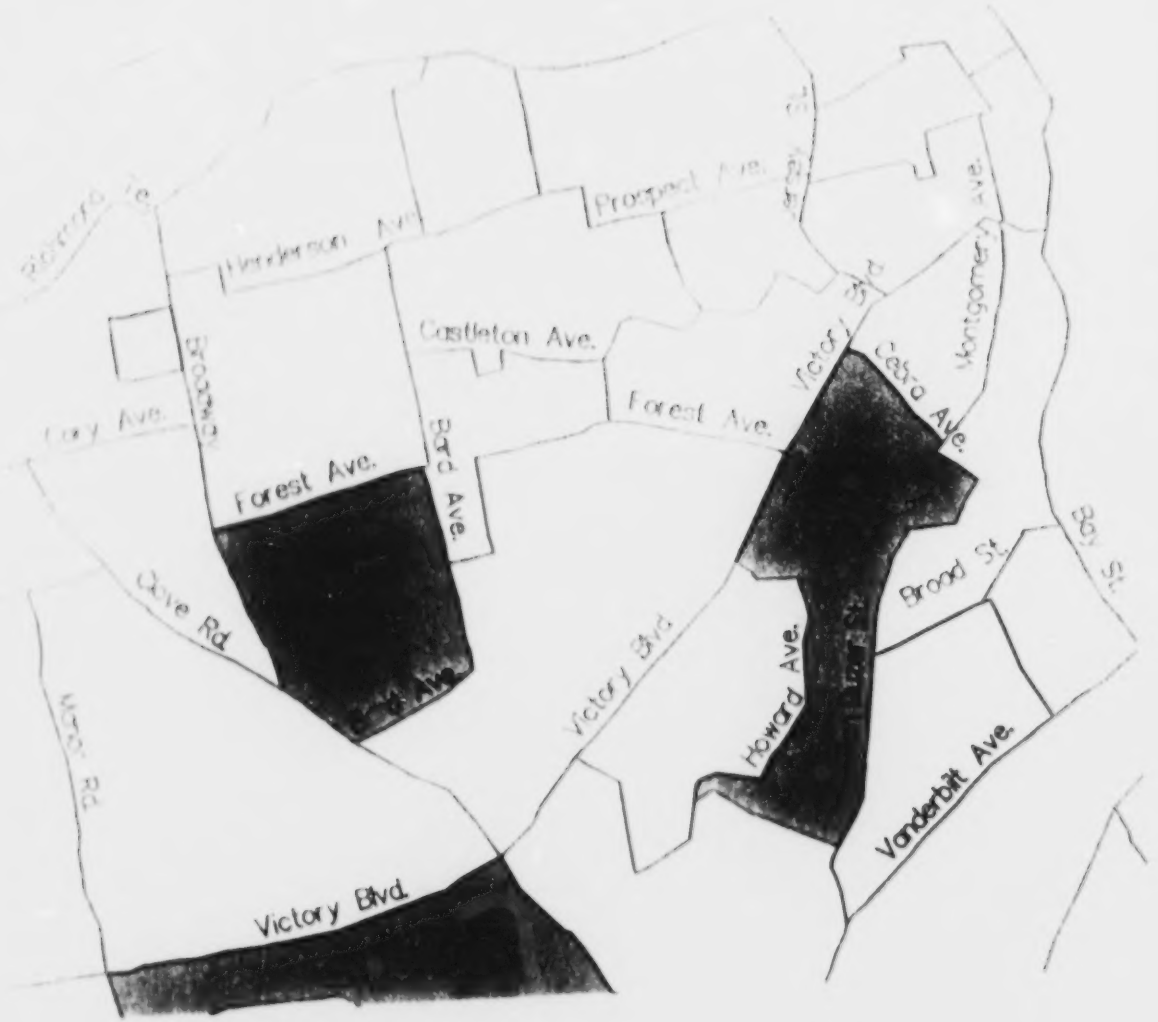


STATEN ISLAND

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS



NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS
North Shore Area

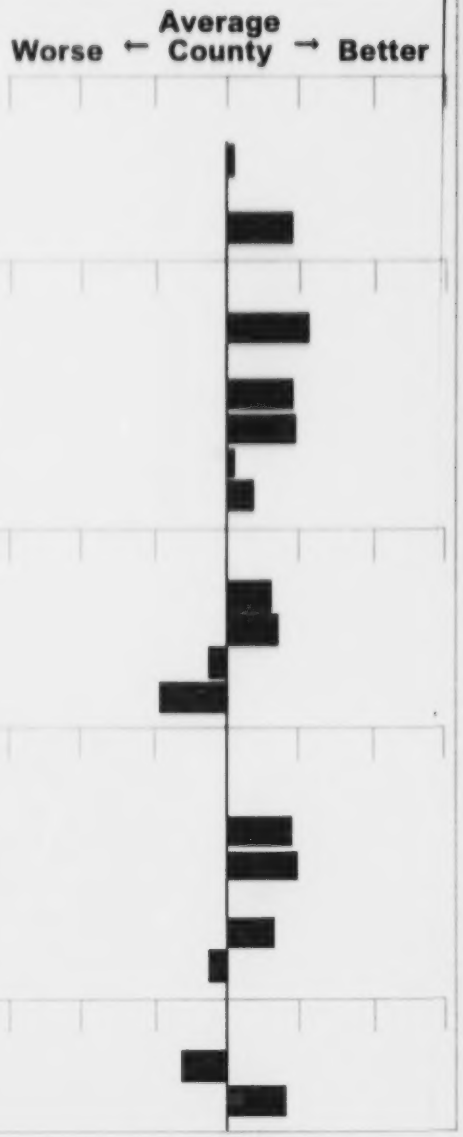


- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

STEUBEN COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

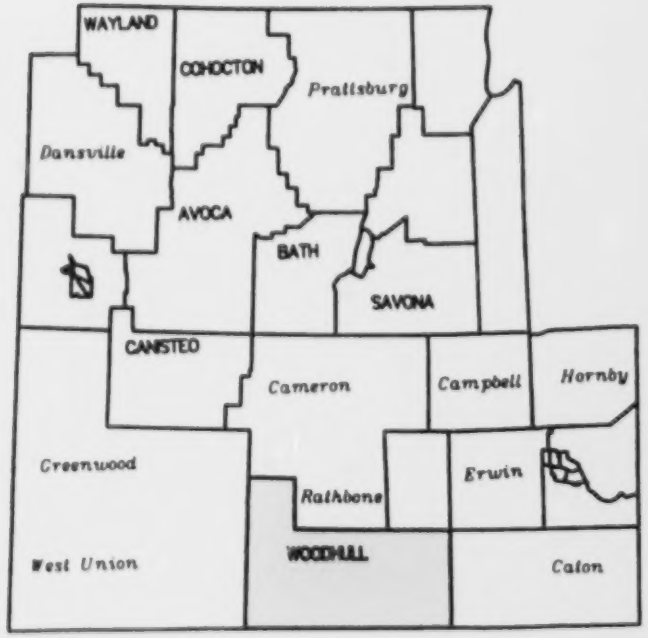
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	5,053	18%	5,940[2]	22%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	966	4%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	12	<1%	28[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	1,234	90%	1,189[1]	94%
- 6th Grade Math	1,351	96%	1,248[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	189	3%	191	4%
Regents Diplomas	518	43%	475[1]	39%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	80	5%	87[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	12[3]	8/1,000	11[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	31	1/1,000	35[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,837	10/1,000	2,448[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	10	2/1,000	13	3/1,000
- Age 16-18	11	3/1,000	18	5/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	101	48/1,000	92[2]	44/1,000
- Age 18-19	188	149/1,000	153[2]	153/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	331	12/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	131	4/1,000	125	4/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



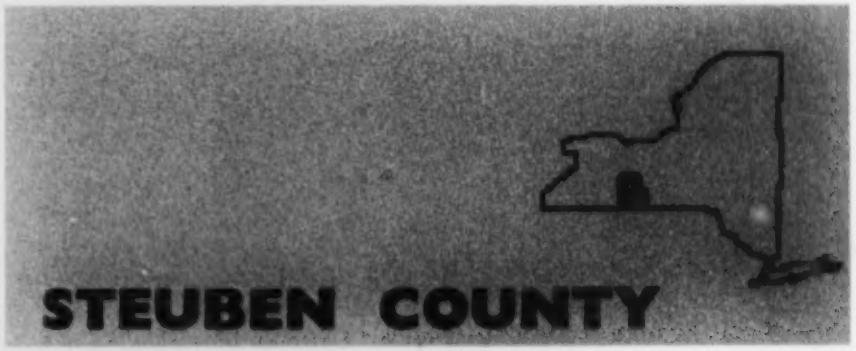
Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	4,406	4,265	69	34	38
3-5	4,560	4,427	55	42	36
6-9	6,208	5,998	84	56	70
10-12	4,577	4,449	57	29	42
13-15	4,370	4,240	41	25	64
16-17	2,846	2,741	41	16	48
18-20	3,381	3,296	38	20	27
Total 0-20	30,348	29,416	385	222	325

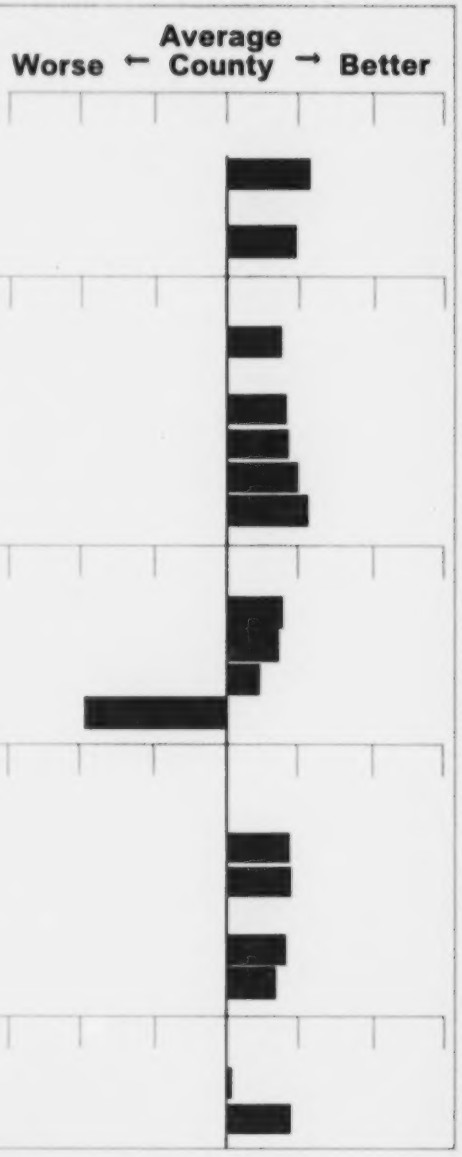
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	95,997	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	69
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	3,004	31/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	6,600	9%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 341
Non-Marital Births (1992)	437	32%



CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	20,465	6%	29,890[2]	9%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	8,521	3%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	4,250	2%	5,838[1]	2%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	12,395	94%	12,921[1]	93%
- 6th Grade Math	13,011	98%	13,646[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	1,635	2%	1,478	2%
Regents Diplomas	6,871	43%	6,858[1]	48%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	1,262	6%	1,299[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	169[3]	8/1,000	156[4]	7/1,000
Intentional Injuries	324	1/1,000	321[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	26,402	12%	29,988[1]	14%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	146	3/1,000	179	3/1,000
- Age 16-18	363	6/1,000	317	6/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	1,237	44/1,000	1,088[2]	40/1,000
- Age 18-19	2,626	134/1,000	1,821[2]	99/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	3,446	9/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	1,348	3/1,000	1,247	3/1,000



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* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	62,883	51,694	4,460	5,499	1,230
3-5	60,751	50,460	4,257	4,955	1,079
6-9	70,502	56,612	5,854	6,082	1,954
10-12	56,773	45,228	4,936	4,874	1,735
13-15	56,510	45,781	3,944	5,142	1,643
16-17	37,394	30,100	3,036	3,208	1,050
18-20	57,630	46,260	4,624	5,134	1,612
Total 0-20	402,443	326,135	31,111	34,894	10,303

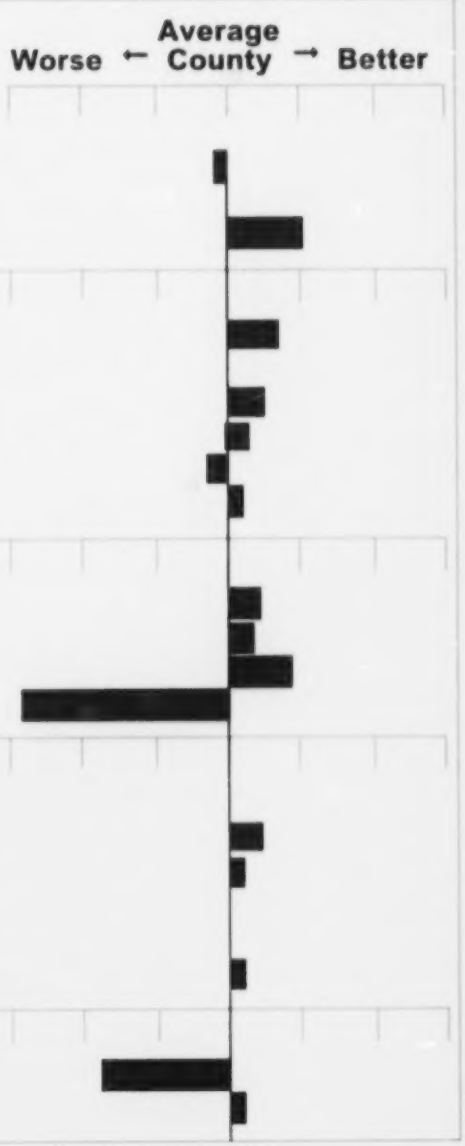
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	1,364,734	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	1,498
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	59,241	43/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	638,400	60%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 802
Non-Marital Births (1992)	3,677	18%

SULLIVAN COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	3,047	17%	4,500[2]	26%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	231	2%	340[1]	3%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	550	88%	658[1]	86%
- 6th Grade Math	585	93%	712[1]	94%
High School Dropouts	87	3%	130	4%
Regents Diplomas	197	35%	235[1]	37%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	75	7%	69[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	11[3]	10/1,000	9[3]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	25	1/1,000	12[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,381	13%	1,661[1]	15%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	14	5/1,000	18	9/1,000
- Age 16-18	36	13/1,000	39	15/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	59	47/1,000	81[2]	64/1,000
- Age 18-19	122	128/1,000	100[2]	126/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	293	16/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	354	18/1,000	210	11/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

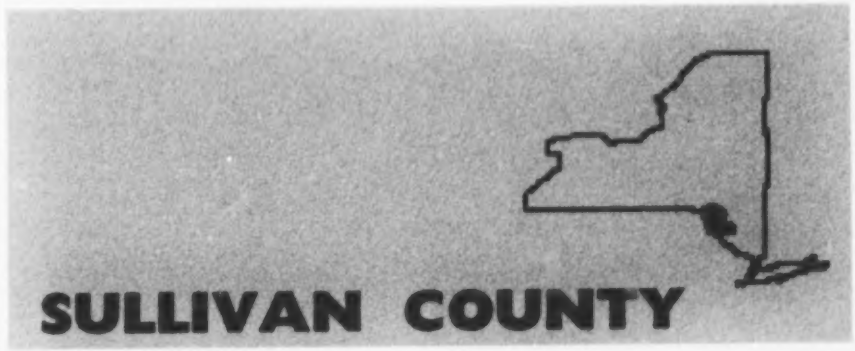
- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	3,120	2,591	249	257	23
3-5	2,861	2,354	240	246	21
6-9	4,203	3,547	291	311	54
10-12	2,696	2,256	199	203	38
13-15	2,756	2,176	306	239	35
16-17	1,757	1,312	261	168	16
18-20	2,559	1,891	376	263	29
Total 0-20	19,952	16,127	1,922	1,687	216

County Context

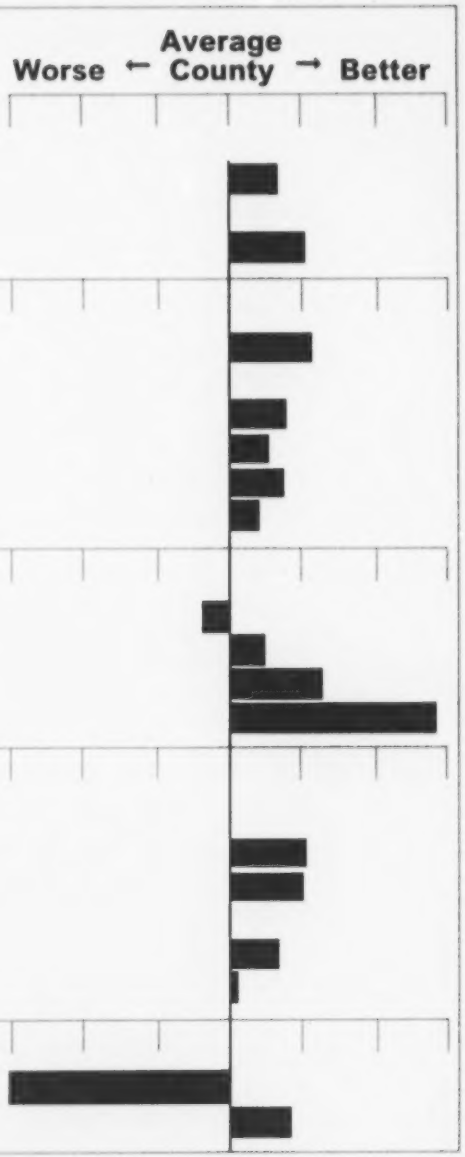
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	67,776	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	70
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	3,111	46/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	30,600	59%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 459
Non-Marital Births (1992)	303	30%



TIOGA COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

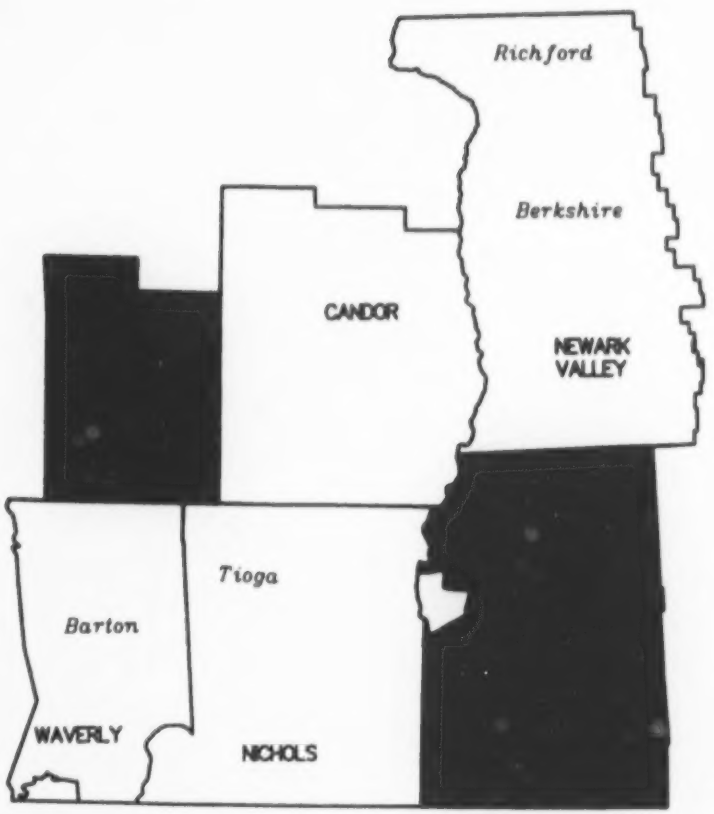
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,871	13%	2,240[2]	15%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	12	<1%	13[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	614	88%	674[1]	89%
- 6th Grade Math	676	96%	740[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	74	3%	72	3%
Regents Diplomas	205	35%	217[1]	39%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	41	5%	45[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	6[3]	8/*1,000*	7[4]	10/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	<6	<1/*1,000*	7[2]	<1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	812	8%	953[1]	9%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	4	2/*1,000*	3	1/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	1	<1/*1,000*	8	4/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	42	38/*1,000*	47[2]	43/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	78	122/*1,000*	71[2]	132/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	352	22/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	83	5/*1,000*	62	4/*1,000*



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



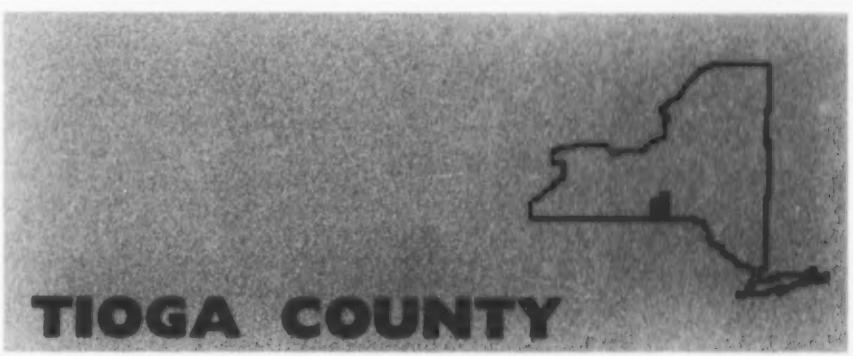
- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,558	2,494	15	23	26
3-5	2,614	2,543	18	32	21
6-9	3,501	3,388	24	49	40
10-12	2,481	2,414	18	27	22
13-15	2,455	2,404	6	22	23
16-17	1,502	1,453	7	18	24
18-20	1,734	1,698	13	9	14
Total 0-20	16,845	16,394	101	180	170

County Context

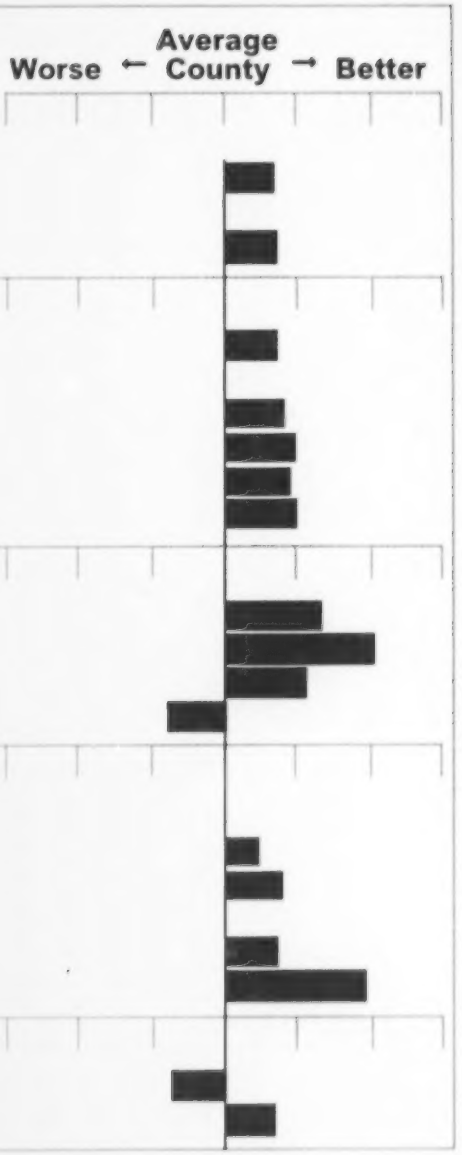
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	52,007	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	100
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,116	21/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	24,400	64%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 382
Non-Marital Births (1992)	108	16%



TOMPKINS COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	2,516	14%	2,800[2]	15%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	1,477	8%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	337	3%	379[1]	3%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	733	92%	815[1]	94%
- 6th Grade Math	789	97%	835[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	130	4%	80	2%
Regents Diplomas	306	46%	343[1]	47%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	48	4%	48[2]	4%
Infant Mortality	10[3]	9/1,000	7[4]	6/1,000
Intentional Injuries	27	1/1,000	14[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,424	11%	1,650[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	12	4/1,000	19	7/1,000
- Age 16-18	13	2/1,000	36	7/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	78	57/1,000	59[2]	43/1,000
- Age 18-19	139	31/1,000	120[2]	28/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	322	12/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	137	4/1,000	165	5/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

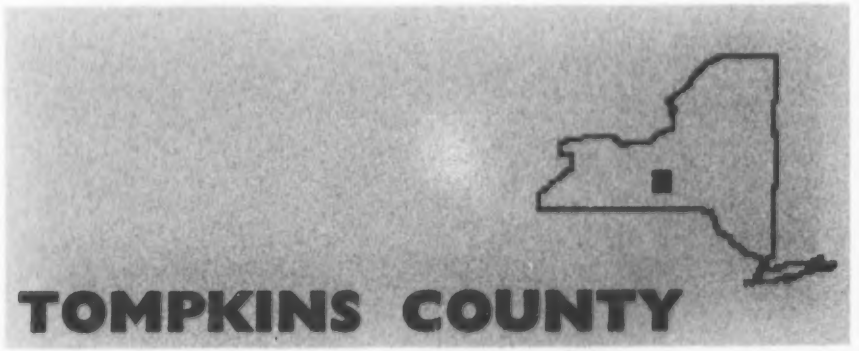
Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	3,279	2,841	133	104	201
3-5	3,437	3,074	145	76	142
6-9	4,453	3,972	198	81	202
10-12	2,970	2,604	152	68	146
13-15	2,794	2,388	219	74	113
16-17	1,883	1,583	129	61	110
18-20	12,625	10,583	404	478	1,160
Total 0-20	31,441	27,045	1,380	942	2,074

County Context

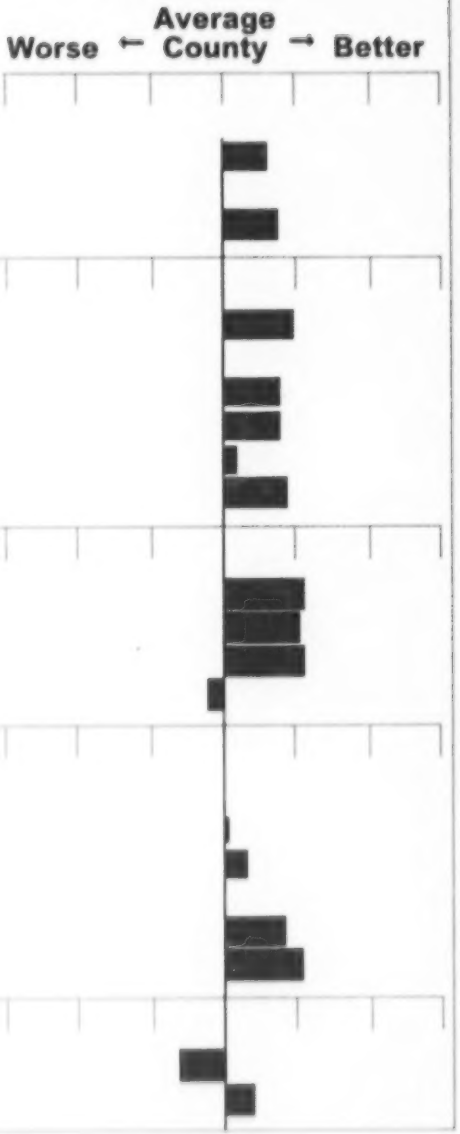
Total Population (1993)	92,108	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	194
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	4,869	53/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	46,700	62%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 489
Non-Marital Births (1992)	241	21%



ULSTER COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	3,909	10%	6,270[2]	16%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	2,133	6%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	241	1%	310[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	1,476	92%	1,676[1]	92%
- 6th Grade Math	1,535	96%	1,793[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	258	4%	260	4%
Regents Diplomas	661	44%	530[1]	46%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	141	6%	137[2]	6%
Infant Mortality	13[3]	5/1,000	16[4]	7/1,000
Intentional Injuries	32	1/1,000	23[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	2,682	10%	3,299[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	25	4/1,000	63	11/1,000
- Age 16-18	30	5/1,000	79	13/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	134	47/1,000	109[2]	38/1,000
- Age 18-19	222	90/1,000	171[2]	77/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	513	12/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	362	8/1,000	396	8/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

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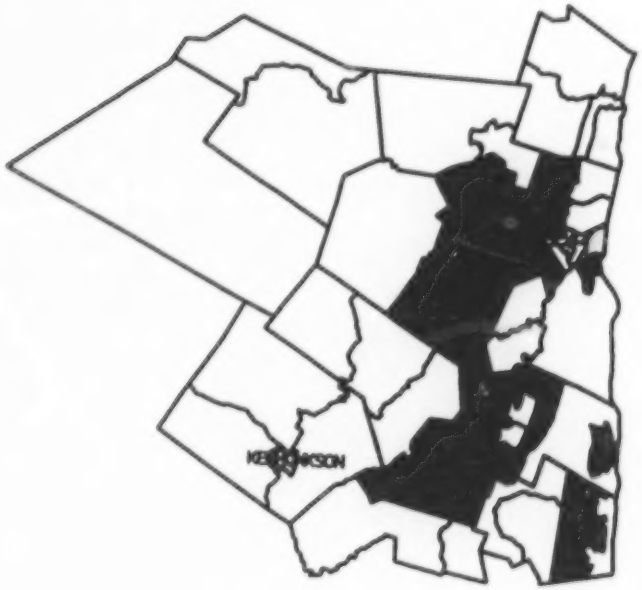
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



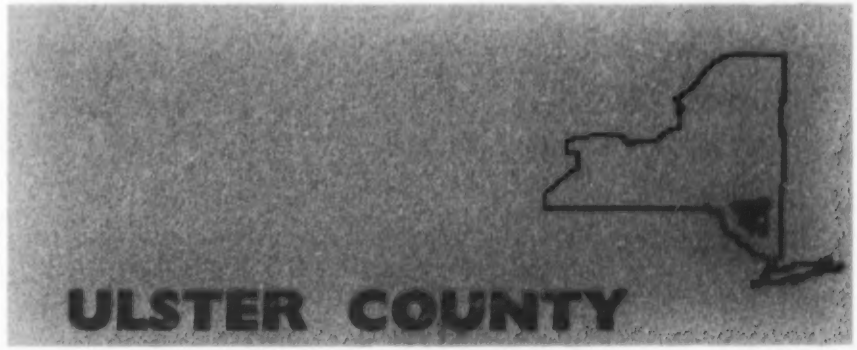
- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	7,483	6,582	344	405	152
3-5	7,215	6,548	254	338	75
6-9	9,187	8,028	542	422	195
10-12	6,485	5,650	373	363	99
13-15	5,978	5,182	303	374	119
16-17	3,963	3,416	230	254	63
18-20	6,878	5,913	390	452	123
Total 0-20	47,189	41,319	2,436	2,608	826

County Context

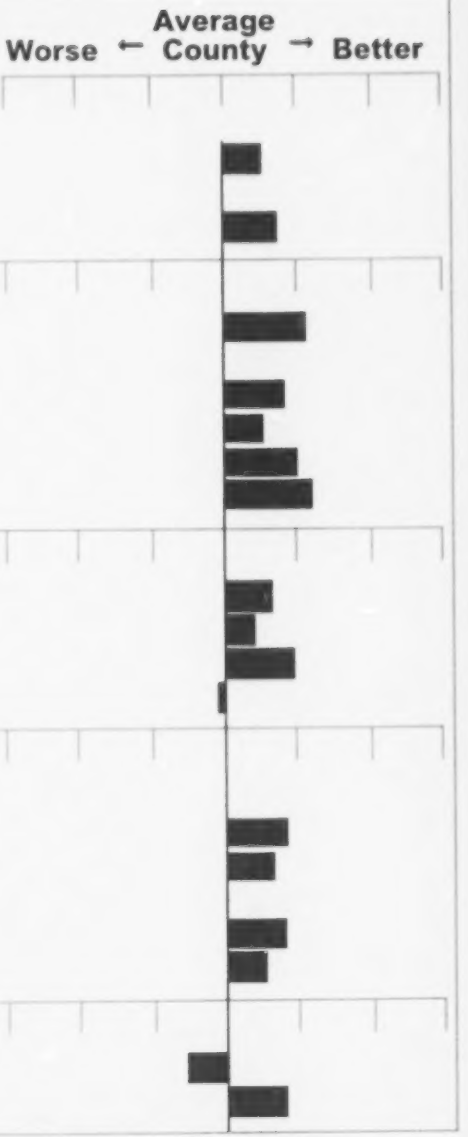
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	167,759	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	149
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	5,048	30/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	75,300	57%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 529
Non-Marital Births (1992)	584	25%



WARREN COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,813	12%	2,450[2]	17%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	1,051	7%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	0	0%	12[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	705	95%	654[1]	89%
- 6th Grade Math	720	97%	732[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	67	2%	67	2%
Regents Diplomas	320	47%	301[1]	49%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	42	5%	53[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	8[3]	10/1,000	6[4]	8/1,000
Intentional Injuries	21	1/1,000	10[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,101	11%	1,316[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	1	<1/1,000	8	3/1,000
- Age 16-18	5	2/1,000	21	9/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	47	38/1,000	48[2]	40/1,000
- Age 18-19	93	100/1,000	86[2]	106/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	184	11/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	67	4/1,000	65	4/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1] *1993-1994.* [2] *1992.* [3] *1988-1990.* [4] *1990-1992.*

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

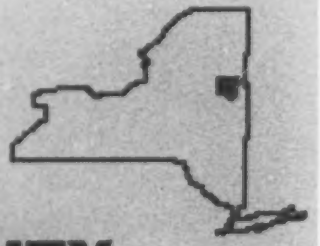
Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,529	2,463	18	37	11
3-5	2,387	2,326	18	27	16
6-9	3,407	3,318	17	28	44
10-12	2,397	2,334	12	28	23
13-15	2,468	2,419	14	19	16
16-17	1,591	1,544	14	15	18
18-20	2,431	2,367	23	24	17
Total 0-20	17,210	16,771	116	178	145

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	57,925	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	67
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	2,749	47/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	29,100	65%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 452
Non-Marital Births (1992)	218	28%

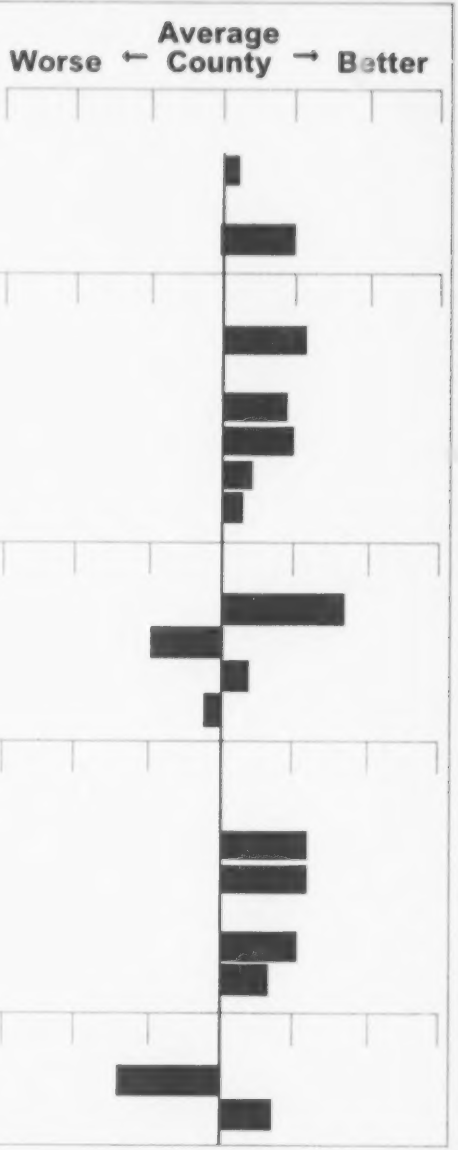


WARREN COUNTY

WASHINGTON COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,855	12%	3,230[2]	21%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	0	0%	6[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	579	95%	622[1]	94%
- 6th Grade Math	601	99%	651[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	117	4%	99	3%
Regents Diplomas	236	35%	240[1]	38%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	53	6%	71[2]	9%
Infant Mortality	5[3]	6/1,000	4[4]	5/1,000
Intentional Injuries	11	1/1,000	15[2]	1/1,000
Students With Disabilities	1,074	10%	1,309[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	3	1/1,000	1	<1/1,000
- Age 16-18	8	3/1,000	4	2/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	31	25/1,000	39[2]	32/1,000
- Age 18-19	98	124/1,000	66[2]	101/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	237	14/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	88	5/1,000	88	5/1,000



* For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.
**1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.

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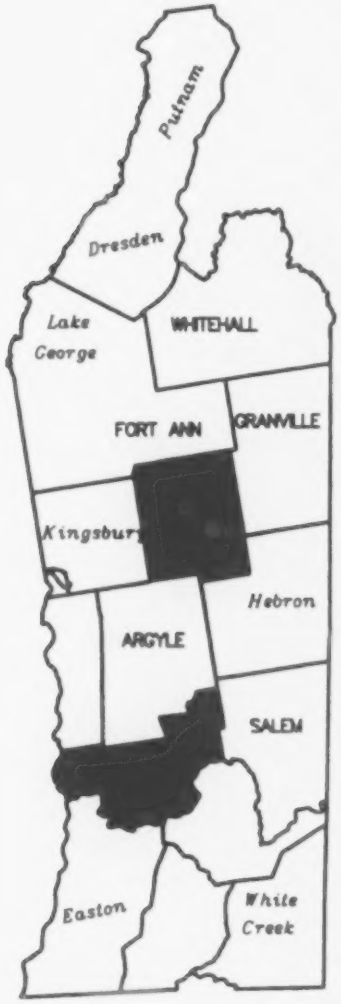
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



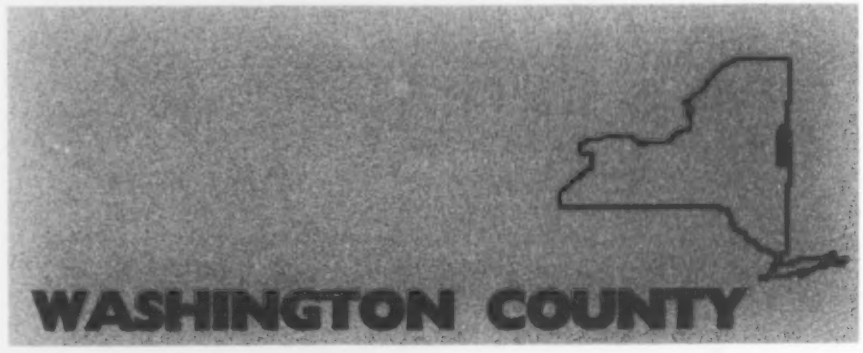
Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	2,675	2,620	17	21	17
3-5	2,504	2,457	15	24	8
6-9	3,460	3,402	15	27	16
10-12	2,564	2,513	13	25	13
13-15	2,474	2,420	8	37	9
16-17	1,688	1,657	10	14	7
18-20	2,207	2,087	79	37	4
Total 0-20	17,572	17,156	157	185	74

County Context

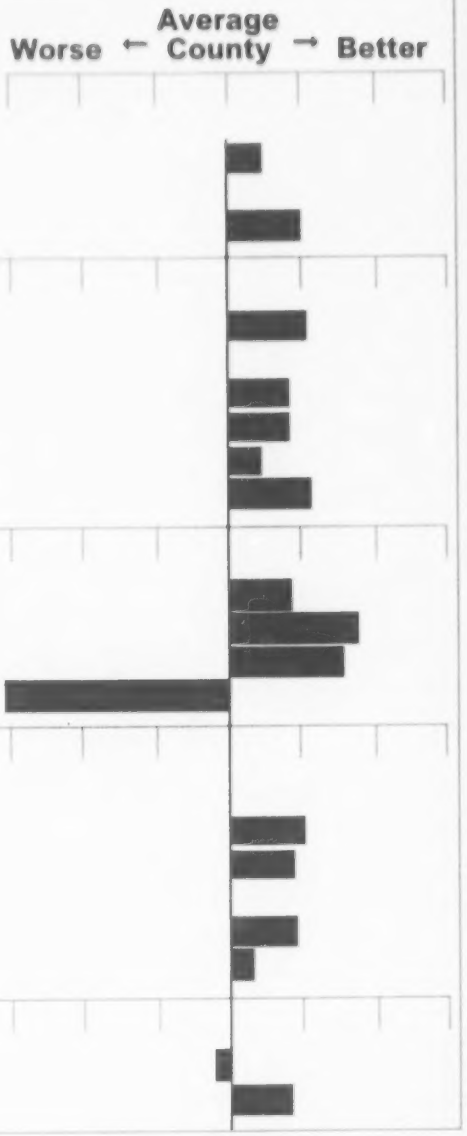
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	57,686	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	69
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,308	23/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	27,000	61%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 407
Non-Marital Births (1992)	206	26%



WAYNE COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

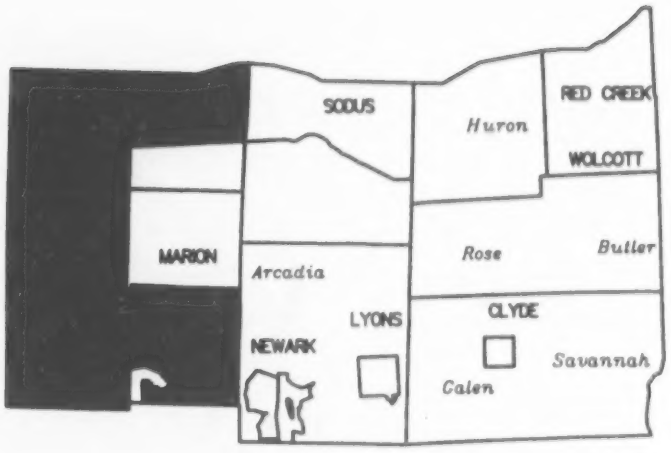
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	2,528	10%	4,430[2]	18%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	76	<1%	108[1]	1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	881	89%	1,129[1]	92%
- 6th Grade Math	969	98%	1,211[1]	98%
High School Dropouts	164	3%	149	3%
Regents Diplomas	479	46%	448[1]	51%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	88	6%	64[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	14[3]	10/*1,000*	10[4]	7/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	13	<1/*1,000*	8[2]	<1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	2,491	14%	2,938[1]	16%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	4	<1/*1,000*	6	2/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	15	4/*1,000*	20	6/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	66	37/*1,000*	64[2]	36/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	134	120/*1,000*	113[2]	119/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	276	10/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	53	2/*1,000*	103	4/*1,000*



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



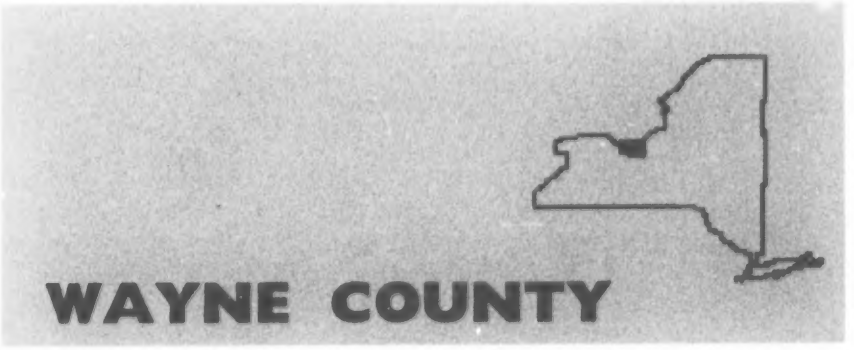
- Low Risk
- Average
- Distressed
- Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	4,441	4,101	175	124	41
3-5	4,480	4,168	164	113	35
6-9	6,076	5,622	246	137	71
10-12	4,170	3,892	121	110	47
13-15	3,773	3,399	259	86	29
16-17	2,461	2,272	122	48	19
18-20	3,129	2,857	169	76	27
Total 0-20	28,530	26,311	1,256	694	269

County Context

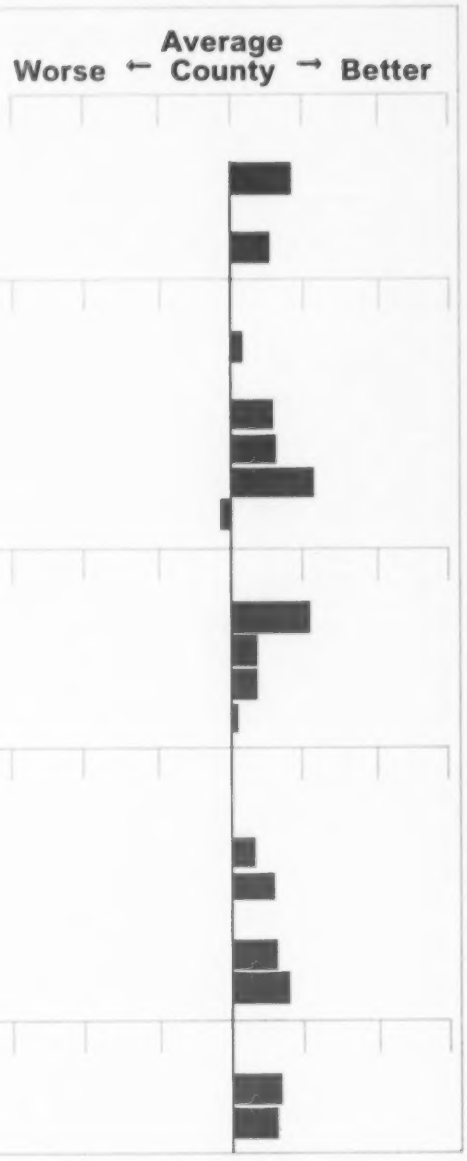
	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	88,553	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	110
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	2,839	32/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	44,600	68%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 410
Non-Marital Births (1992)	376	27%



WESTCHESTER COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	17,919	9%	24,690[2]	13%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	24,366	13%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	6,977	5%	8,743[1]	6%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	5,490	89%	6,557[1]	90%
- 6th Grade Math	5,876	94%	7,082[1]	95%
High School Dropouts	731	2%	597	2%
Regents Diplomas	1,952	28%	2,104[1]	33%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	853	6%	905[2]	7%
Infant Mortality	104[3]	8/*1,000*	88[4]	7/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	169	1/*1,000*	196[2]	1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	11,797	11%	13,723[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	197	7/*1,000*	255	8/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	244	8/*1,000*	288	10/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	680	46/*1,000*	688[2]	46/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	1,125	99/*1,000*	922[2]	93/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	1,496	7/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	1,601	7/*1,000*	1,366	6/*1,000*



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* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
***1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status

Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Neighborhood Type	Children	Percent
Low Risk	102,347	53%
Average	64,974	34
Distressed	21,396	11
Severely Distressed	2,970	2

Family Type of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Family Type	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
Married Couple	143,230	9,501	7%
Single Mother	32,370	11,230	35
Single Father	5,208	1,319	25

Race/Ethnicity of Children (0-17) By Neighborhood Type

Race/Ethnicity	All Neighborhoods	Distressed or Severely Distressed	% Distressed or Severely Distressed
White	124,708	3,358	3%
African-American	31,710	11,700	37
Latino	25,129	8,581	34
Asian	9,919	674	7
Native American	221	53	24

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	38,201	25,290	5,966	5,301	1,644
3-5	33,343	22,186	5,325	4,428	1,404
6-9	42,859	27,501	6,982	5,610	2,766
10-12	30,178	18,813	5,099	4,004	2,262
13-15	31,635	18,978	6,486	4,162	2,009
16-17	20,551	12,794	3,905	2,653	1,199
18-20	31,579	20,581	5,323	4,599	1,076
Total 0-20	228,346	146,143	39,086	30,757	12,360

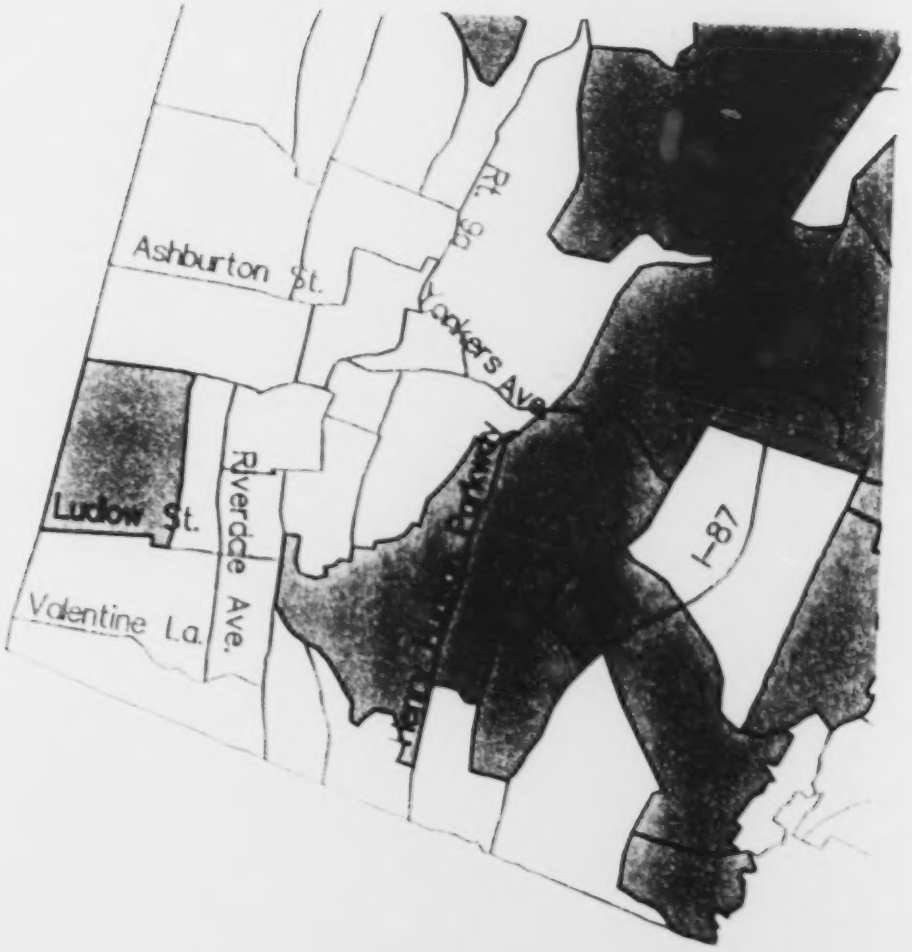
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	874,159	---
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	---	2,019
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	32,727	37/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	418,900	60%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	---	$ 600
Non-Marital Births (1992)	2,946	22%

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS
City of Yonkers & Surrounding Area



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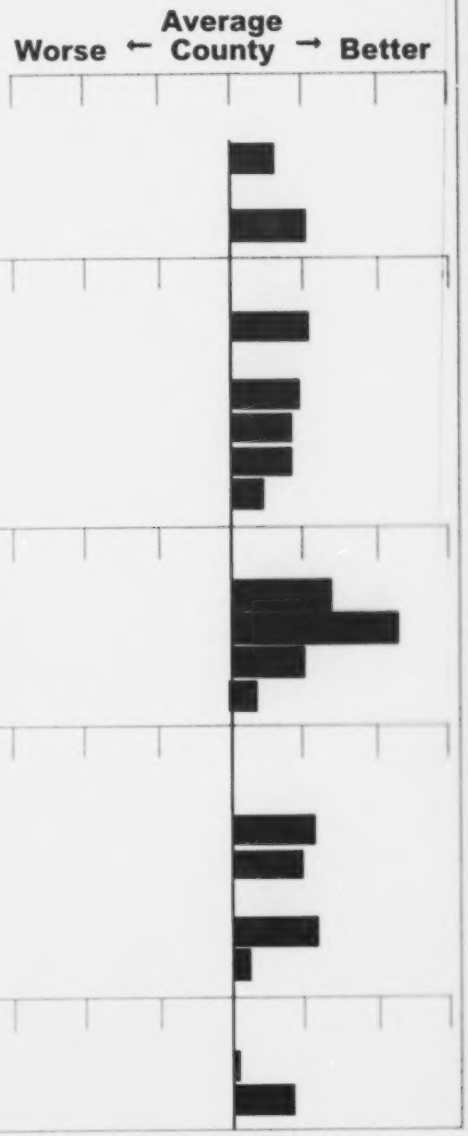
WYOMING COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

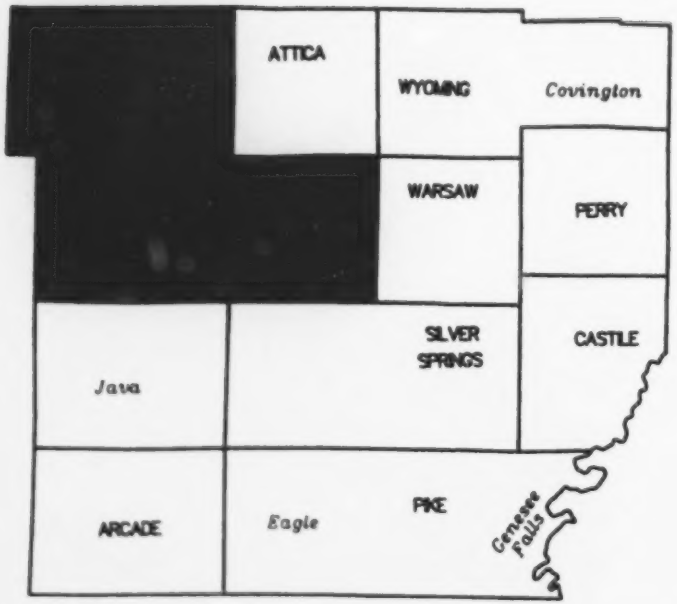
Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,207	10%	1,780[2]	16%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	0	0%	13[1]	<1%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	352	92%	412[1]	93%
- 6th Grade Math	377	98%	436[1]	99%
High School Dropouts	44	3%	40	2%
Regents Diplomas	155	39%	141[1]	39%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	23	4%	20[2]	4%
Infant Mortality	3[3]	5/*1,000*	3[4]	6/*1,000*
Intentional Injuries	6	<1/*1,000*	7[2]	1/*1,000*
Students With Disabilities	666	11%	708[1]	12%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	3	2/*1,000*	1	1/*1,000*
- Age 16-18	4	2/*1,000*	7	4/*1,000*
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	27	31/*1,000*	24[2]	28/*1,000*
- Age 18-19	62	127/*1,000*	53[2]	124/*1,000*
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	112	9/*1,000*
Out-of-Home Care	48	4/*1,000*	47	4/*1,000*



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted.* [1]*1993-1994.* [2]*1992.* [3]*1988-1990.* [4]*1990-1992.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	1,811	1,786	1	15	9
3-5	2,028	2,003	2	15	8
6-9	2,664	2,617	10	18	19
10-12	1,986	1,946	7	11	22
13-15	1,759	1,733	10	3	13
16-17	1,149	1,108	20	8	13
18-20	1,498	1,381	77	31	9
Total 0-20	12,895	12,574	127	101	93

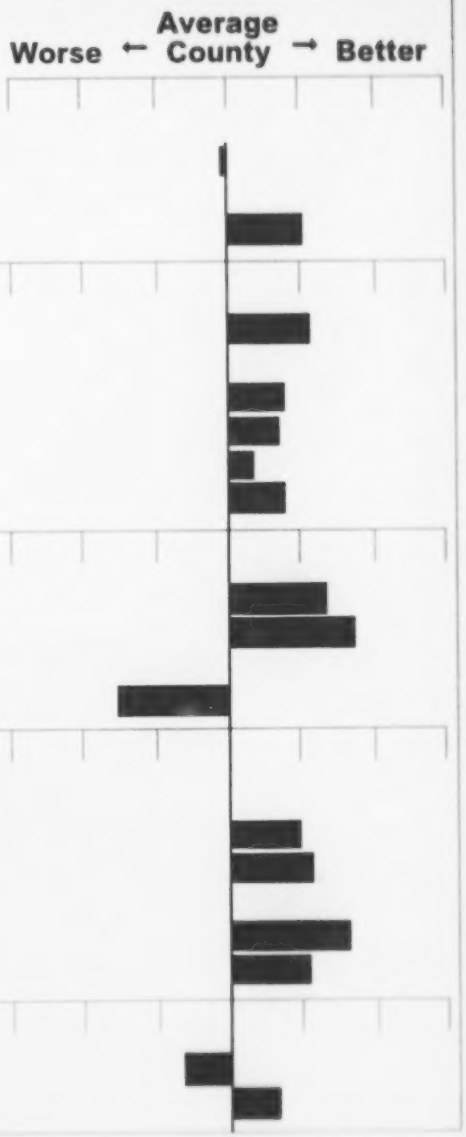
County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	42,201	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	71
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	1,151	27/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	18,600	58%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 354
Non-Marital Births (1992)	117	22%

YATES COUNTY

CHILD WELL-BEING

Indicators*	1990 Number	1990 Rate	Most Recent** Number	Most Recent** Rate
Material Well-Being				
Child Poverty	1,108	19%	1,500[2]	25%
Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Cognitive Development				
Limited English Proficiency	3	<1%	0[1]	0%
PEPs Above SRP:				
- 6th Grade Reading	181	94%	211[1]	91%
- 6th Grade Math	189	98%	225[1]	97%
High School Dropouts	35	4%	29	3%
Regents Diplomas	92	43%	78[1]	44%
Health				
Low Birth Weight	19	6%	15[2]	5%
Infant Mortality	2[3]	6/1,000	2[4]	6/1,000
Intentional Injuries	<6	---	<6[2]	---
Students With Disabilities	298	10%	424[1]	13%
Adolescent Behavior				
Arrests for Violent Crimes				
- Age 13-15	1	1/1,000	2	2/1,000
- Age 16-18	3	3/1,000	2	2/1,000
Adolescent Pregnancies				
- Age 15-17	18	37/1,000	7[2]	15/1,000
- Age 18-19	36	92/1,000	25[2]	74/1,000
Child Welfare				
Indicated Child Abuse	n/a	n/a	77	12/1,000
Out-of-Home Care	25	4/1,000	37	5/1,000



* *For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 234-240.*
** *1993, unless otherwise noted. [1]1993-1994. [2]1992. [3]1988-1990. [4]1990-1992.*

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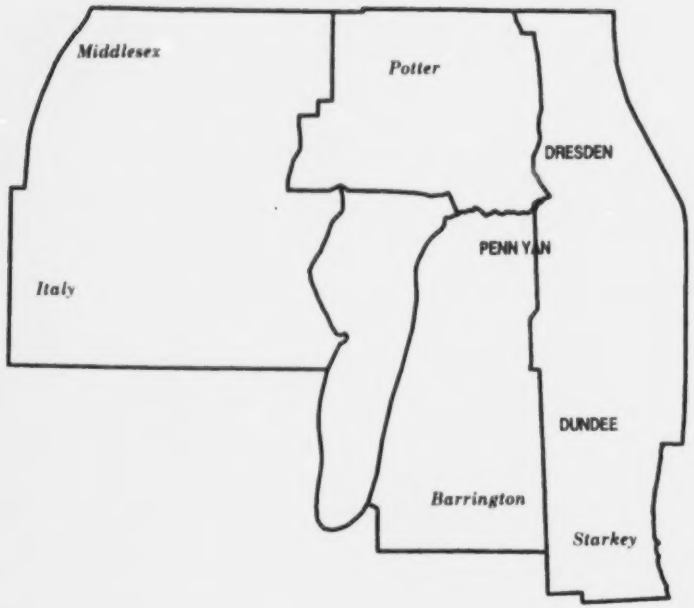
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status



Low Risk
Average
Distressed
Severely Distressed

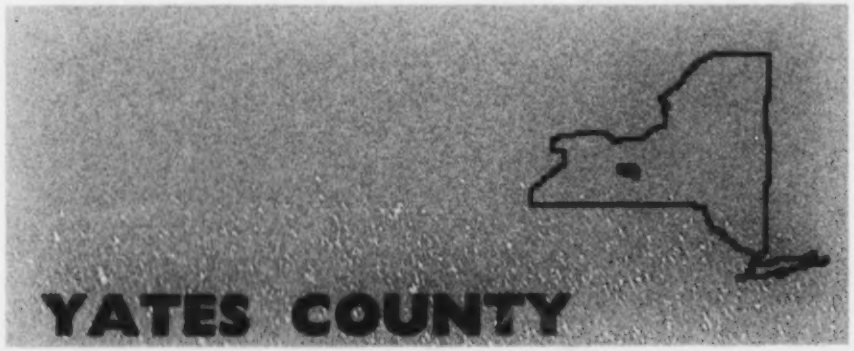
NOTE: All tracts in Yates County are average.

1993 Population Estimates

Age	Total	White	African American	Latino	Other
0-2	1,023	998	5	15	5
3-5	1,069	1,046	3	13	7
6-9	1,470	1,430	4	22	14
10-12	956	935	1	13	7
13-15	967	926	12	13	16
16-17	584	552	9	19	4
18-20	927	880	21	16	10
Total 0-20	6,996	6,767	55	111	63

County Context

	Number	Rate
Total Population (1993)	22,358	- - -
Persons-Per-Square Mile (1993)	- - -	66
Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known to Police (1993)	553	25/1,000
Employed, Full or Part Time (1993)	11,100	66%
Median Gross Rent (1990)	- - -	$ 333
Non-Marital Births (1992)	76	24%



TECHNICAL NOTES

TECHNICAL NOTES

Nearly forty variables are included in the *New York State KIDS COUNT 1995 Data Book*. Seventeen of those variables are direct indicators of child well-being. The remainder are demographic characteristics of children and youth and indicators of family and county context. While some of the indicators are the same as in the national KIDS COUNT data book, others are different measures of the same characteristic, and some are additional indicators not found in the national report. These improvements were made possible due to the large number of data sources available for New York State counties.

The data are presented in two formats: variable tables, which list the values for all counties, and county profiles, which list all of the variables for individual counties. Due to format restrictions in the design of the county profile tables, rates and percentages were rounded to whole numbers. The variable tables present unrounded rates, where decimal places are customary and informative. The rounded rates and percentages in the profile pages should not present a barrier to interpreting the status of children in a county, since meaningful change over time, or differences between counties, rarely occur in the third or fourth digit.

Data are presented for 1990 and for the most recent year for which the indicators were available. About half of the direct indicators of child well-being are for 1992 and the rest are for 1993. The year for each indicator is listed in the title and headings of the variable tables and in the footnotes of the county profile pages.

The age range differs from variable to variable, based on appropriateness and data limitations. For example, infant mortality rates refer to infants and dropout rates to high school students. Some basic socioeconomic data from the census are available only for children from birth through 17. Age referents for the data are noted in table headings.

Some of the indicators describe rare events for children and youth. When no youngsters in a county had a specific characteristic, the number and rate are listed as zero. However, when the number of youngsters with a specific characteristic was greater than one, but the rate was less than 0.5, the rate was listed as "<1," not "0."

The following section describes technical aspects of the specific indicators included in this report.

CHILD WELL-BEING BAR CHART

This chart was developed to create a visual impression of child well-being in each county. In order to compare data for indicators having different metrics, standardized z-scores were computed. Standardization is a method used for re-scaling scores from different distributions into "standard" units (see Loether and McTavish, 1974). Z-scores allow a direct comparison of child well-being on indicators from different domains of children's lives (e.g., school dropouts and intentional injuries). The bars are based on rates from the column labeled "most recent," with the exception of the indicator "children living in distressed neighborhoods" which is based on 1990 data. The Z-scores were weighted for the number of children in each county.[1] The distance that each bar extends from the center line indicates how much children in that county differ from children across New York State on that indicator. The absence of a bar reflects an average status for that indicator. The bars in this chart are based on unrounded data. Therefore, counties whose percentages are the same when rounded may have bars of slightly different lengths. When an arrow appears at the end of a bar it indicates that the bar extends beyond the confines of the chart.

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[1] *The bar charts in this report were calculated in a different manner than those in the 1994 KIDS COUNT Data Book. For this year, the bar represents the status of children relative to the average child. In last year's report, each county was weighted as one observation and the bar represented the status of the county relative to the average county.*

NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS MAPS

Maps of neighborhood socioeconomic status are presented for each county. The data used to produce these maps come from the 1990 census and are for census tracts. The data used to assess neighborhood socioeconomic status were:

- total personal poverty rate
- the dropout rate (16- through 19-year-olds who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates)
- the percentage of males (16+) who were not attached, or who had only a weak attachment, to the labor force (worked 0 to 26 weeks during 1989)
- the percentage of families with children under the age of 18 who were maintained by a single female
- the percentage of households with any public assistance income during 1989

New York State KIDS COUNT categorized all of the census tracts in the state into four levels of socioeconomic status: severely distressed, distressed, average, and low risk. The determination of a tract's socioeconomic status was based on two statistical criteria: (a) performance on five indicators associated with neighborhood distress and (b) performance on an index comprised of those same five indicators. Using the index helped to clarify which category a tract belonged in when its scores on the individual variables placed it on the boundary between two categories. The index used in assessing socioeconomic status was constructed by creating standard scores of the five variables (z-scores) and adding them together (unit weighting).

Severely Distressed. To be severely distressed, the tract must have been at least one standard deviation above the national means on four of the five indicators.[2,3] In addition the tract must have scored within the worst decile (10 percent) on the index. Scoring at least a standard deviation worse than the mean on four out of the five variables almost guaranteed that the tract would score in the bottom decile of the index.

Distressed. To be distressed, the tract had to score worse than the national means on four of the five indicators and in the bottom quartile (25 percent) of the index.[4] The index helped to differentiate between "distressed" and "average" for those tracts that scored somewhat worse than average on the five variables, but showed no evidence of "distress."

Average. Average tracts were all those areas that were neither distressed nor low risk.

Low Risk. To be low risk, the tract had to score above the national means on four of the five indicators and be in the top quartile (25 percent) of the index.

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[2] Using national, rather than state, means provides a fairer set of criteria for assessing neighborhood socioeconomic status across all areas of the state. The high levels of socioeconomic distress in populous New York City raise the state means, elevating the "average" level of distress that a neighborhood would have to demonstrate in order to be judged distressed or severely distressed.

[3] Cutoffs for one standard deviation above the mean were 27.5% for poverty, 23.3% for dropouts, 46.5% for males unattached to the labor force, 39.6% for single mother families, and 17.0% for families on public assistance.

[4] The national means were 14.5% for poverty, 11.8% for dropouts, 34.0% for males unattached to the labor force, 23.1% for single mother families, and 8.5% for families on public assistance.

TECHNICAL NOTES

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Poverty. Annual estimates of the number and percentage of children in poverty. Estimates of the poverty rate were developed using current indicators of poverty status. The number of children in poverty is estimated by multiplying the estimated poverty rate by an estimate of the number of children aged 0 through 17 in the household population (see Leon & Dunton, 1993, for details on the estimation methodology).

Children Living in Distressed Neighborhoods. (see Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status). The number of children aged 0 through 17 living in "distressed" or "severely distressed" neighborhoods. The percentage was obtained by dividing the number of children in these neighborhoods by all children aged 0 through 17. These data come from the 1990 census.

Income Distribution. Families with children were ranked according to income and divided into ten equal parts. The income of the most affluent family in the poorest decile is presented, the median (or middle) family income is presented, and the income of the least affluent family in the top decile is presented. Families in the lowest decile make no more than the given dollar figure. Families in the top decile make at least that much. Income data come from the Public-Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) of the 1990 census. This file allows identification of geographic units containing at least 100,000 people. Thus, some counties are grouped into PUMS areas. Grouped counties have the same income figures in Table 3.

EDUCATION

Limited English Proficiency. Children qualify for Limited English Proficiency (LEP) programs through standardized evaluations of their ability to speak, read, and write English. Language-minority students are identified as LEP if they score at or below the fortieth percentile on an approved language-assessment instrument. Data presented here are for both public and nonpublic school students. The LEP percentage is calculated by dividing the number of identified students by the number of students enrolled in the fall semester.

6th Grade Reading PEP Test. The Pupil Evaluation Program (PEP) tests are the primary measures of student performance in the elementary grades in New York State. Students demonstrate attainment of basic competencies by scoring above the State Reference Point (SRP). The SRP is set by the State Education Department in conjunction with input from the public. The SRP signifies the lowest score that a student can make and still be making satisfactory progress in developing the basic skills that the tests are intended to measure. Students scoring below the SRP receive remediation. PEP tests results are reported by the county in which the school is located, not according to the child's county of residence. Data presented here are for public school students only. The Reading PEP Test percentage is computed by dividing the number of students scoring above the SRP by the number of students taking the test.

6th Grade Math PEP Test. (See 6th Grade Reading PEP Test.)

High School Dropouts (Annual). Annual dropout rates are calculated by dividing the number of students who drop out during the year (and do not enter another school or high school equivalency program) by the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12. Students who didn't reenter from the previous year are counted as dropouts. This rate is considered to be more reliable than the four-year dropout rate because students can be tracked during the course of the year. Migrants and transfers are accounted for. Those who take longer than four years to complete high school are not counted as dropouts. The rate does not take into account

high school graduation by means of a High School Equivalency diploma. Dropout numbers and rates are reported here for public schools only. Dropout rates are produced according to the location of the school district office, not by the residence of the youth.

Regents-Endorsed Diplomas. Students in New York State who receive a local high school diploma may also receive a Regents-endorsed diploma. To receive a Regents-endorsed diploma, students must have passed a series of Regents examinations, demonstrating a certain level of achievement, in addition to passing the prescribed course work. The percentage of students receiving Regents-endorsed diplomas is calculated by dividing the number of students receiving this type of diploma by the total number of graduates. Data presented here are for public schools only.

HEALTH

Low Birth Weight. The number of infants who weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth. The percentage of low weight births is calculated by dividing the number of low weight births by the number of live births for which the birth weight is known.

Infant Mortality. The number of deaths to infants below the age of one. The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths during the year per number of live births. In many counties with small populations, an infant death is a rare event. Occasional tragedies — fires or automobile accidents — may cause fluctuations in the infant mortality rate from one year to the next. Therefore, to increase the stability of this indicator, the infant mortality rates presented in this report are three-year averages.

Hospitalizations for Injuries. Estimates of the number of serious injuries to children come from the State Department of Health's Injury Control system. This system records injuries of such a serious magnitude that they result in a hospitalization. Data are collected through the hospital inpatient discharge data system. Thus, data are not available on injuries that did not result in a hospitalization, including injuries that were treated in hospital emergency rooms. Serious injuries are divided into two categories: intentional (e.g., assaults, rapes, and self-inflicted injuries) and unintentional (e.g., motor vehicle accidents, drownings, fires, and falls). Serious injury rates are calculated by dividing the number of hospital discharges for serious injuries among 0- through 19-year-olds by an estimate of the 0 through 19 population in the same year. Confidentiality regulations prohibit the release of these data when the number of cases is less than 6. Therefore, when there were less than 6 cases in a county, the table merely indicates "<6." Some counties are so populous that even if the number of cases were the maximum (5), the rate would still be less than 0.5. For those counties, the rate is listed as "<1." For less populous counties, it is not possible to determine what the rate would be. For those counties, the rate is represented as "- - -."

Students With Disabilities. Data on the number of students with disabilities come from the State Education Department, as identified by local Committees on Special Education (CSEs). Disabilities include impairments in cognitive functioning that affects students' abilities to learn in school, as well as emotional, sensory, and other physical and health impairments. The number of students with disabilities who are identified by CSEs varies over time, with changes in legislation and data collection practices. The percentage of students with disabilities was calculated by dividing the number of students with disabilities by the total population aged 4 through 21.

ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR

Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes (13-15, 16-18). Virtually all indicators of the level of juvenile delinquency are flawed. Arrests for violent crimes may be the best indicator of the relative level of criminal activity among youth. Violent crimes include: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. However, even this measure is flawed in the following ways. The unit of measurement is the number of arrests not the number of youths involved in an arrest. Arrests are coded by the county in which the arrest occurs, not the county where the adolescent resides. The juvenile arrest rate is calculated by dividing the number of juvenile arrests for violent crime by an estimate of the population in the appropriate age range. Therefore, the numerator and denominator of this rate may refer to different populations. Nevertheless, more appropriate data are not available.

Adolescent Pregnancies (15-17, 18-19). Number of pregnancies and pregnancy rates. Although counts of pregnancies are relatively complete, spontaneous fetal deaths under 20 weeks of gestation are underreported. Some pregnancy records are missing age of mother or county of residence. These pregnancies were omitted from the calculations. The adolescent pregnancy rate is calculated by dividing the number of adolescent pregnancies by an estimate of the female population in the appropriate age range.

Adolescent Births (15-17, 18-19). Number of births and birth rates. There is essentially complete birth registration for counties by the New York State Department of Health vital records registration system. However, some birth records have missing maternal age or county of residence. These births were omitted from the calculations. The adolescent birth rate is calculated by dividing the number of births to adolescents by an estimate of the female population in the appropriate age range.

Adolescents (16-19) Not in School and Not in the Labor Force. Youth not high school graduates, not enrolled in school, not in the labor force, and not in the military. These data come from the 1990 census. The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of youth in this situation by the number of 16- through 19-year-olds.

CHILD WELFARE

Out-of-Home Care. Total number of children and youth placed in out-of-home care, by the original county of residence of the child. This includes children in programs operated, regulated, or funded by the State Departments of Social Services, Education, and Health; the Division for Youth; the Office of Mental Health; the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities; and the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services. Children are generally counted as in care if they are in a family care home, in group homes, or in institutional placements, or if they have been absent from these placements on an approved leave of less than two weeks. Persons in placement are determined to be children if they are less than 21 years of age or if they are in a facility or ward designated to be a children's facility or ward. The counts were taken as of December 31st of each year. The various components of these data are of variable quality. Data for some agencies represent complete censuses, while others represent counts of capacity. The rate of out-of-home placement is calculated by dividing the total number of children and youth in out-of-home care by an estimate of the total number of youth aged 0 through 20 in the same year.

Department of Social Services (DSS). All individuals regardless of age, in foster care as of 12/31/90 and 12/31/93. Data were not available by borough in New York City, so these figures were estimated by applying the borough distribution from June 1993, when a special study was conducted.

State Education Department (SED). All children and youth aged 3 through 20 enrolled in 4201 (state supported, state operated, five-day residential education programs), 4202 (private, in-state, seven-day residential educational programs) and 4407 (private, out-of-state, seven-day residential educational programs) schools in the fall of 1990 and 1993.

Department of Health (DOH). The exact number and location of children residing in nursing homes was unknown. It was estimated that 400 children were in care in skilled nursing facilities statewide. This number was distributed among counties based on the geographic distribution of all other children in care.

Division For Youth (DFY). All children and youth residing in DFY-operated facilities (secure facilities, limited secure facilities, and non-secure facilities) as of 12/31/90 and 12/31/93.

Office of Mental Health (OMH). Children and youth aged 0 through 17 counted in the Weekly Inpatient Census Report on 12/24/90 and 12/27/93. Data for community residences, residential treatment facilities (RTFs), and family care were limited to the annual capacity and location of the facility. The number of children in care was estimated by multiplying the number of existing beds by the estimated operating capacity (96%).

Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (OMRDD). Children and youth aged 0 through 20 residing in family care, developmental centers, community residences, intermediate care facilities and private schools as of 12/31/90 and 12/31/93.

Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS). Children and youth aged 4 through 20 receiving treatment for substance abuse and residing in drug-free residential programs or residential chemical dependency programs as of 12/31/90 and 12/31/93. Children and youth aged 4 through 20 receiving treatment for alcohol abuse and residing in inpatient rehabilitation programs, residential chemical dependency programs, or community residences as of 12/31/91 and 12/31/93. Data were not available for children receiving residential treatment for alcohol abuse in 1990. To estimate the 1990 figures, the number of children and youth receiving residential treatment for alcohol abuse in 1991 (109) was substituted for the 1990 data.

Children in Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect. Number of children with a substantiated allegation of child abuse and neglect. Data on abuse and neglect are combined here into one figure, because individual interpretations of the definitions result in some inability to distinguish between the two allegations. Child abuse/neglect data are generally underreported, so "indicated cases" represent a minimum estimate of the prevalence of child abuse and neglect. "Children in Indicated Cases" was selected as the indicator for inclusion in this data book rather than "Children in Reported Cases," because: (a) reports tend to rise with publicity, public awareness campaigns, and additions to the list of mandated reporters; (b) there may be multiple reports of one incident; and (c) indicated cases reflect only those instances in which there has been a finding of abuse or neglect. The data on which this indicator was developed were not final, since a determination had not been made in some cases. To estimate the rate of indication for children in undetermined cases, the resolution of undetermined cases from earlier years was applied to these cases. The child abuse and neglect rate was calculated by dividing the number of children with a substantiated allegation of child abuse by the total number of children 0 through 17 and multiplying by 1,000.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Age. Estimates of youth in 1993 aged 0 through 24 were produced by Cornell University for five-year age groups. Cornell University also produced single-year estimates for youth aged 6 through 17. Estimates of youth aged 0 through 5 were disaggregated into single years of age through Karup-King osculatory interpolation, and then reaggregated into KIDS COUNT age categories. Estimates of youth aged 18 through 20 were computed based on a proportion from the 1990 census. Data on the number of children in each of seven age groups are presented: birth-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-12, 13-15, 16-17, and 18-20.

Race/Ethnicity. Number of children in four race/ethnicity categories: white, black, Hispanic and other. Estimates were produced for the KIDS COUNT Project by Cornell University.

Foreign-Born Children. Number of children and youth who were born outside the U.S. This includes only those born in a foreign country, not those born abroad (Puerto Rico and other outlying areas). Children born in a foreign country, but who had at least one American parent are not included. Children born in the U.S. of foreign-born parents are not included. These data are from the 1990 census. The percentage is the number of foreign born children divided by the total number of children 0 through 17.

FAMILY & COMMUNITY CONTEXT

Mother's Education. Mother's education was chosen, rather than father's, due to its correlation with many child outcomes. The indicator that is presented is the number and percentage of mothers who were not high school graduates. The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of mothers without a high

school diploma by the total number of mothers with children under the age of 18. The data for this analysis come from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). This data file only identifies areas containing 100,000 or more people. Therefore, in areas outside of New York City, small counties were grouped to form areas of 100,000 people. In order to produce county-level figures for this table, the number of mothers without a high school education in a combined-county PUMS area was apportioned to the component counties on the basis of their share of the total number of mothers in the combined area.

Births to Unmarried Women. The number and proportion of all births that are to unmarried women is a point-in-time measure (births that year), not a population prevalence measure of the number of children who were born into this circumstance. Nonmarital birth status is not directly measured, but is instead imputed from several fields on the birth certificate, including the absence of a listed father and the absence of a father's social security number. The percent of births that are nonmarital is calculated by dividing the number of nonmarital births by the total number of live births.

Children in Disrupted Marriages. The number of children living in families in which a parent was currently married, but living separately from the spouse; separated; divorced; or widowed. Children living with parents who had remarried are not identified by this indicator. These data come from the 1990 census. The percentage of children in disrupted marriages is calculated by dividing the number of children in such families by the number of children aged 0 through 17.

Labor Force Activity of Parents. The number of children and youth (under the age of 18) by the labor force status of their parents: whether all, some, or none were in the labor force. Categories include married couple, both working; married couple, one parent working; married couple, no parents working; single parent, working; single parent, not working. Parents could be working part-time or full-time. These data come from the 1990 census.

Family Composition. The percentage of children living with one parent, two parents, or no parents. Children living with no parents were usually living with a relative, although some were in out-of-home care. Data come from the 1990 census.

Demand for Child Care. The estimated number of children (0-5 and 6-13) potentially in need of child care, as determined by the following criteria. Children under the age of 6 were determined to need child care if all adults in the household (including extended family members) were enrolled in school or working, either full-time or part-time. Children between the ages of 6 and 13 were determined to be in need of child care if all adults in the household worked more than 14 hours per week, or if they worked less than 14 hours per week and were enrolled in school. Adults who were enrolled in school were assumed to be available for after-school care if they did not work. The data for this analysis come from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). This data file only identifies areas containing 100,000 or more people. Therefore, in areas outside of New York City, small counties were grouped together to form areas of 100,000 people. In order to produce county-level figures for this table, the number of children in need of child care in a combined-county PUMS area were apportioned to the component counties on the basis of their share of the total child (0-13) population in the combined area.

Median Gross Rent. Gross rent is the contract rent(rent agreed to regardless of furnishings, utilities, meals, or services that may be included) plus the average estimated monthly cost of utilities and fuels, if these are not included in the contract rent. Gross Rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices regarding the inclusion of utilities and fuels in the rental payment. These data are from the 1990 census.

Population Density. Total number of persons-per-square mile. Population estimates were prepared by Cornell University. Land area figures are from the 1990 census.

Part 1 Criminal Offenses Known To Police. Part 1 crimes include murder, negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Crimes are recorded by the place of occurrence of the crime, not by the residence of the offender. The crime rate is the total number of Part 1 criminal offenses per 1,000 persons of all ages.

Employment. Number of employed persons. The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of employed persons by an estimate of the number of persons aged 16 and over in the same year. Labor force data are provided by the New York State Department of Labor. This variable provides a more accurate portrayal of labor force activity than the unemployment rate, which does not capture discouraged workers (i.e., people who have ceased to look for work after having searched unsuccessfully for a job). The unemployed are only those individuals who have actively looked for work within the past four weeks. Population data used to construct the rates come from Census Bureau estimates.

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